



f. 30

No 30. a




27 MAY 1935

VOL. XI.

1889.

JOURNAL

OF THE

ERBYSHIRE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY

SOCIETY.



LONDON:
BEMROSE & SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY;
AND DERBY.



JOURNAL

OF THE

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

VOL. XI.

FEBRUARY, 1889.

London:

BEMROSE AND SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY;
AND DERBY.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF OFFICERS	v
RULES	vii
LIST OF MEMBERS	x
SECRETARY'S REPORT	xix
BALANCE SHEET	
<hr/>	
MACKWORTH: ITS CASTLE AND ITS OWNERS.	
BY THE REV. CHARLES KERRY	i
THE STONE HOUSE PREBEND, LITTLE CHESTER, DERBY.	
BY GEORGE BAILEY	9
EASTER ROLL FOR THE PARISH OF HOPE, FOR THE YEAR 1658.	
BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.	15
ON RAINS CAVE, LONGCLIFFE, DERBYSHIRE.	
BY JOHN WARD	31
ALLESTRY CHURCH LANDS: REPORT OF A COMMISSION OF 1682.	
BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.	46
DERBYSHIRE EASTER DUES	53
THE COKE PAPERS AT MELBOURNE HALL	54
BRADBOURNE CHURCH.	
BY ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A.	68
RELICS OF THE ROMAN OCCUPATION, LITTLE CHESTER, DERBY.	
BY JOHN WARD	81
A CALENDAR OF THE FINES FOR THE COUNTY OF DERBY FROM THEIR COMMENCEMENT IN THE REIGN OF RICHARD I.	93
DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SEQUESTRATION OF THE DERBY- SHIRE ESTATES OF PHILIP, FIRST EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.	
BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.	107
THE CASTLE OF THE PEAK AND THE PIPE ROLLS.	
BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.	120
NOTES ON FENNY BENTLEY CHURCH.	
BY ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A.	127
MELBOURNE CASTLE AND PARK.	
BY W. DASHWOOD FANE	132
RECEIPT ROLL OF THE PEAK JURISDICTION OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF LICHFIELD.	
BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.	142
OBSERVATIONS ON BAKEWELL: BEGINNING ON THE FIRST OF MAY, 1774.	
BY WHITE WATSON	157
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MACKWORTH.	
BY F. J. ROBINSON	174

LIST OF PLATES.

	TO FACE PAGE
I. GATEWAY, MACKWORTH CASTLE - - - - -	8
II. OBJECTS FROM RAINS CAVE, LONGCLIFFE - - -	39
III. FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LONGCLIFFE - - - - -	41
IV. DITTO - - - - - DITTO - - - - -	42
V. BRADBOURNE CHURCH—HISTORICAL PLAN - - -	70
VI. OBJECTS FROM LITTLE CHESTER - - - - -	88
VII. ROMAN MORTARIA FROM LITTLE CHESTER, DERBY— EXAMPLES OF RIMS - - - - -	85
VIII. THE KEEP OF THE CASTLE OF THE PEAK - - -	120
IX. FACSIMILE OF DRAWING OF NEWT, BY MR. WHITE WATSON - - - - -	157
X. MACKWORTH CHURCH - - - - -	174
XI. DITTO - - - - - DITTO—CHANCEL DOORWAY - - -	177

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President :

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K. G.

Vice-Presidents :

DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G., E.M.	HON. W. M. JERVIS.
DUKE OF RUTLAND.	HON. FREDERICK STRUTT.
DUKE OF PORTLAND.	RIGHT REV. BISHOP ABRAHAM.
MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON.	SIR H. S. WILMOT, BART.,
LORD SCARSDALE.	V.C., C.B.
LORD VERNON.	SIR J. G. N. ALLEYNE, BART.
LORD WATERPARK.	SIR ANDREW BARCLAY WALKER,
LORD BELPER.	BART.
LORD HOWARD OF GLOSSOP.	SIR T. WILLIAM EVANS, BART.
LORD HINDLIP.	VERY REV. DEAN OF LICHFIELD.
LORD BURTON.	VEN. ARCHDEACON BALSTON.
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF	J. G. CROMPTON, ESQ.
LICHFIELD.	N. C. CURZON, ESQ.
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF	G. F. MEYNELL, ESQ.
SOUTHWELL.	H. H. BEMROSE.
HON. E. K. W. COKE.	

Council :

JOHN BAILEY.	C. JAMES CADE.
GEORGE BAILEY.	J. GALLOP.
WILLIAM BEMROSE.	T. W. CHARLTON.
JOHN BROUGH.	E. GREENHOUGH.
REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D.,	SIR JAMES ALLPORT.
F.S.A.	W. H. HODGES.
C. G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE, M.P.,	W. MALLALIEU.
F.S.A.	WM. WEBB, M.D.
REV. M. K. S. FRITH.	W. R. HOLLAND.
WILLIAM JOLLEY.	REV. CHARLES KERRY.
REV. F. JOURDAIN.	ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A.
RICHARD KEENE.	A. E. COKAYNE.
F. J. ROBINSON.	JOHN WARD.

Hon. Treasurer :

C. E. NEWTON.

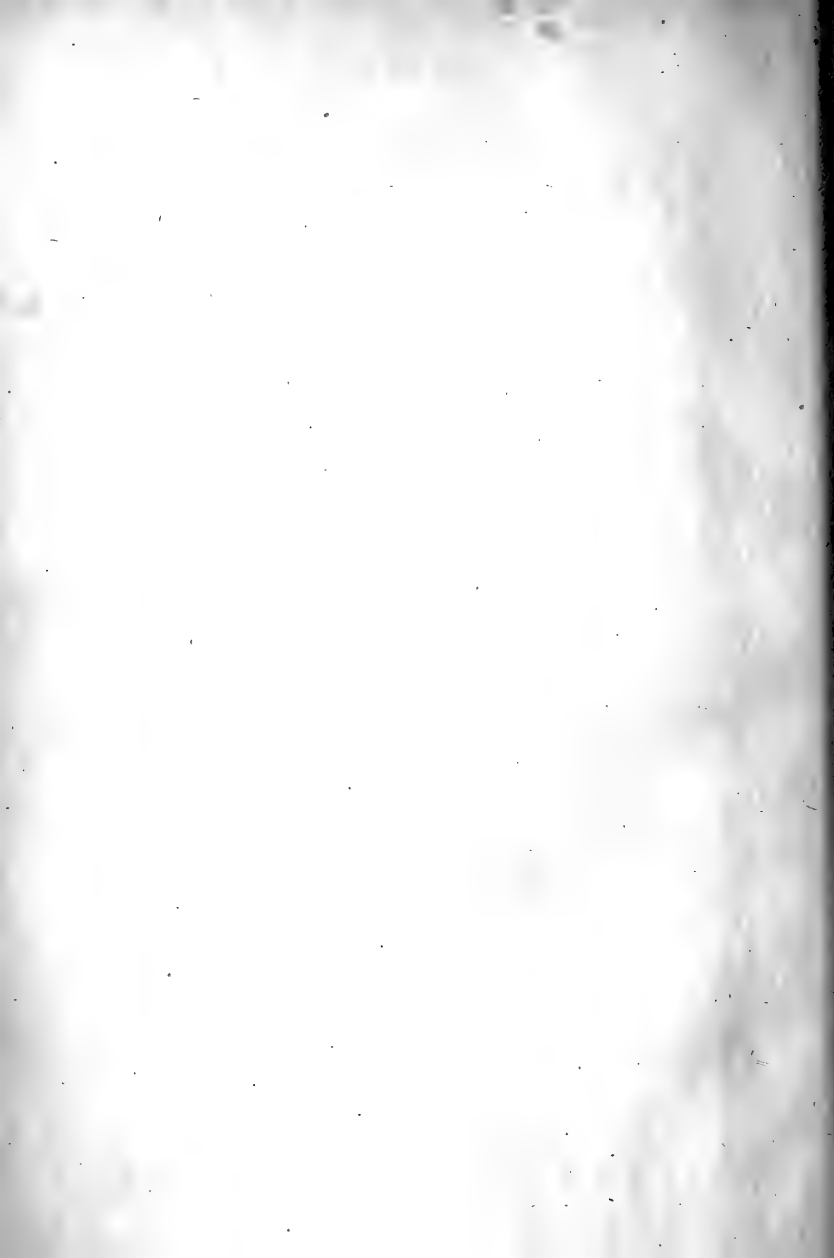
Hon. Secretary :

ARTHUR COX.

Auditors :

J. B. COULSON.

WM. BEMROSE.



RULES.

I.—NAME.

The Society shall be called the “DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.”

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—OPERATION.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are :—

- 1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- 2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered Interesting by their Antiquities or by their Natural development.
- 3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose elections shall be for life ; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—COUNCIL.

The General Management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the Subscribers ; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council, or at any General Meetings of the Society.

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All Subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privilege shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President, or Five Members of the Society. Five Members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

—

The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Bloxham, M. H., F.S.A., Rugby.
Cox, Rev. J. Charles, LL.D., F.S.A., Barton-le-Street
Rectory, Malton.
Fitch, R., F.S.A., Norwich.
Greenwell, The Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Durham.
Irvine, J. T., 167, Cromwell Road, Peterborough.
Wrottesley, General The Hon. George, 85, Warwick
Road, Earl's Court, London, S.W. | } | Honorary Members. |
|--|---|-------------------|
- *Abney, Captain W. de W., F.R.S., C.B., Willesley House, Wetherby Road,
 South Kensington, London.
- *Abraham, The Right Rev. Bishop, Lichfield.
- Addy, S. O., George Street, Sheffield.
- Alleyne, Sir John G. N., Bart., Chevin House, Belper.
- Allport, Sir James, Duffield, Derby.
- Allsopp, The Hon. A. Percy, Hindlip Hall, Worcester.
- *Arkwright, Rev. W. Harry, Vicarage, Cromford.
- Arkwright, James C., Cromford.
- *Arkwright, F. C., Willersley, Cromford.
- Armstrong, Rev. E. P., Mackworth Vicarage, Derby.
- Bagshawe, W. H. G., Ford Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
- Bagshawe, F. Westby, The Oaks, Sheffield.
- Bailey, John, The Temple, Derby.
- Bailey, George, 32, Crompton Street, Derby.
- Balguy, F. Noel, Junior Carlton Club, London.
- Balston, The Ven. Archdeacon, D.D., The Vicarage, Bakewell.
- Barnes, Capt., Beaconsfield, Bucks.
- Bate, James O., Gerard Street, Derby.
- Bateman, F. O. F., Breadsall Mount, Derby.

- Bateman, Miss, Trowell's Lane, Derby.
 Battersby, T., Kedleston Road, Derby.
 Beamish, Major, R.E., 28, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W.
 Beard, Nevill, The Mount, Ashburne.
 Belper, The Right Honourable Lord, Kingston Hall.
 Bemrose, H. H., Uttoxeter New Road, Derby.
 Bemrose, William, Elmhurst, Lonsdale Hill, Derby.
 Bennett, George, Irongate, Derby.
 *Bickersteth, The Very Rev. E., D.D., The Deanery, Lichfield.
 Bishop, E. J., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Blackwall, J. B. E., Biggin, Wirksworth.
 Bland, Wm., Duffield, Derby.
 Boden, Richard, Grove Terrace, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Boden, Walter, Abbot's Hill, Derby.
 Boden, Rev. C. J., Morley Rectory, Derby.
 Bogonshevsky, The Baron Nicholas Cassimir de, Pskov, Russia.
 Borough, John, The Cedars, Belper.
 Bowring, Chas., Duffield Road, Derby.
 Bradbury, Edward, Belper.
 Bridge, Rev. T., Poynion, Stockport.
 Bridgeman, O. Granville, Bilton Hall, Rugby.
 Brigden, Geo., Irongate, Derby.
 Brindley, Benjn., South Parade, Derby.
 Brooke, Rev. Wm., 70, Bloomfield Street, Derby.
 Brushfield, T. N., M.D., The Cliff, Budleigh-Salterton, Devon.
 Bryan, Benjn., 18, Grandison Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.
 Buchanan, Alexander, Wilson Street, Derby.
 Burton, The Right Hon. The Lord, Rangemoor, Burton-on-Trent.
 Busby, C. S. B., Duffield Road, Derby.
 Butler, W., Smith's Bank, Derby.

 *Cade, Chas. James, Spondon.
 *Cammell, G. H., Brookfield Manor, Hathersage.
 Campion, Frederick, Ockbrook, Derby.
 Campion, Frank, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Upper Sydenham, London.
 Cantrill, Mrs. W., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Carrington, W. Alex., Wye Cottage, Bakewell.
 Carter, F., Irongate, Derby.
 Chancellor, Rev. J., S. John's, Derby.
 Charlton, Thomas W., Chilwell Hall, Notts.
 Christian, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, South Wingfield.
 Clark, G. D'Arcy, Highfield House, Derby.

- Clark, Rev. Walter, B.D., St. Helen's, Derby.
 Clayton, Mrs.,[†] Queen Street, Derby.
 Clowes,[§] Wm.,[‡] Norbury,^{*} Ashburne.[¶]
 Clulow, Edward, Junr., Victoria Street, Derby.
 Cokayne, Andreas E., Bakewell.
 *Cokayne, G. E., F.S.A., College of Arms, London.
 *Coke, Colonel Talbot, Debdale, Mansfield.
 Coke, The Hon. Edward Keppel Wentworth, Longford Hall.
 Cooling, Edwin, Irongate, Derby.
 Cooke, Charles, Spondon.
 Cooper, Wm., School Board Office, Strand, Derby.
 Copestake, T. G., Kirk Langley.
 Cottingham, Rev. Henry, The Vicarage, Heath.
 Coulson, J. B., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Coulson, G. M., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Cox, William, Brailsford.
 Cox, Arthur, Mill Hill, Derby.
 Cox, F. W., Priory Flatte, Breadsall, Derby.
 Cox, Miss, The Hall, Spondon.
 Crompton, J. G., Lilies, Derby.
 *Cross, Robert, Bakewell.
 Croston, James, F.S.A., Upton Hall, Prestbury, Cheshire.
 Crowther, William, Free Library, Derby.
 Curgenvin, W. G., M.D., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Currey, B. S., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
 Currey, Rev. R. H. S., S. Anne's, Derby.
 Currey, Percy H., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
 *Curzon, Nathaniel C., Lockington Hall, Derby.
- Davey John, Gerard Street, Derby.
 Davis, Frederick, F.S.A., Palace Chambers, S. Stephen's, Westminster.
 Derry, T. R., Bank House, Belper.
 Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Chatsworth.
 Downing, Wm., Olton, Birmingham.
 Dunn, C. B. Noble, The Tors, Crich, Derby.
- Eckett, S. B., *Advertiser* Office, Derby.
 Eddowes, C. K.,
 Eddowes, Mrs. C. K. } St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Edmunds, Wilfred, *Derbyshire Times*, Chesterfield.
 Edwards, H. V., Mackworth, Derby.
 Egerton, Admiral The Hon. F., Devonshire House, London.
 *Evans, Sir T. W., Bart., Allestree, Derby.

- Evans, Walter, Darley Abbey.
 *Evans, John, Highfields, Derby.
 Evans, Henry, West Bank, Derby.
 Evans, Robert, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 *Eyre, Lewis, 78, Radcliffe Gardens, Kensington, London, S.W.
- *Fane, William Dashwood, Melbourne Hall.
 Feilden, Rev. Randle, Mugginton, Derby.
 Flytche, Lewis, F.S.A., The Terrace, Freshwater, I.W.
 Fisher, Edwd., Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot, Devon.
 *FitzHerbert, J. K., Twynham, Bournemouth.
 *FitzHerbert, Rev. Regd. H. C., Somersal Herbert, Derby.
 *Foljambe, Cecil G. Savile, M.P., F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark.
 Forman, Rev. T. R., S. Alkmund's, Derby.
 Forman, Hy., Chellaston, Derby.
 Fox, Rev. W., The Rectory, Stanton-by-Dale.
 *Freer, Rev. T. H., Sudbury, Derby.
 Frith, Rev. M. K. S., The Vicarage, Allestree.
 Furneaux, Rev. W. M., Repton Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
- Gallop, Joseph, Normanton Road, Derby.
 Garbutt, Horace, 31, Friar Gate, Derby.
 *Gisborne Miss, Allestree Hall, Derby.
 Gisborne, T. M., Walton, Burton-on-Trent.
 Glossop, Chas. Henry, Sheffield, and Rotherham Bank, Bakewell.
 Goldie, Rev. A. R., The Grange, Thulston, Derby.
 Goode, Mrs.
 *Goodwin, F. S., Bridge House, Bakewell.
 Greaves, Robt. Handley, The Hayes, Bakewell.
 Greenhough, Edward, Parkfield, Willersley Road, Matlock.
 Greensmith, L. J., Longcliffe House, Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Greenwell, Geo. C., F.G.S., Elm Tree Lodge, Duffield.
 Groves, Rev. C. W., Grammar School, Risley.
- Hall, J. Payne, Uttoxeter.
 Hall, Rev. Tansley, Boyleston, Derby.
 Hambly, C. H. Burbidge, Holmside, Hazelwood, Derby.
 Hamilton, Rev. C. J., The Vicarage, Doveridge.
 Hartington, The Most Noble the Marquess of, M.P., Devonshire House,
 Piccadilly, London.
 Hartshorne, Albert, F.S.A., Bradbourne, Wirksworth.
 Harwood, James, Corn Market, Derby.
 Harpur-Crewe, Lady, Spring Hill, East Cowes, I.W.

- *Harpur-Crewe, Hugo, Chantrey House, Melbourne.
 Haslam, A. Seale, Duffield Road, Derby.
 Haslam, W. Coates, Ripley, Derby.
 Henley, Mrs. A., 145, Uttoxeter New Road, Derby.
 Hindlip, the Right Hon. the Lord, Doveridge, Derby.
 Hipkins, Rev. F. C., Priory, Repton.
 Hodges, W. H., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Holland, W. R., Ashburne.
 Hollis, H. W., F.R.A.S., Butterley.
 Holly, Wm., Ockbrook.
 Holmes, Major, Makeney Lodge, Derby.
 Holmes, H. M., London Road, Derby.
 Holmes, H. M., Jun., London Road, Derby.
 Holmes, G. E., London Road, Derby.
 Hope, Rev. William, S. Peter's, Derby.
 Hope, W. H. St. John, Eurlington House, Piccadilly, London.
 Hope, R. C., F.S.A., Albion Crescent, Scarborough.
 *Hovenden, R. Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon.
 Howard, the Right Hon. Lord, of Glossop, Glossop Hall.
 Howard, W. F., Cavendish Street, Chesterfield.
 Huish, Darwin, Wardwick, Derby.
 Hunt, J. A., The Poplars, Ockbrook, Derby.
 Hunter, John, Field Head House, Belper.
 *Hurt, Albert F., Alderwasley, Derbyshire.
 Hurt, Miss, 46, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, London. W.

- Jackson, John P., Stubbing Edge, Chesterfield.
 *Jervis, The Hon. W. M., Quarndon, Derby.
 Jervis, Hon. E. S. Parker, Aston Hall, Sutton Coldfield.
 Jessop, W. de Burgh, Overton, Alfreton.
 Jeudwine, W. W., Holywell House, Chesterfield.
 Jobson, J., The Cottage, Spondon, Derby.
 Jobson, Godfrey, Derwent Foundry, Derby.
 Johnson, E. S., Littleover Hill, Derby.
 Johnson, Rev. Wm., Repton.
 Jolley, William, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 Jones, Rev. T. J., Tickenhall, Derby.
 Joseph, Ferguson, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Jourdain, Rev. Francis, The Vicarage, Ashburne.

- Keene, Richard, Iron Gate, Derby.
 Kerry, Rev. Chas., Stonebroom, Alfreton.
 Kewley, Rev. J. W., The Rectory, Matlock.

- Keys, John, 1, Rose Hill Street, Derby.
 Kingdon, Clement B., Ednaston Lodge.
 Kirke, H., Georgetown, Demcrara, West Indies.
 Kirkland, Capt. Walter, 23, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.

 Lamb, John, Corn Market, Derby.
 Langdon, W., The Lawn, Belper.
 Leacroft, Rev. C. H., The Brackenfield, Alfreton.
 Leader, J. D., F.S.A., Moor End, Sheffield.
 Lichfield, The Dean and Chapter of—Chas. Gresley, the Close, Lichfield.
 Lichfield, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Lichfield.
 Lindsay, J. Murray, M.D., Mickleover, Derby.
 Litherland, Hy., The Gardens, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Livesay, Wm., M.D., Sudbury, Derby.
 Lomas, J., Marble Works, King Street, Derby.
 Lowe, William Drury, Locko Park, Derby.

 Mackie, John, Cliffe House, Crigglestone, near Wakefield, and Watford Villa,
 New Mills, Stockport.
 Maclean, Hugh, Ashburne.
 Madan, Rev. Nigel, West Hallam.
 Mallalieu, W., Swallows' Rest, Ockbrook.
 Manchester Public Free Library—C. W. Sutton, King Street, Manchester.
 Manton, J. O., Wharfedale Villa, Swinburne Street, Derby.
 Marriott, J. C., Darley Abbey, Derby.
 Martin, Rev. W., S. Chad's, Derby.
 McInnes, E., 100, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Meakin, Miss, }
 Meakin, Miss Harriette, } Spondon.
 Mellor, Rev. T. Vernon, Idridgehay Vicarage, Derby.
 Mellor, H. Vernon, Idridgehay Vicarage, Derby.
 Meynell, Godfrey F., Meynell Langley, Derby.
 Milligan, Colonel, Cauldwell Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
 Mills, Henry, Laurels, Etwall.
 Milnes, Rev. Herbert, The Vicarage, Winster.
 Milnes, E. S., Culland Mount, Derby.
 Mole, R. L. Homer, Full Street, Derby.
 Molineux, Rev. C. H., Staveley Rectory, Chesterfield.
 Morley, Henry, London Road, Derby.
 *Mundy, Meynell, 30, Green Park, Bath.
 Mundy, Edward Miller, Shipley Hall.
 Mundy, Rev. T. B., Wilne, Derby.
 Murray, Frank, London Street, Derby.

Naylor, J. R., Littleover Hill, Derby.
 Neal, Thos., Chestnut House, Highfield Road, Derby.
 Needham, E. M., Duffield, Derby.
 Newdigate, Colonel F. W., West Hallam, Derby.
 Newmane, Madame Cavana, George Street, Derby.
 Newton, C. E., The Manor House, Mickleover.
 Nodder, Miss Jemima C., Marsh Green, Ashover, Chesterfield.
 Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., E.M., Arundel Castle.

Oakes, T. H., Riddings House.
 Oakes, C. H., Holly Hurst, Riddings.
 Oakes, James, Holly Hurst, Riddings.
 Olivier, Rev. Alfred, Normanton, Derby.

*Paget, Joseph, Stuffynwood, Mansfield.
 Pegge, W. M., Bridge Street, Burton-on-Trent.
 Portland, His Grace the Duke of, Welbeck, Notts.

Ratcliffe, Robert, Newton Park, Burton-on-Trent.
 Robinson, F. J., Darley Slade, Duffield Road, Derby.
 *Rutland, His Grace the Duke of, Belvoir Castle.

Sale, Richard, Barrow Hill, Derby.
 Sale, W. H., The Uplands, Burton Road, Derby.
 Sandys, Captain H. Stair, R.N., Spondon.
 Sankay, W. H., Sandiacre, Derby.
 Scarsdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Kedleston.
 *Schwind, Charles, Broomfield, Derby.
 Seely, Charles, Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham.
 Shaw, Rev. G. A., Mackworth Vicarage, Derby.
 Shaw, John, Normanton House, Derby.
 Sheldon, T. G., Congleton, Cheshire.
 Shuttleworth, John Spencer Ashton, Hathersage Hall, Sheffield.
 Sitwell, Sir George, Bart., F.S.A., Renishaw, Chesterfield.
 Slack, J. B., Netherlea, Ilkeston.
 Sleigh, John, Eversley, Matlock.
 Smith, F. N., Wingfield Park, Alfreton.
 Sneyd, Dryden, Ashcombe, Leek.
 *Southwell, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Thurgarton Priory, Notts.
 Spilsbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.
 Statham, Geo. E., Matlock Bridge.
 Stephenson, M., 3, Rowden Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.

Storer, Charles John, Market Place, Derby.
 Strick, Richard, Silverdale, Staffordshire.
 *Strutt, The Hon. Frederick, West Leake, Loughborough.
 Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Derby.
 Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.
 Swanwick, F., Whittington, Chesterfield.
 Swinger, Henry, Ireton Wood House, Derby.

Taylor, Frederick Ernest, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, H. Brooke, Bakewell.
 Taylor, Wm. Grimwood, 83, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, A. G., S. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, Mrs. A. G., S. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Tetley, Rev. W. H., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Tinkler, S., Derwent Street, Derby.
 Thornewill, Robert, The Abbey, Burton-on-Trent.
 Towle, R. N., Borrowash, Derby.
 Trollope, Hon. C. W., New Bath Hotel, Matlock.
 Trubshaw, Chas., St. Aubyn Villa, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
 Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall, Alfreton.

Usher, Rev. Richard, Grove House, Ventnor, I.W.

*Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

Waite, R., Duffield, Derby.
 *Walker, Sir A. B., Bart., Osmaston Manor, Derby.
 Walker, J., Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
 Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.
 Walker, William, Lea Wood, Cromford.
 *Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor, Wirksworth.
 Ward, John, S. Peter's Bridge, Derby.
 Wardell, Stuart C., Doe Hill House, Alfreton.
 Waterpark, the Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
 Webb, Wm., M.D., Wirksworth.
 Whiston, W. Harvey, Idridgehay.
 *Whitehead, S. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.
 Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.
 *Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., Chaddesden Hall.
 Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.
 Wilmot, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.

- Wilson, Arthur, Melbourne.
 Wood, H. J., Breadsall Priory, Derby.
 Wood, Rev. Sumner C., Marsden, Huddersfield.
 Woodforde, W. B., Breadsall Lodge, Derby.
 Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-at-Arms, College of Arms, London.
 Woodyatt, Rev. George, Repton Vicarage.
 Worthington, W. H., Derwent Bank, Derby.
 Wright, F. W., Full Street, Derby.
 *Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.
- Yeatman, Pym, Cedar Villa, High Barnet.

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY.

1888.



THE Tenth Anniversary of the Society was held in the School of Art (kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion), on Monday, February 13th, 1888. Sir William Evans, Bart., occupied the Chair. As arrangements had been made for holding a *Conversazione*, which had been unavoidably postponed at the last moment, the proceedings at this meeting were of a purely formal character. The Report of the Society's Proceedings for the past year was read and adopted. The officers for the year commencing were elected. The meeting confirmed the provisional election of the Rev. Chas. Kerry, Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., and Mr. A. E. Cokayne, to the three seats on the Council vacant by the deaths of Mr. Thos. Evans, F.G.S., and Dr. Dolman, and the resignation of Mr. F. Champion. All the members of Council retiring under Rule V., Messrs. Mallalieu, Webb, Holland, J. Bailey, G. Bailey, Bemrose, Borough, and Cox, were re-elected, as were also the Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Sec., Hon. Sec. of Finance, and the Auditors. Eleven new members of the Society were elected.

The Society held a *Conversazione* in the Art Gallery, by kind permission of the Free Library Committee, on the evening of April 11th. The entrance to the Gallery was from the Strand; light refreshments, at a fixed tariff, were supplied in the lower gallery, and here also was exhibited a very fine collection of Rubbings of Brasses, the property of the Rev. Chas. Kerry; the ancient deed, date 1597, of the Full Street Alms Houses, with

seal and silver badge, and other objects of interest. In the upper gallery the Rev. Dr. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., gave an address on "Derbyshire, from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne"; while during the evening a selection of vocal and instrumental music was contributed by Mrs. Curgenven, Miss Violet Huish, and Mr. T. H. Wood, Mr. Hilton's string band performing in the Museum corridor.

The Mayor of Derby and Mrs. Newbold were the only guests invited in the name of the President and Council; all members of the Society were at liberty to invite any number of private guests.

As it was not considered right that the funds of the Society should be charged with the cost of a *conversazione*, a circular letter was sent to the President and Vice-Presidents of the Society, asking them, if they approved the scheme, to contribute towards the necessary expense. The generous response to this appeal made by the Duke of Devonshire, our President, and by five of our Vice-Presidents, enabled the *Conversazione* Committee to carry out their arrangements in a way that all who were present will agree was eminently satisfactory, and without any cost to the general funds of the Society.

During the past year there have been one specially summoned and six ordinary meetings of the Council, with a fairly regular attendance of about half the elected members.

The first expedition of the Society during the past year was held on Tuesday, June 5th, to Mackworth and Kirk Langley. The party left Derby at 2 p.m. and drove to Mackworth Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. G. A. Shaw received them. Mr. F. J. Robinson read a paper on the history and architecture of the church.

From the Church the party walked to Mackworth Castle, where by kind permission of the owner, Lord Scarsdale, and of his tenant, every facility was afforded for examination of the grounds. The Rev. Charles Kerry read a paper explanatory of the history of the Castle. Mr. Kerry's paper, which he has since been able to amplify considerably, will be found in another part of this

Journal. After inspecting the Castle, the visitors drove on to Kirk Langley Church, where the Rector, the Rev. F. W. Meynell, received and conducted them over the building, explaining its history and the alterations which have been made. Mr. Meynell afterwards hospitably entertained the party at tea at the Rectory, and the breaks returned to Derby about 6 p.m.

The next expedition was held on Saturday, July 21st, to Fenny Bentley, Tissington, and Bradbourne. The party left Derby (Friar Gate Station) in special carriages attached to the 10.49 train for Ashburne. Luncheon was taken at the Green Man Hotel, Ashburne, and at 1.30 p.m. breaks conveyed the party to Fenny Bentley Church, where they were received by the Vicar and Curate. The paper, which appears in this volume, upon the history and details of the Church, written by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., was read by the Hon. Sec., Mr. Jourdain adding some information upon points not mentioned in Mr. Hartshorne's notes.

The drive was then continued to Tissington, where by kind permission of Sir William FitzHerbert, the beautiful old Hall, with its collection of invaluable paintings, china, and other objects of art, was thrown open to the inspection of the visitors. After examining the Hall and Church, under the guidance of the Rev. J. FitzHerbert, the party drove on to Bradbourne Hall, where they were received by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., and most hospitably entertained. Mr. Hartshorne read an exhaustive paper upon the architecture and history of Bradbourne Church, and conducted the visitors over the building, calling special attention by means of an excellently drawn plan to the various periods of architecture; and also pointing out the remains of the ancient cross in the churchyard. Mr. Hartshorne's paper appears in another part of the Journal.

The return journey was made from Ashburne at 7.50, the G.N. Company sending a special engine to Egginton to bring the carriages to the Friar Gate Station.

A third expedition was made by the Society on Tuesday, September 25th, to Darley Dale and Stancliffe. The party left Derby in special saloon carriages attached to the 1.35 p.m. train

for Darley Dale. The Rector of Darley Dale, the Rev. F. Atkinson, received the visitors at the Church, and, after giving the most recent measurements of the ancient yew tree in the churchyard, conducted them over the building and pointed out the various features of interest. From the Church the party walked to Stancliffe, the grounds being thrown open to them by kind permission of Lady Whitworth. The grounds, gardens, and conservatories were visited under the guidance of Mr. Dawson, after which tea, provided by the kind hospitality of Mr. Sleigh, was taken at Darley Bridge, and the return journey to Derby was made at 6.43.

In the early part of the past year a requisition, signed by five members of the Society, was sent to your Council, suggesting an alteration of two of our Rules (Nos. I. and II). The discussion of the question was postponed to the next Council meeting, at which all the gentlemen who had signed the requisition were invited to be present and to explain fully their views, members of Council being notified of the proposed alteration of Rules. None of those who had signed, however, attended the meeting, and your Council did not feel justified, from the data before it, in summoning a general meeting of the Society to discuss the suggested change. The Council desires this meeting to be informed that the proposal was to drop the title "Natural History" and to extend this Society's operations to Notts.; the title in future to be "Derbyshire and Notts. Archæological Society."

In March last, one of our Vice-Presidents, Lord Scarsdale, communicated with your Hon. Sec. touching the discovery, in a cave on Brassington Moor, in this county, of a quantity of bones, human and brute, fragments of pottery and other articles. The discovery was made by two sons of a farmer, tenant to Lord Scarsdale, the cave, however, not being on his lordship's property. After inspecting the cave and bones in company with Lord Scarsdale, and taking the opinion of one or two good judges, the discovery seemed to be one of undoubted interest, and Professor Boyd Dawkins, of Owen's College, Manchester, was written to for his advice. The Professor replied that the discovery ought

unquestionably to be followed up, and promised to visit the cave and give his opinion on the bones. It was August before Professor Boyd Dawkins was able to fulfil his promise, but he then paid a visit to Brassington in company with Dr. Cox, Mr. Hartshorne, and your Hon. Sec. The result of this visit was the identification of the bones or skulls of man, horse, *bos longifrons*, larger ox, red deer, roe deer, horned sheep, Hebridean sheep, goat, hog, hare, rabbit, dog, badger, wild cat, and birds of sorts. The Professor pronounced the bones to belong to the neolithic and bronze ages, and very probably also to include the Roman habitation of Britain. It was his opinion that the cave ought to be systematically examined and opened to a much lower depth.

In accordance with the suggestion of Professor Boyd Dawkins, your Council made an application to the British Association, asking whether any grant towards expenses would be made by the Association, in the event of this Society undertaking the exploration of the cave. This application has for the present been set aside, but we are not without hopes that some grant may eventually be made. In the meantime a Committee has been appointed to watch the matter and report to your Council. Full particulars concerning the human skulls discovered in the cave, and further notice of the pottery and other objects will be found in the excellent paper by Mr. John Ward which appears in this volume.

The most hearty thanks of our Society are due to Lord Scarsdale for his kindly consideration of our claims, and for his prompt action in this matter; our thanks are also most specially due to Mr. Rains (Lord Scarsdale's tenant) and to his sons for their careful custody of the "finds" and the keen interest they have displayed throughout, with very practical help whenever it has been needed. A more general readiness to take up a matter of this sort *in time*, and a wider spread of intelligent interest would go a long way towards arresting vandalism, and bringing important questions at once under the notice of those qualified to deal with them.

Your Council received, in August last, a communication from

the Society of Antiquaries, stating that, in accordance with a very numerous signed requisition (this requisition *originated* with one of the best known Members of *this* Society), they proposed to summon a Congress of Delegates from various County Societies, to consult as to the best manner of carrying on, throughout the Country, systematic archæological research. Your Council, in reply, expressed its hearty concurrence, and appointed as delegates for this Society, the Rev. Dr. Cox and your Hon. Sec.

Last September the attention, not only of this Society, but of the whole archæological world, was called to certain proceedings in the Long Gallery of Haddon Hall. In the *Athenæum* and in the local Press appeared many letters, including some from Members of our own Society, and all condemning emphatically the attempt to scrape and oil the panelling in the Long Gallery. Your Council decided that an expression of its opinion as representing the County Society ought to be conveyed to the Duke of Rutland, and sent afterwards to the local Press. The resolution adopted, and forwarded to his grace, ran thus:—

“The Council of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, having heard with deep regret of the recent experiments upon the panelling of the Long Gallery at Haddon Hall, begs most respectfully to suggest to his Grace the Duke of Rutland the harm that they believe would accrue to this valued building both artistically and archæologically, if the panelling of the Long Gallery be in any way tampered with, to the destruction of its time-honoured harmony. The Council is of opinion that the high value of the place and its fittings consists in the condition in which they have been transmitted to the present time.”

The Duke of Rutland replied, thanking the Council for the resolution, with an assurance that the matter had his most serious attention, and consenting to join the Society as a Life Member.

The possibility of forming a Derbyshire Record Society to be

affiliated to this Society has been suggested to your Council, and will be put before you immediately.

During the past year your Council has, on more than one occasion, been asked to advise as to proposed change or restoration, notably in two recent instances, viz., a probable restoration of the interesting chancel of the Church at Chapel-en-le-Frith; and, more important still, the intention of the new vicar of Melbourne to rebuild the apse, removed in the 16th century, to the north aisle of that most splendid specimen church. The foundations of the old Norman apse will be followed, and the reproduction will be as like the original as possible. The Council would again remind all Members how easy it is, with a little trouble, to keep themselves informed as to suggested alteration in their immediate neighbourhood, and how important it is to report any such suggested change *at once*.

We regret to have to record the deaths, during the past year, of two of our Hon. Members, of the Duke of Rutland, a Life Member but not a Vice-President, and of six Ordinary Members. The total of our Members, however, remains the same as last year. The Council would call attention to the fact that, although last year our Balance Sheet showed a deficit of nearly eighty pounds, now we have a small balance in hand. This is mainly due to the fact that during the past year very considerable arrears in Subscriptions have been paid off, and also that the last volume of the Journal was much less costly than for some years past. This state of affairs is satisfactory, and if we can only get *all* arrears in Subscriptions paid off, and again be content with an inexpensive volume, we ought, by this time next year, to be able still further to congratulate ourselves.

Your Council feels that much has been done which is both important and encouraging in the course of the eleventh year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

Hon. Sec.

Mill Hill, Derby.

January 26th, 1889.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1888.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Entrance Fees, Life Compositions, and Subscriptions	183	15	0
Sale of Journals and Bound Copies.....	4	4	0
Interest on Investment ...	8	6	4
	£196	5	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1887	79	2	11
Printing	4	14	8
Printing Journal	86	4	1
Editing do.	20	0	0
Copyist for work in Journal, 1887	2	2	0
Interest on overdrawn account	0	10	1
Balance in hand	3	11	7
	£196	5	4

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to Dec. 31st, 1887.	231	0	0
Life Compositions (4) 1888	21	0	0
Entrance Fees (13) 1888	3	5	0
	£255	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Invested on Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates, at 4 per cent.	170	0	0
Do. Do., at 3½ per cent. . .	50	0	0
Balance	35	5	0
	£255	5	0

Examined and found correct,

JAMES B. COULSON, } AUDITORS.
WILLIAM BEMROSE, }

W. MALLALIEU,
JANUARY 24TH, 1889.



27 MAY 1935

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Mackworth: its Castle and its Owners.

BY THE REV. CHARLES KERRY.



THE name "Mackworth" signifies the estate or manor of "Macca;" probably one of the leaders of the ancient Norsemen.—(*Favell Edmunds.*) At the time of the Norman survey one "Colle" appears to have held this manor, with Kniveton and Allestree, under Gozelin, at a rental of 10s. 8d., and Gozelin held it under Earl Siward, who, if not the owner, held it under Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. Whether the descendants of Colle or Gozelin were identical with the family which afterwards were known as "de Mackworth," there is nothing unfortunately to show, but it is not improbable, for the rank of the Mackworths in after times appears to have corresponded with that of the sub-tenants of Domesday, the Mackworths holding their lands under the chief lord of the fee, whose residence was at Markeaton.

Henry de Mackworth occurs in the Pipe Rolls of 1254, and Edith, daughter of Emma de Mackworth, in the same records in 1272. In 1391 William de Mackworth was appointed rector of

VOL. XI. I

Kirk Langley close by. The authentic pedigree of the Mackworths commences with two brothers, John and Thomas. John was Prebendary of Empingham and Dean of Lincoln in 1422. In an inquest of Knights' Fees, taken in 1432, he is described as of Nassington Dean, and possessed of an income of 5 marks from property in Derby. In the Harl. MS. 1104, Brit. Mus. (according to the *Builder* of April 21, 1888), it is stated that in the 31st of Hen. VI. the celebrated Barnard's Inn, Holborn, was a messuage belonging to Dr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, and at that time in the holding of one Lyonel Bernard, from whom (on its conversion into an Inn of Chancery) it has since retained the name of "Barnard's Inn." Dean Mackworth died in the year 1451, devising his town house at Holborn to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. His executors, whereof Thomas Atkins, citizen, was one, completed the conveyance. In an Inquisition at the Guildhall, before John Norman (Lord Mayor 1453-4) the King's Escheator, a jury agreed that "It was not hurtful for the king to licence Thomas Atkins, one of the executors of John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, to give one messuage in Holborn called MACKWORTH'S INN, but then commonly called by the name of Barnard's Inn, to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, to find one sufficient chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of St. George in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, where the body of the said John is buried."

The arms of the Mackworth family, granted in 1404, are still the arms of Barnard's Inn. These arms are a compound of the arms of Touchet and Audeley, formed by placing Audeley's fretty on Touchet's chevron, and varying the field from that of Touchet by giving "party per pale sable and ermine," instead of the simple field of ermine of the Touchets. The original grant runs as follows: "To all to whom the present writing may come, John Touchet, Lord of Audley, saluting. Know ye, that we, on account of our consideration for our very dear and beloved John Mackworth, and Thomas Mackworth his brother, born of good and brave people, and for the good service which their ancestors have done, and because we wish to honour them and

advance their condition, do hereby give them part of our arms of Audeley and Touchet, to have and bear with certain differences, viz. : an escutcheon painted sable and ermine indented per pale ; thereon a chevron gules fretty, or—of the arms of Audeley, and a crest, viz., a wing plumed, sable and ermine. To have and bear the said arms with such differences as may seem good to them. The said arms to be borne by them and their heirs without let or hindrance from our heirs whomsoever they may be for ever. In testimony of which we have hereunto affixed our seal. Given in our mansion of Markeaton, this first day of August, 1404.”

The Baronetages have asserted that one of the Mackworths was an esquire attendant on James Lord Audeley in the celebrated battle of Poitiers, a statement not supported by any authority, indeed the connection of the Mackworths does not appear to have been with that lord, but with the family of Touchet, which by intermarriage with the heir general of the Lord Audeley, afterwards acquired that title.

There is another interesting document of John Touchet Lord Audeley, conveying some property in Mackworth to this same John Mackworth, the priest-prebendary of Empingham :—

“To all by whom these letters shall be seen or heard, John Touchet Lord Audeley saluting. Know ye that we have constituted and empowered our beloved Richard Touchet and Edward de la Park to deliver seizin to our very dear and beloved John Mackworth, clerk, of a tenement which we have given to the said John Mackworth, which said tenement is a parcel of THE MOORHALL in Mackworth, and which tenement William Touchet formerly held, according to the effect and purport of our charter indented, by which we have given to the aforesaid John the aforementioned tenement.

“We therefore confirm and establish all the aforesaid to Richard and Edward, or one of them, to act in our name touching the livery of the same.

“In testimony whereof we have affixed our seal. Given this

16th day of February, in the year of the reign of our very noble Lord King Henry IV. after the conquest the seventh." (1406.)

Thomas Mackworth, younger brother of the aforesaid John, was the ancestor of the subsequent generations. He was of Mackworth, and was living in 1433. By his marriage with Alice, daughter of John de Basinges and sister and heiress of Sir John de Basinges, he acquired the estates of Empingham, &c. She survived her husband, and was reported to be sixty years old in the year 1446. In 1432 Thomas Mackworth held the manor of Ashe in the Fee of Tutbury, for three parts of a knight's Fee, and 40 shill. soc. in Mackworth.

This Thomas was succeeded by his son Henry, of Mackworth and Empingham, who in 1432 held with John Francis, of Sandiacre, gent., the seventh of a knight's Fee in Stanton-by-Dale. He also possessed a rental of £4 6s. 8d. in Bradeston, Sandiacre, and Risley, besides a rental of 20s. in Spondon.

This Henry left issue John, Thomas, Richard, and Walter.

John, the eldest of these, of Mackworth and Empingham, by his wife Beatrix, left issue (inter alia) :—

George M., of Mackworth, who married Ann, daughter of Geoffry Sherrard, of Stapleford, whose marriage settlement is dated 1489. He was living in 1535, and was buried at Empingham.

Their son, Francis Mackworth, of Mackworth, married Elene, sister and coheir of John Hercy, of Grove, Notts., who was buried also at Empingham in 1557. Francis made his will on the 16th of September the same year, and died on the 25th of September, 1558. They left issue :—

George Mackworth, of Mackworth and Empingham. Born 1541. Living 1580. By his first wife Grace Rokeby (daughter of Ralph Rokeby, serjeant-at-law), who died 1569, he left :—

Sir Thomas Mackworth, of Normanton,* in Co. Rutland, created Bart. 4th June, 1619, who in 1595 married Elizabeth,

* Blore (History of Rutland) makes Sir Thomas the son of his father's second wife.

daughter of Henry Hall, of Gretford, her mother's sole heiress. She was buried 20th September, 1620. The said Sir Thomas was interred 22nd March, 1625-6.

Sir Thomas left issue (inter alia), Sir Henry Mackworth, of Normanton, baptized at Gretford 22nd October, 1598, died 24th August, 1640, buried at Empingham. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Hopton, of Witham, County Somerset. Buried 11th February, 1692-3, "*Plusquam nonagesima.*" This lady afterwards became the wife of Sir Thomas Hartopp, Knight, of Normanton (husband of Mary, 7th May, 1649). He was of Burton St. Lazarus, Leicester, and left issue by another wife.

By Sir Henry Mackworth, her first husband, she had issue :—

Sir Thomas Mackworth, of Normanton, Bart., eldest son and heir ; buried at Empingham 1st December, 1694.

This gentleman sold his ancestral estate at Mackworth, with the Castle &c., to Sir John Curzon in 1655.

The last of the Baronets of this ancient line was Sir Henry Mackworth, who died about the year 1803, in the Charter House, London, upon the Poor Knight's Charity, when the title became extinct.

For the following notices of the Curzon Estates in Mackworth and Markeaton, we are obliged to the courtesy of the Right Honourable Lord Scarsdale, who has generously permitted the writer of this article to make the necessary abstracts from his documents for this work.

Some portion of the Curzon Estate, comprising 64 acres of land &c., in Mackworth and Markeaton, belonged to Michael and Jone Baggaley, by whom it was sold or alienated to John Agard, in the year 1599.

On 1st March, 1627, certain premises at Markeaton were leased for 21 years to George Sitwell, of Renishaw, Gentleman, and Robert Walker, of Markeaton, Gentleman, by William Frances, of Derby, and Margery his wife, and John Agard, of Derby, skinner, at the yearly payment of £5, payable to the said William Frances. This property is defined as " All those three cottages in Markeaton, sometime in the tenure and occupation of Richard Scopstake,

Edward Smalley, and Robert Mitchell, and now in the occupation of Edward Wylcockson, Hugh Wright, and Mitchell Lador.

By deed dated 3rd February, 1653, Sir John Curzon, Knight and Bart., purchased 215 acres of land in Markeaton and Mackworth, with houses and tenements appertaining thereto, from Henry Frances, Gentleman, and Mary his wife.

On the 5th of December, 1653, Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, Bart., for the sum of £1,000, purchased from Henry Frances, the estate in Mackworth, called Bower Ground, lying in the Townsfields in the liberties of Markeaton and Mackworth, and four-fifths of a messuage called "The Crosse House," which said house is in the possession of John Baynbridge, and is near adjoining Markeaton Mylne, and four-sixths of three cottages in Markeaton, now in the occupation of Edward Wilkinson, John Machin, and Thomas Gilman ; all of which heretofore was the inheritance of Thomas Agard, deceased, late brother to him the said Henry Frances.

From the preceding it would appear that John Agard, of Markeaton (living 1599), left two grandchildren, Thomas Agard, skinner, of Derby, and a daughter the wife of Henry Frances, who, on the death of his wife's brother Thomas, came into possession of the Agard Estates, and who shortly afterwards disposed of them to the Curzons.

The principal and most interesting of the Mackworth documents however, is the deed of conveyance of the CASTLE and MANOR of MACKWORTH,* from Sir Thomas Mackworth Bart., to Sir John Curzon, Bart., of which the following is an abstract :

"By Indenture tripartite, dated 16th June, 1655, Sir Thomas Hartopp of Barton Lazar, in County Leicester, and Dame Mary his wife, Sir Thomas Mackworth of Normanton, in County Rutland, Bart., son and heir apparent of the said Lady Mary, John Knight of London, Gentleman, and Richard Corney of the same, Gentleman, of the first part :

* Among the Curzon Documents is a receipt dated 11th February, 1653, from Sir Thomas Mackworth to Sir John Curzon, for the sum of £1,300, purchase money for the manor of Mackworth and lands there.—Signed in the presence of John Bernard, Francis Crane, Francis Curzon, Joseph Taylor. By Thomas Mackworth.

Sir John Curzon of Kedleston, Bart., and John Curzon of the Inner Temple, Esq., son and heir apparent of the said Sir John of the second part: and

Francis Curzon, second son of the said Sir John Curzon, Bart., of the third part, Witnesseth, That the said Sir Thomas Hartopp and Dame Mary his wife, Sir Thomas Mackworth, John Knight, and Richard Corney, for the sum of £1,300 to him the said Thomas Mackworth, in hand paid by the said Sir John Curzon, before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, and in consideration of the sum of 10s. paid to the said Sir Thomas Hartopp and Dame Mary by the said Sir John Curzon, and in consideration of 5s. paid by the said Sir John to John Knight and Richard Corney—Have granted enfeoffed, &c., sold, confirmed unto the said Sir John Curzon ALL THAT CASTLE MANOR OR MANORS OF MACKWORTH or Markeaton in the said County of Derby, commonly called or known by the name of MACKWORTH CASTLE, And also all those two several messuages or farm houses now in the tenure of John Turner with all closes and lands therewith used. Also all that messuage or farm house in Mackworth now in the occupation of Jane Draper widow and all lands used therewith. Also all that cottage in the occupation of John Shepherd with all annexed lands. Also all that cottage or tenement in the occupation of Robert Hoden with all lands appertaining. Also all that cottage in the occupation of Wagstaff, widow, and Philip Bennett, with lands used therewith. Also all that cottage in the occupation of Peters with the lands appertaining.

To have and to hold the said Castle &c. to the use &c. of the said Sir John Curzon. And the said Thomas Mackworth grants, confirms, and warrants to the said Sir John full and undisturbed possession to himself and his heirs for ever.

THO. HARTOPP. THOMAS MACKWORTH. R. CORNEY.

MARY HARTOPP. JO. KNIGHT. JOHN CURZON.

HENREY CURZON.

From a document dated 4 July, 1655, it seems that Francis Curzon, the second son of Sir John, claimed the castle and manor of Mackworth, and 260 acres of land lying in Mackworth

and other places, as "his own right and inheritance," as against his elder brother John Curzon, and from a postscript it appears that on the 12 August following the said Francis Curzon had full seizin of the said castle, &c., delivered to him by John Ferrars, high sheriff, placing him in undisputed possession. At that time one George Humston seems to have been tenant of the castle.

It is not now known with certainty when or by what means the castle was demolished. All that now remains is a portion of the grand gateway erected a little before the year 1500 (Plate I.).* From a plan and drawing of it in the possession of Lord Scarsdale, it has evidently remained exactly in its present condition for the last hundred years.

"According to the tradition of the village the castle was demolished in the civil wars, and some high ground in the neighbourhood still bears the name of 'Cannon Hills,' from the tale that the ordnance was there planted by the destroyers."†

In the field adjoining the west side of the gateway, are two large contiguous quadrangular plots, clearly indicating two court yards, once surrounded by the castle buildings. Fragments of rubble may be discerned in the ridges of the outer boundaries.

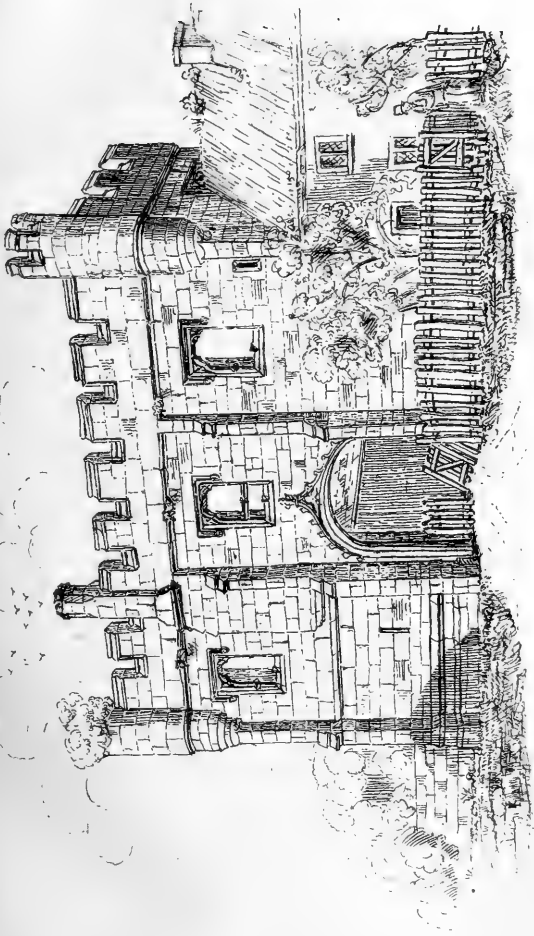
It does not seem possible to gather any satisfactory account of the destruction of the building. The Curzons purchased it in 1655, when the damage would be accomplished, if it fell, as seems likely, in the Parliamentary struggles. Had Mackworth Castle been a place suitable for the reception of the Queen of Scots, Sir Ralph Sadler would not have overlooked it when *en route* with his charge for Tutbury. He writes to the Lord Treasurer, Feb. 5th, 1584 :—

"Now as toching the Q. majesties mislyking that I lodgid this Q. in Derby towne coming hitherwarde, I assure her majestie and your Lordship that it was full sore against my will if it might have been holpen. . . . And as for any gent. house that way or *any other* in dyvers miles, there was none but Mr. Knyveton's house of Mercaston, a small house for such a purpose and very little meanes in that village."

* For the excellent etching of the Gateway on this plate, the Society is indebted to Mr. F. J. Robinson.

† *Beauties of England and Wales*, iii. 410.

F. J. ROBINSON, DEL.



Gateway Mackworth Castle.



The Stone House Prebend, Little Chester, Derby.

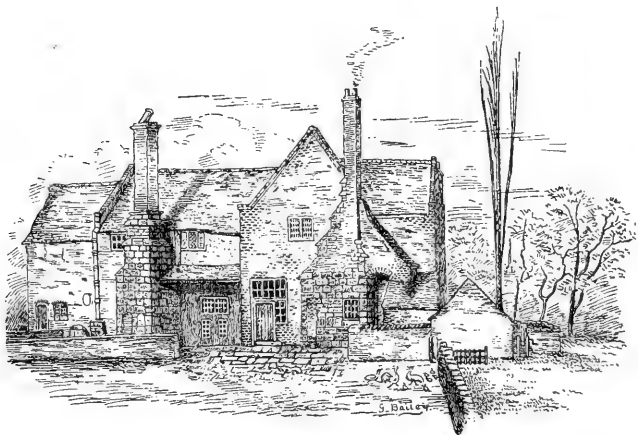
BY GEORGE BAILEY.



HERE is frequent mention made in old documents of land having been held by the clergy, at Little Chester, from an early period. In Domesday Book we read, "In eodem burgo erat in dominio regis 1 ecclesia cum vii. clericis qui tenebat ii. caracutes terre libere in Cestre:" (A.D. 1086.) And in 1316 the College of All Saints* held several farms there. Of two of these farms, special mention is made in a deed called Queen Mary's (1555), in which she confirms a previous grant of these and other church lands, made by Henry VIII. to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby. It is to one of these, to which the name of the "Stone House Prebend" is therein given, that the following remarks apply. There is, at the present time, an old farm house standing on the banks of the Derwent, at Little Chester, of which some considerable portions appear to be remains of this house. They not improbably date as far back as the middle of the reign of Henry VI. This is warranted by the architectural characteristics of these remains. A reference to the drawing will render this evident. There are two massive stone chimneys shown there; and there is another on the river front of the house, of the same date (as will be seen from the drawing on the next page). These chimneys prove that a good stone house once stood there, but that it was

* See Chron. All Saints' Church.

allowed to go to ruin. This would no doubt be after the dissolution of the College in Edward VI. reign; the stone of the old building being carried away and used elsewhere, the chimney stacks excepted.



THE STONE HOUSE PREBEND.

It is not easy to decide when the house assumed its present form, for although the gable on the garden front has in it the date 1594,



RIVER FRONT OF THE STONE HOUSE PREBEND.

it is plain that the brick house now standing cannot altogether be of that date, though some portions of it may be, and it is quite possible that the mullioned windows may have been taken out and the present ones inserted, this having been done at the other farm near by, and of which something will be said in a future notice. Allowing this, it does not seem likely that the dated stone belongs to the present brickwork, which must be later than Elizabeth's time.

There is little doubt that more than one rebuilding, or partial rebuilding, has taken place; this can be seen more easily from the interior of the house, various adaptations and alterations being at once revealed. The floors are on various levels, and the staircase is in an out-of-way corner scarcely likely to be the original position in the stone house. The room on the ground floor, overlooking the garden, is a large and handsome one, fully panelled in oak, but it has been divided by a lath and plaster partition to allow of a corridor, thus destroying its proportions, the handsome carved and inlaid oak chimney-piece being thrust into a corner, instead of occupying the centre of the room. From this we conclude that the present house does not quite stand on the old foundations, and besides, this is the only fully panelled room now remaining. There is, however, little doubt that during the reign of Queen Elizabeth the house was for the most part rebuilt, and that it has undergone several changes since; and the handsomely carved date stone now in the gable is, together with the panelled room, part of the Elizabethan house. This stone, besides the date, bears a unique sculpture of the arms of the borough, and as we give a copy of it a reference to it is easily made; from it the reader will see that it is of good design and well executed, the Buck is lodged in a park having a very elegant entrance gate or door, the shield is indicated by a delicate piece of chain work, and he reclines under a holly tree in fruit, and that it is altogether a very good piece of Elizabethan renaissance.

It is not a little curious that there are three different designs of the arms of Derby: that now before us; the beautiful

old silver common seal; and one seen in old books of maps, and in old representations of county arms. This latter is represented as argent, a buck on speed, over five mole hills, on each side a branch of laurel, all proper. This is of the time of

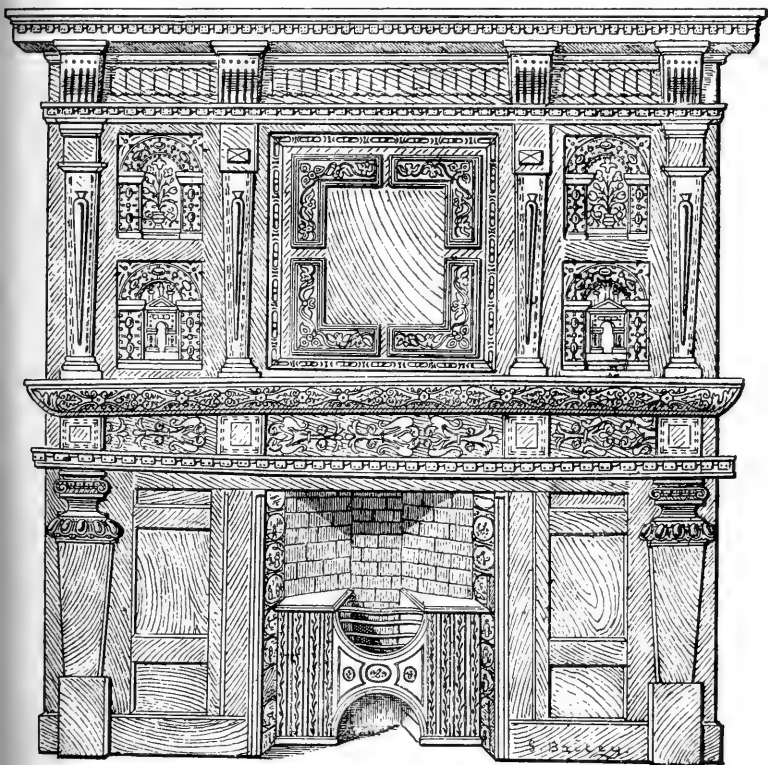


ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF DERBY.—STONE HOUSE PREBEND.

George III. (1746). The silver seal, however, has more the appearance of a fourteenth or fifteenth century seal, but we have no means of ascertaining its precise date.

About the panelling there is nothing uncommon; but the chimney-piece is a very excellently designed and well-proportioned work; of course it has been a good deal broken, and some portions are gone, still a very good idea can be formed of its original appearance. There is much nice work in it, the four arched panels between the pilasters are carved, but the plants in the vases and the two porticoes in the centre are inlaid *tarsia* work, the woods used are black and white, the designs are good, and in their original clean state must have looked very handsome; they are unfortunately so dirty now that it is difficult to see them; the four corner squares in the centre panel are of similar work, as is also the flat piece under the mantel, the latter, however, is carved. Unfortunately,

from the smallness of the scale on which it was necessary to make this drawing, the beauty of these details could not be sufficiently brought out, to do that properly would have necessitated detailed drawings of a very much increased size, the size of the whole



OAK CHIMNEY PIECE.—STONE HOUSE PREBEND.

work is 8' 9" \times 9' or nearly square. The fire-place, though an old one, is not original; no doubt the fire would be on an open hearth, with fire dogs, and rather wider than it is now. At the edge of the fire-place, on each side, are a number of old Dutch

tiles more or less perfect, but very dirty; they are blue pattern on a white ground, many of them have Scripture subjects painted on them, such as the shepherds at the manger, St. Paul let down in a basket, Christ washing disciples' feet and healing a leper, Elijah fed by ravens, Joseph and his brethren; others are rural subjects, as a maid and milk-pails, a man fishing, a landscape, &c. It will have been noticed that the panel in the centre above the fireplace is blank, but we are informed that there used to be on it a carved panel with the borough arms, like that in the gable outside, and we have seen in private hands an iron casting taken, to all appearance, from the central portion of the panel in the gable. This, however, could never have been in the centre panel, the space is too small for it by about two inches, so that if there ever was such a carved panel it cannot now be traced.

It is pleasant to realize that this ancient place has escaped the various vicissitudes to which it has been at various times subject, and that it still remains in the hands of the Corporation of Derby, to whom it was originally granted when it ceased to be the property of the Church. It now forms a useful adjunct to the Grammar School—itself an ancient foundation—and with its river frontage for boating and bathing, and its pleasant cricket ground, is perhaps in its old age doing as useful work as it ever did. The old house itself might be improved internally, and altogether put into repair, without in any way damaging its quaintness, or destroying its time-honoured remains, carrying us back, as they do, to a time before Domesday Book was compiled. We have not thought it desirable to enter into the history of the College of All Saints, that can be much better read, so far as it is known, in *The Chronicles of All Saints*. Our business is only to gather up some fragments of the existing fabric, and by means of this short paper and its few illustrations, to preserve some memories of the times of old to those who shall come after us. The old house remains above ground, but beneath it are the buried remains of a much older history, associated with more stirring events, and connecting us with that great city of which it used to be said, that to it all roads lead—Rome.

Easter Roll for the Parish of Hope : for the year 1658.

BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



THE following pages are a transcript from some folio papers pinned together, pertaining to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, which are indorsed "Hope Easter Booke, pro annis, 1658, 1659, 1660 : Arthur Jeynson, George Armstrong." The entries for the two last years are short and fragmentary, but a literal copy is given of the whole of the year 1658. The list is evidently a complete record of those who paid their accustomed ecclesiastical dues at Easter, according to custom, and hence may be looked upon as a full census of all the householders of this extensive parish. These Easter offerings differed widely in amount and character even in adjacent parishes. It is said that they had their origin in compounding by a payment in money for the oblations in kind to furnish the Eucharistic elements ; and the amount was supposed to cover the cost of the elements throughout the year. These offerings throughout England assumed the form of personal tithes, and usually amounted to 2d. for an adult (that is over 16), and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for children and servants, which were sometimes compounded for by a general payment of 4d. per household. A study of this and other lists of the Peak seems to show, that in the Peak parishes subject to the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter, a high rate of Easter offering was maintained. The lowest payment is 6d., which we believe to be the offering for a single adult.

In addition to the personal tithe, in some parishes special Easter dues were paid (quite distinct from the tithing of animals)

upon live stock. At Hope it was the custom to pay 2d. upon each cow (*vac.*), and 1d. on each calf (*vit.*), and apparently an acknowledgment of 1d. from every keeper of sheep (*ov.* 1d.). The beekeeper also paid 2d. (*ap.* 2d.); in one place there is an entry of 4d. under this head, when probably the bees were kept in two distinct parts of the holding. This beekeepers' acknowledgment was altogether distinct from tithes for honey and for wax, which formed a part of the small tithes pertaining to the Vicar of Hope. It helps us to realize the intricacy of the old custom of paying tithe in kind, to remember that the Church, in addition to the tithes of honey and of wax, and, in addition to the Easter fee for keeping bees, laid a tithe on the honey and wax producing insect as well as on the product, for in the Peak district every tenth swarm was claimed by the Vicar. Thus, in the Vicar of Castleton's journal for 1743, under date June 22nd, is this entry:—"I had a swarm of bees for Tyth from Mr. Needham."*

The letters "*pl.*," following a good many of the names in this roll, evidently refer to Plough Alms, *eleemoysinæ aratrales*, a custom of limited extent which we have not previously noted in Derbyshire, whereby a penny was paid to the church at Easter for every plough-land. A return of ecclesiastical dues payable at St. Ives, Huntingdon, made in the year 1252, says:—"De qualibet caruca juncta inter Pascham et Pentecosten unum denarium qui dicitur *Ploualmes*."†

To one name are appended the letters "*pul.*" which at first we took to denote some due on a poultry-yard (pullets); but then it would have occurred more frequently. However, *pullus* is also used of the young of any animal, *pullus equinus* meaning a colt, and the word is thus used in the charter wherewith William Peverel endowed Lenton Priory with Derbyshire tithes.‡ So this contraction may refer to a due, of which we have no other proof, payable on horse-breeding; or it may refer to a due on a fish pond, for in "low Latin" *pulla* is used for a pool or stew.

* *Derb. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Journal*, vol. ii., p. 81.

† *Monast. Anglic.*, vol. i., p. 256.

‡ *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 141, 578.

The contractions *mat.* and *pat.*, which each occur once, are not to be assigned to any possible agricultural or pastoral term, but stand for *matre* and *patre*, referring to payments for aged father and mother living with the son, who was himself the household.

The letters *mls*, after various names in each township, offer the most difficulty in the way of explanation, but we believe that it means that the man was serving as a soldier, *miles*.

The arrangement of the accounts is rather peculiar, and contrary to our modern use, for the three columns are ruled for shillings, pence, and farthings. With regard to the names, it is interesting to find so many representatives of the good old North Derbyshire names, such as Eyre, Fuljambe, and Balguy; nor are the Christian names without interest, especially when we compare the frequency of certain ones with modern preponderance; Anthony, Ellis, and Ralph are but seldom met with in these days; Gerundine is, we suppose, a corruption of Geraldine. The alphabetical arrangement by the clerk, according to Christian and not family names, is noteworthy. It was not a mere Commonwealth eccentricity, but was a custom with the Church in its lists in the Peak jurisdiction for at least three centuries earlier. It could not be near so convenient an arrangement as one based on the family name, but it was adopted, we suppose, on the principle that the Church only recognises the Christian or baptismal name, the other being merely an adjunct for the sake of worldly convenience.

The entry with regard to the young people, that is those under the age of 16, making offerings at the chancel gates is of interest in proving that even then the old rood screen, with its gates, was still standing in the parish church of Hope.

As a rule, Easter dues would be paid to the Vicar, but throughout the Peak jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter it was the custom, from the time of King John when they became possessed of this property, for them to be collected by an official for the common fund of the Cathedral. The present roll is a proof that all these ecclesiastical dues were rigidly enforced during the Commonwealth, though used for other purposes.

The sum total of this roll amounts to £35 3s.

HOPE.				s. d. ob.			
	s.	d.	ob.				
Anthony Ashton, pau-				Jo : Paramore, pl. vac.			
per... ..	0	10	0	3, vit. 3, ov. 1d. ...	1	3	2
Adam Kirke, pl. vac. 3,				Jo : Berley	1	0	0
vit. 2, ov. 1d. ...	1	3	0	Jo : Hyde	0	0	0
Andrew Eyre ...	1	0	0	Jo : Clyffe	0	9	0
Anne Briddocke, vid.	0	7	0	Jo : Bockeing, 3 vac.,			
Adam Gront ...	1	0	0	3, vit., ap. 4d. ...	1	6	0
Edw : Longden, sen.	0	9	0	Jo : Burdekin, pl. ...	1	0	0
Edw : Longden, jun.	0	9	0	Jo : Hall	0	11	0
Edw : Jackson, mls....	0	11	0	Jo : Bennet, vac. 2,			
Edw : Morten ...	0	9	0	vit. 2	0	11	0
Edw : Gront, mls. ...	1	2	0	Jo : Speyar, vac. 2,			
Edm : How, vac., vit.				vit. 2	1	0	0
ap. 2d., ov. 1d. ...	1	2	0	Jo : Heathcote ...	0	9	0
Ellis Longden ...	0	9	0	Jo : Plattes	0	9	0
Edm : Balgay, gent :				Luke Holt	0	9	0
pl. vac. 2d., vit. 1d.,				Mary Tricket, cum			
fil. 2d.	1	3	0	sorore	0	6	0
Edw : Newbon ...	0	11	0	Phil : Bagshaw ...	0	9	0
Francis Briddoke, 2				Ralph Docking, pl. ...	6	0	0
vac. vit., ov. 1d. ...	1	0	0	Robert Docking, pl.,			
Godfrey Gront ...	0	9	0	vac. 3, vit. 3, ov. 1d.	1	2	0
Godfrey Hallome ...	0	10	0	Robert Bray, pl., vac.			
Henry Rose	0	8	0	3, vit. 3, ap. 2d. ...	1	4	0
Henry Holt, vac. 2,				Robert Ashton, 3 vac.,			
vit. 2	1	0	0	3 vit., ov. 1d. ...	1	2	0
John Slacke, mls. vac.				Robert Jackson, mls.	1	0	0
2, vit. 2, eg. 1d. ...	1	4	0	Robert Ashton, mls.	1	0	0
John Stafford, mls., 2				Rich : Gront... ..	0	11	0
vac. 2 vit. ov. 1d....	1	3	0	Rich : Bradwall ...	0	9	0
John Hadfield, fil.,				Roger Heathcote, oves			
vac. 3, vit. 2, ap. 2d.				3d.	0	6	0
mat. 3d.	1	6	0	Steven Buccoke ...	0	10	0
Jo : Hadfeild ...	0	7	0	Tho : Hall, Dr. pl. ...	1	6	0
				Tho : Heathcote ..	0	6	0

	s.	d.	ob.		s.	d.	ob.
Tho : Stevenson, sen.	1	3	o	Uxor Wm. Morten,			
Tho : Stevenson, jun.	o	9	o	goose ...	o	6	o
Tho : Lowe, mls. ...	1	o	o	Uxor Frost ...	o	6	o
Tho : Paramore, vac.				Wm. Morten ...	o	9	o
2, vit. 1 ov. ...	1	o	o	Wm. Willes ...	o	9	o
Tho : Woodrife, vac.				Widdow Meg ...	o	7	o
vit. ...	o	10	o				
Tho : Sanderson, sen.	o	9	o				
Tho : Sanderson, jun.	o	10	o				
Tho : Dore ...	o	9	o				
Tho : Yellott ...	o	6	o				
Tho : Morten cum							
matre ...	1	2	o				
Tho : Morten, sen. ...	o	6	o				
Tho : Eyre, 2 vac. 1							
vit. ...	1	o	o				
Tho : Slacke, jun. ...	o	10	o				
Tho : Howe, 2 vac. 1							
vit., ov. 1d. ...	1	o	o				
Tho : Longden ...	o	9	o				
Tho : Bockinge, pl. ...	1	o	o				
Tho : Burdekin, pl.							
vac. 2, vit. 2, ap,							
2d. ov. 1d. ...	1	4	o				
Tho : Tricket alias							
Thornhill ...	o	11	o				
Tho : Heywood, 2							
vac. 1 vit. ...	1	o	o				
Tho : Harison ...	o	10	o				
Uxor Martin Sander-							
son... ...	o	7	o				
Uxor Yellott ...	o	6	o				
Uxor Longden ...	o	6	o				
Uxor Michael Gront,							
vac. 2, vit. 2, ov. 1d.	o	11	o				

	s. d. ob.		s. d. ob.
Raph Hargreave ...	0 10 0	John Botham ...	1 0 0
Robt. Morten ...	1 2 0	Richard Bowring, mls.	
Robt. Derwent, 4 vac.		Rbt. Skinner, pl. ...	1 2 0
4 vit. ...	1 3 0	Rbt. Harrison cum	
Tho: Balgay, gen. ...	4 0 0	uxore ...	0 7 0
Tho: Taylor, mls. vac.		Rbt. Longden ...	0 10 0
2, vit. 1 ...	1 4 0	Tho: Wood, mls. ...	0 10 0
Tho: Yellott ...	1 0 0	Tho: Thornhill, jun. ...	0 10 0
Tho: Clyffe, vac. 2,		Tho: Gront, mls. ...	1 1 0
vit. 1 ...	1 0 0	Uxor Marshall ...	1 4 0
Wm. Derwent, sen. ...	0 9 0	Uxor Longden ...	0 7 0
Wm. Derwent, mls.,		Will: Derwent, pl. vac.	
jun. ...	1 2 0	3 vit. ...	1 2 0
	19 11 0		£1 . 0 . 4 . 0

THORNHILL.

Anthony Thomason	0 9 0
Edm: Wilson cum	
patre, vac. 4, vit. 3,	
ov. id., pat. 3d. ...	1 8 0
Edw: Haigh, pl. vac.	
3, vit. 2, ap. 2 ...	1 4 0
Ellis How and }	0 10 0
Roger Derwent }	
Francis Briddocke ...	0 6 0
George Wilson, sen.,	
pl. vac. 3, vit. 3, ap.	1 3 0
George Wilson, jun....	0 9 0
George Longden ...	0 9 0
Humphrey Derwent,	
mls. ...	1 1 0
Humphrey Smithe,	
mls. ...	1 6 0
Humphrey Bullock ...	0 9 0

BROUGH AND SHATTON.

Anthony Robinson, pl.	
vac. 2, vit. 2 ...	1 1 0
Anthony Wood, vac.	
2, vit. 2, ap. 2d. ov.	
id....	1 3 0
Ambrose Gardiner, 2	
vac., 1 vit. ...	0 10 0
Howard Brooke, gent.	2 6 0
Henry Croke, mls....	1 4 0
John Ides ...	0 10 0
Nicolas Hawley ...	0 10 0
Ottiwell Yellot ...	0 10 0
Raph Mellor, mls. ...	1 4 0
Richard Midleton, vac.	
2, vit. 2 ...	1 0 0
Robert Midleton, pl.	
vac. 6, vit. 4 ...	1 6 0
Rob: Robinson ...	0 11 0

	s.	d.	ob.		s.	d.	ob.
Roger Botham, vac. 2,				Dyonis Bodlinson ...	0	7	0
vit. 1	1	4	0	Edw : Slack, mls. ...	0	10	0
Thomas Eyre, gent....	5	0	0	Geo : Fayrehurst, vac.			
Thomas Robinson,				2, vit. 2, ov. 1d., ap.			
vac. 2, vit. 2 ...	1	0	0	2d.	1	7	0
Uxor Hoyle, vac. 1,				Hen : Brushfeild ...	0	9	0
vit. 1, ov.	0	9	0	Humphrey Wells, pl.	2	6	0
Uxor Edm : Barton...	0	8	0	John Didsbury ...	0	10	0
Uxor Ottiwell Barton	0	7	0	Nicolas Chapman, 3			
Uxor Hardy	0	7	0	vac., 2 vit....	1	0	0
Wm. How cum matre,				Richard Maseland ...	0	9	0
pl.	0	6	0	Robert Eyre, Esq ^r ...	10	0	0
Will. Marshall, vac, 2,				Robert Ashton, gent :	2	6	0
vit. 2, ap. 4d. ...	1	3	0	Robert Brightmore ...	2	2	0
his sonne and wife	0	6	0	Tho : Brushfeild, vac.			

£1 . 7 . 0 . 0

OFFERTON.

Abraham Robinson,				3, vit. 2, ov. 1d. . .	1	3	0
vac. 2, vit. 2, ov. 1d.	1	1	0	Tho : Bingley ...	0	9	0
Edw : Glossop ...	0	10	0	Tho : Outram, vac. 2,			
John Leigh, gen: vac.				vit. 1, ap. 4 ...	1	4	0
4, vit. 2, ap. 2d. ...	1	5	0	Tho : Froggat ...	2	6	0
Joseph Wilson ...	0	10	0	Tho : Warrington, mls.	1	1	0
Raph Glossop ...	5	0	0	Uxor Botham ...	0	7	0
Will : Taylor, mls. ...	1	2	0	Uxor Robert Gregory	0	7	0
				Uxor Bodlinson ...	0	6	0
				Will : Wells ...	3	4	0
				Uxor Outram, vac. 2,			
				vit. 2, ov. 1d. pro			
				filio et filia ...	1	3	0
				Wm. Knowles, 2 vac.			
				1 vit. ov. ap. 2d. ;			
				6d. fil:	1	8	0
				Wm. Heald	0	10	0

19 4 0

HIGH LOWE, STOOKE, AND PADLEY.

Abraham Cooper, 2							
vac., 1 vit., 2 ap. ...	1	3	0				
Anthony Oliver ...	0	9	0				
Adam Barker, pauper							

£2 . 1 . 2 . 0

BRADWALL.				s. d. ob.			
		s.	d.	ob.			
Adam Slacke, vac. 1,					Geo : Slacke, vac. 2,		
vit. 1, ov. id. ...	0	11	0		vit. 2 ...	1	0 0
Adam Wright ...	0	9	0		Geo : Wilson ...	0	10 0
not paide					Geo : Bridocke, 2 fil.		
Adam Kirke, pl. vac.					4d. ...	1	1 0
3, vit. 3, ov. id. ...	1	4	0		Geo : Worseley, mls.	1	1 0
Adam Thornehill, mls.	1	1	0		Geo : Hunter ...	0	9 0
Adam Padley ...	0	10	0		Geo : Bradwall, pl. ...	3	4 0
Adam Balgay, gent :	0	9	0		Geo : Andrewes, mls.	1	1 0
Adam Hallome cum					Geo : Burrowes ...	1	0 0
matre ...	0	9	0		Gilbert Chalesworth,		
Adam Marshall, mls.	0	9	0		alias Marshall ...	0	9 0
Allen Bower, mls. ...	0	9	0		Godfrey Hallome, vac.		
Andrew Smith ...	0	9	0		2, ov. id. ...	1	0 0
Andrew Hallome, sen.	0	10	0		Godfrey Marshall ...	0	11 0
Baggot Hadfield ...	0	10	0		Godfrey Morten cum		
Eliz : Wood ...	0	9	0		matre ...	1	0 0
Edw : Slacke, vac. 1,					Godfrey Chapman ...	0	9 0
vit. 1, ov. id. ...	0	6	0		Henry Slacke, mls. ...	0	7 0
Edw : Marshall, vac.					Hen : Tricket, vac. 1,		
2, vit. 1 ...	0	11	0		vit. 1, ov. id. ...	0	10 0
Edw : Wright ...	1	0	0		Hen : Bromehead ...	0	9 0
Ellis Midleton, vac. 2,					Hen : How cum matre	0	9 0
vit. 2, ov. id. ...	1	0	0		Hugh Taylor alias		
Ellis Ashton, mls. ...	1	1	0		Hall ...	0	9 0
Ellis Synderland, vac.					Hugh Hill, sen. ...		
2, vit. 2, ov. id. ...	1	1	0		Hugh Bradwall, vac. 2,		
Ellis Mellor cum matre	1	1	0		vit. 1, ov. id. ...	1	2 0
Ellis Morten... ...	0	9	0		Humphrey Midleton	0	10 0
Francis Gillott ...	0	6	4		Humphrey Marshall	0	9 0
George Morten, mls.	1	1	0		John Downing, vac. 1,		
George Eyre, pl. 6 vac.,					vit. 1, ov. id. ...	1	0 0
vit. 4, ap. 2, fil. id.	2	2	0		John Wyld ...		
Geo : Doodin ...	0	9	0		John Hurlowe, vac. 1,		
					vit. 1, ...	0	9

	s.	d.	ob.		s.	d.	ob.
Jo: Case, sen. ...	o	10	o	Martin Marshall ...	o	9	o
Jo: Case, jun. ...	o	9	o	Martin Furnesse ...	o	9	o
James Bagshaw ...	o	9	o	Mathew Bromhead ...	o	9	o
John Wood ...	o	9	o	Michael Hill... ...	o	9	o
Jo: Yellott, mls. ...	o	10	o	Nicolas Sykes, vac. 2,			
Jo: Bradwell, sen., vac.				vit. 1, ov. 1d. ...	1	1	o
2, vit. 1, ov. 1d.	1	o	o	Richard Midward, vac.			
Jo: Hambleton, fil.				1	o	8	o
2d.	o	11	o	Rob: Offerton, vac. 1,			
Jo: Hallome, 2 vac.,				vit. 1, ov. 1d., ap. 6	1	5	o
ov. 1d.	1	o	o	Rob: Middleton, sen.,			
Jo: Wright, vac. 1,				pl., 4 vac., 4 vit., ov.			
ov. 1d.	o	11	o	1d., ap. 2d. ...	1	7	o
Jo: Ogden	o	9	o	Richard Middleton ...	o	9	o
Jo: Swinscow, mls....	1	1	o	Robt: Clowes ...	1	4	o
John Bullock ...	o	9	o	Rbt: Marshall, pl. ...	1	1	o
James Middleton ...	o	9	o	Rbt: Burrowes ...	o	10	o
Jo: Lingard and his				Ro: Bradwall ...	o	9	o
mother-in-law ...	o	9	o	Rob: Hallom, fil.			
Jo: How	o	9	o	Ellis	o	9	o
Jo: Morten	o	10	o	Rob: Heyward ...	o	9	o
Jo: Wilson	o	9	o	Roger How	o	9	o
Jo: Middleton ...	o	9	o	Richard Ragg ...	o	10	o
Joseph Barrowes ...	o	9	o	Rob: Leech	o	8	o
Lawrence Balgay, gent.	o	10	o	Rob: Hall, jun. ...	o	9	o
Lawrence Marshall ...	o	9	o	Ralph Cowper ...			
Matthew Thornhill, pl.				Robt: Eyre	o	9	o
vac. 3, vid. 2, ov. 1d.	1	4	o	Rich: Frost	o	9	o
Marke Woodriffe ...	o	9	o	Rob: Palfreyman ...	o	9	o
Martin Marshall, Bay-				Rob: Hallom, vac. 1,			
liffe	o	9	o	vit. 1, mat. 3d. ...	1	1	o
Martin Middleton, pl.				Rob: Hall	o	11	o
vac. 4, vit. 4, pull 2d.,				Rob: Middleton, jun.	o	9	o
ov. 1d., mat. 3d. ...	1	10	o	Roger Smyth, 4 vac.,			
Martin How	o	6	o	vit. 3, ov. 1d., fil. 2d.	1	6	o

	s. d. ob.		s. d. ob.
Steven Jackson ...	o 9 o	Uxor Jo: Barbor, vac.	
Thomas Slacke, vac.		2	o 9 o
1, ov. 1d. ...	o 11 o	Uxor Jo: Nowell ...	o 9 o
Tho: Jackson ...	o 11 o	Uxor Jo: Doodin ...	o 5 o
Tho: Arnefeild ...	o 7 o	Uxor Tho: Midleton	o 9 o
Tho: How, ye sonne		Uxor Robt. Midleton,	
of Mich: vac. 1,		vac. 4, vit. 3, ov. 1d.	1 2 o
fil. 2d. ...	1 o o	Uxor Wm. Bramhall,	
Tho: Ashton, alias		cum fil. nuptis ...	o 7 o
Quimby, 1 vac.,		Uxor Naden ...	o 7 o
vit. 1 ...	o 10 o	Uxor Math: Anderton	o 7 o
Tho: Dower, vac. 1,		Uxor Rich: Hallom	o 10 o
vit. 1 ...	o 10 o	Uxor John Chapman	o 6 o
Tho: Morten, vac. 1	o 10 o	Uxor Tho: Padley ...	o 6 o
Tho: Brownell ...	o 9 o	Uxor Wm. Eyre ...	o 6 o
Tho: Padley ...	o 9 o	Uxor Wm. Wilson	
Tho: Hall, vac. 2, vit.		cum matre ...	o 6 o
1, ov. 1d. ...	1 o o	Uxor Bradwall cum filio	
Tho: Bromhead, jun.	o 9 o	Dennis, vac. 2, vit. 1	1 o o
Tho: Marshall, mls.	1 1 o	Uxor Low ...	o 7 o
Tho: Dolphin ...	o 9 o	Uxor Francis Heyward	o 7 o
Tho: Bradwall, vac. 3,		Uxor Tho: Jackson,	
vit. 2, fil: 4, pul 4	1 10 o	sen. ...	o 7 o
Tho: Eyre ...	o 11 o	Uxor Miles Marshall	1 o o
Tho: Bromhead, sen:	o 6 o	Uxor Dernelly ...	o 9 o
Tho: Hallom, sonne		Wm. Midleton, alias	
of Humph: ...	o 11 o	Wilson ...	o 9 o
Tho: Bray, pl. vac. 3.		Wm. Hunter ...	o 10 o
vit. 2, ov. 1d. pat ^r 3d.	1 6 o	Wm. Jackson, 3 vac.,	
Tho: How, fil: John		3 vit., fil. et filia ...	1 6 o
ov. 1d. ...	o 10 o	Wm. Nelson ...	o 9 o
Tho: Doodin ...	o 9 o	Wm. How, fil. Jo: ...	o 9 o
Tho: Marshall, sen.	o 9 o	Wm. How, fil. Mich.,	
Tho: Hallom, outlawe,		vac. 2, ov. 1d., fil.	
vac. 2, vit. 1 ...	1 o o	sor: ...	1 3 o

	s.	d.	ob.		s.	d.	ob.
Wm. Burgesse ...	0	9	0	Rbb. Deakin, vac. 2,			
Wm. Hartle ...	1	0	0	vit. 2 ...	1	0	0
Wm. Hill, vac. 3,				Rob : Barber ...	0	9	0
vit. 2 ...	1	2	0	Rob : Barker ...	0	11	0
Wm. Hall, vac. 2 ...	0	10	0	Roger Bagshaw, pl. 4			
Wm. Smith ...	0	9	0	vac., 4 vit., ov. 1d.	1	3	0
Wm. Case ...	0	9	0	Rich : Robinson, mls.	0	10	0
Wm. Hugill, mls. ...	0	9	0	Tho : Bagshall ...	0	9	0
Wm. Downing cum				Tho : Morten ...	0	9	0
matre, vac. 2, vit. 1	0	9	0	Tho : Drable and			
Wm. Hall, sen., vac.				Wm. Drable }	1	5	0
2, ov. 1d. ...	1	0	0	Uxor Barber ...	0	8	0
Wm. Chalesworth, vac.				Uxor Furnesse, vac. 2,			
2, vit. 1 ...	0	10	0	vit. 1, ov. 1	0	11	0
<u>£6. 17. 5. 0</u>				Uxor Morten ...	0	9	0

ABNEY AND GRANGE.

Edw : Padley, vac. 2,				Wm. Fox, vac. 1	0	10	0
fil. et uxor...	1	5	0	Wm. Bagshawe	0	9	0
Ellis Marshall, 1 vac.,				Wm. Bradwall, pl.	1	2	0
1 vit. ...	0	10	0	Wm. Furnesse cum			
Edw : Ashmore	0	9	0	uxore ...	0	6	0
Francis Eyre	0	10	0	Wm. Furnesse	0	10	0
Francis Robinson	0	9	0	Wm. Worrall			
Francis Marshall	0	9	0	Anthony Worrall }	0	9	0
Geo. Tront, vac. 2,				<u>£1. 7. 10. 0</u>			
vit. 1, ov. 1d.	1	0	0	GREENLOW.			
Gervis Hallome	1	0	0	Abraham Bagshaw,			
Jo : Bamford	0	10	0	vac. 2, vit. 1, ov. 1d.	1	0	0
Jo : How	1	0	0	Adam Bagshaw	0	10	0
Jo : White	0	9	0	Francis Bennet	1	1	0
Raph Towning	0	9	0	Hen : Frost	0	7	0
Rbt. Hall	1	4	0	Hen : Furnesse	1	0	0
Rbt. Dolphin	0	9	0	Hugh Waddy	1	0	0

GREAT HUCKLOW.

s. d. ob.

s. d. ob.

Adam Wilson	...				Tho: Holgate	...	9	
Christopher Botham					Tho: Marshall, vac. 2,			
Charles Bowman	...	0	10	0	vit. 1	...	1	0 0
Edw: Furnesse	...	0	9	0	Tho: Kitchen	...	9	
Edw: Heaton, 6	...				Tho: Plattes	...	9	
Edw: Anderton	...	0	10	0	Tho: Naden	...	0	7 0
Francis Bowman	...	0	7	0	Tho: Leech	...	0	6 0
Grace Bowman	...				Tho: Heaton	...	9	
George Bradbury	...				Tho: Micocke	...	9	
George Woodriffe, ch.					Tho: Bradley	...	9	
Geo: Hartley	...	9	0		Tho: Wibbersley	...	0	9 0
Geo: Needham	...	0	10	0	Tho: Frost	...	0	9 0
Geo: Chapman, pl.					Uxor Ellis Woodriffe	...	0	7 0
mls., vac. 3, vit. 2	1	6	0		Uxor Robinson	...	6	
Hen: Furnesse, vac.					Uxor Bowman	...	0	5 0
2, vit. 1	...	1	0	0	Uxor Allen	...	6	
Jo: Wilson, freeholder,					Uxor Margret	...	6	
pl.	...	1	7	0	Uxor Royle	...	0	8 0
John Wilson, } vac. 2,					Uxor Bramhall	...	0	7 0
sen. } vit. 1,	1	4	0		Wm. Shaw	...	0	10 0
John his sonn } ov. 1d.					Wm. Ward, mls.	...	1	1 0
John Batty	...	0	10	0	Wm. Andeton	...	9	
Nicolas Bagshaw	...	0	9	0				
Peter Bagshaw	...	0	9	0				
Robt. Wilson, sen., pl.	1	4	0					
Rob. Wilson, jun.	...	9	7	0				
Raph Cheetam	...	9	10	0				
Raph Hunt	...	9						
Rbt. Lees, 6 ch.	...	0	7	0				
Rbt. Andrewes	...	0	9	0				
Rbt. Hill	...	9						
Richard Longden	...	9						
Tho: Bagshaw, mls. pl.	1	6	0					
Tho: Stayley	...	1	0	0				

 £1. 15. 10. 0

SHALCROSSE.

Anthony Hibbert	...	8	
Edw: Turnnocke	...	1	1 0
Edw: Brocklehurst	...	1	1 0
Edw: Nickson	...	0	6 0
Edw: Wyld	...	6	
James Ford	...	1	0 0
John Shalcrosse, Esq.	...	6	
John Leech	...	0	6 0
John Brocklehurst	...	0	6 0

s. d. ob.				LITTLE HUCKLOW.			
John Cook	...	...	0 6 0			s. d. ob.	
John Marchington	...		6	Adam Wilson	...	0 10 0	
John Shalcrosse	...		6	Adam Furnesse, pl.			
Jasper Pickford	...		6	vac. 4, vit. 2,	...	1 9 0	
Leonard Low	...	1 1 0		Anthony Hall	...	0 9 0	
Nicolas Hibbert	...	1 0 0		Edw : Cheetam	...	0 10 0	
Peter Low	...	1 1 0		Edw : Chapman, vac.			
Richard Bennett	...	0 9 0		2, vit. 1	...	1 0 0	
Richard Low	...	1 4 0		Edw : Brussell	...	0 9 0	
Richard Armifeild	...	0 11 0		Edw : Poynton	...	1 2 0	
Richard Royle	...	0 8 0		Edw : Furnesse	...	0 10 0	
Reynold Pott	...	0 6 0		Ellis Harison	...	9	
Rbt. Oliver	...	1 3 0		Francis Barbor	...	0 9 0	
Hen : Slater	...	0 7 0		George Wood	...	0 9 0	
Rbt : Redfearne	...	0 6 0		George Whitehead	...	0 9 0	
Tho : Lummas	...	6		Hen : Furnesse, vac.			
Tho : Eardsfeild	...	6		2, vit. 2	...	1 1 0	
Uxor Rowe	...	0 5 0		Hen : Hardy	...	0 9 0	
Uxor Hybbert	...	0 6 0		Hercules Poynton cum			
Uxor Litlewood	...	0 7 0		filia, vac. 4, vit. 2,			
Wm. Cook	...	6		ov. id.	...	1 8 0	
Wm. Pott	...	0 6 0		Hugh Bore, pl.	...	1 3 0	
<u>£ 1 . 10 . 6 . 0</u>				John Hodkinson	...	9	
WINDEMILL HOUSE.				John Poynton	...	9	
James Blackwell, vac.				John Drable	...	0 10 0	
1, vit. 1	...	1 2 0		John Armitrider	...	9	
Mathew Hall, mls,	..	1 2 0		Jo : Chapman, mls....	1 4 0		
Rbt. Allen, vac. 1, vit.				Nicolas Cowper	} 0 3 0		
1	...	1 0 0		sonne and daughter			
<u>3 4 .</u>				Richard Cheetam	..	0 9 0	
				Rob : Hallam, vac. 2,			
				vit. 2	...	1 0 0	
				Rob : Hodkinson	...	0 9 0	
				Rbt. Durham	...	1 0 0	
				Rowland Smyth	...	1 5 0	

	s.	d.	ob.
Tho: Bray ...	1	0	0
Tho: Wood ...	0	9	0
Tho: Palfreyman ...	1	0	0
Tho: Timpely pro se			
et filia ...	0	9	0
Tho: Brookes ...	0	9	0
Uxor Ragg ...	0	6	
Uxor Hodgkinson ...	6		
Uxor Hugh Hadfeild	6		
Uxor Allen ...	6		
Wm. Slater ...	9		
Wm. Gybson ...	0	9	0
Wm. Hardy ...			

£1 11 0 0

,COPLOW DALE AND BERISTON.

Arthur Hill cum filia	0	11	0
Edward Furnesse, pl.	2	0	0
Ellis Savile ...	9		
Ellis Furnesse, pl. vac.			
3, vit. 3, ov. 1d. ...	1	3	0
Ellis Poynton ...	1	0	0
John Armitrider ...	1	1	0
John Overton ...	0	9	0
Jo: Savile ...	9		
Gerundine Savile ...	9		
Jo: Pearson ...	0	9	0
Godfrey Fox ...	0	6	0
Laurence Fox ...	0	10	0
Rbt. Cowper, mls. ...	1	2	0
Rob. Hardy ...	0	9	0
Rob. Harison ...	0	9	0
Tho. Collier ...	0	9	0
Tho. Coppocke ...	0	9	0

	s.	d.	ob.
Tho. Mantby ...	0	10	0
Uxor Marke Furnesse	0	10	0
Wm. Furnesse, sen:			
mls. cum filio ...	1	8	0
Wm. Furnesse, jun. ..	0	10	0
Wm. Collier and			
Ellis Oldfeild cum	1	1	0
uxore ...			
Wm. Armitryder ...	0	9	0
Wm. Charlesworth ...	0	9	0
	<u>£1 . 3 . 3 . 0</u>		

HASLEBADGE.

Edw. Oldfeild ...	1	6	0
Francis Bagshaw, pl.	1	4	0
John Slater, vac 3,			
vit. 2 ...	1	4	0
John Hallom ...	9		
Raph Cooper ...	9		
Tho: Rogers ...	0	9	0
	<u>6 5 0</u>		

WOODLAND.

Adam Eyre, vac. 1, ov. 1	1	0	0
Anthony Heyward, 1			
vac. vit. 1, ov. 1d.	1	1	0
Edw. Barbor, Capt:..	1	2	0
Edw. Yellot ...	1	0	0
Edw. Eyre ...	1	5	0
Geo: Brownell, vac.			
5, vit. 4, ap. 2, ov.			
1d. ...	3	0	0

On Rains Cave, Longcliffe, Derbyshire.

BY JOHN WARD.



ON that high ridge of ground in Derbyshire between Wirksworth and Matlock, above the village of Brassington, known as Longcliffe, a small bone cave has been recently discovered that is of great and varied interest, and promises to yield important contributions to our knowledge of the habits and nature of our cave-dwelling ancestors. The cave itself, though it is gained by a very small opening in the limestone blocks that crown the lofty ridge, has been known, it is said, for some time to a few of the dwellers in the neighbourhood, and may have been occasionally detected by a rambler in search of the picturesque ; but it was not until March, 1888, that its varied deposit of bones was detected, and previous visits must have been very casual and few, for the undetected evidence of its use by both man and beast lay so near the surface, and, to some extent, altogether unconcealed.

To two of the sons of Mr. Rains, a yeoman of Brassington Moor, whose farm runs up close to the ridge, is to be assigned the credit of the discovery. Being young men of considerable intelligence, and already interested in kindred subjects, when their attention was attracted to some of the bones near the surface of the interior of the cave, they began, and by degrees carried out, an extensive exploration of its contents to some depth. The "finds" were gradually removed to Mr. Rains' out-buildings, where they attracted the attention of Lord Scarsdale, the owner of the farm. Lord Scarsdale, as a vice-president of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and taking an active interest in its proceedings, communicated the fact of this bone-find to Mr. Arthur Cox, the Hon. Secretary. Correspondence was entered into with the great bone-cave authority,

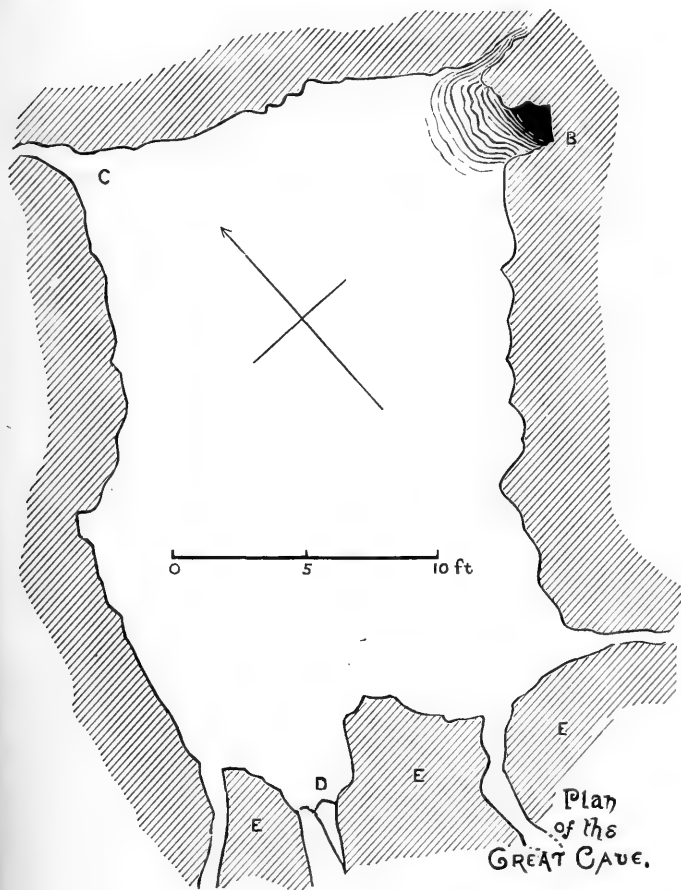
Professor Boyd Dawkins, with the result that, early in last August, Mr. Arthur Cox, Rev. Dr. Cox, and Mr. Albert Hartshorne met the Professor and made a preliminary investigation of the bone heap and cave.

Mr. Boyd Dawkins at once pronounced the remains to be of the Prehistoric age. He soon identified the bones of a considerable variety of mammalia. The principal ones were as follows:—the great urus; the small Celtic short-horned ox (*Bos longifrons*); the horse; the horned sheep; the goat; the long-legged sheep, now only found in the Hebrides; the red deer; the roe deer; the hog; the dog; and the rabbit. The skulls of a badger and of a wild cat were also identified, and probably pertained to animals that had found admission to the cave long after man had ceased to inhabit it. A variety of human bones and other proofs of the occupation of man, such as charcoal, broken pottery, a spindle whorl, gnawed bones, etc., were at the same time cursorily investigated.*

The cave, that is, so far as it has been penetrated, is small and irregular, consisting of two chambers which may be conveniently called the Great and the Little caves. The former is an irregular oblong, 16 ft. by 23 ft. in plan, at its present floor level. The roof is so low that there are but few places where a person can stand upright. The floor is cumbered with large blocks of stone, some of which have fallen from the roof, others rolled in through the entrance. Between these blocks is a red marly soil, having all the characteristics of the usual cave-earths of limestone caves. It is impossible to say exactly how deep this accumulation is, but probably it exceeds five feet. The entrance, which is at the south-west end, is as wide and apparently as deep as the chamber itself; but the actual portal (marked D on the accompanying sketch-plan) is very small—only sufficiently large, in fact, to admit one person at a time, and even then with some difficulty. This contraction is due to the presence of several large pieces of rock (E, E, E), which have been placed where they are by art, or have fallen from the rocks above. At the north corner is a narrow outlet (c), which may be the result of a slip; after several feet it becomes too narrow to be followed up. At the opposite

* The Editor is responsible for the article thus far; the remainder is the result of Mr. Ward's subsequent and painstaking investigations.

corner is an irregular descending passage, water-worn like the Great cave, leading to the Little cave, the steep slope to which is shown at B. This cave is almost choked with *debris*, which, to some extent,



is cemented into a solid mass or breccia by stalagmite, and all further progress is barred on this account.

The antiquity of the cave must be immense. As many readers of this article will not be familiar with geology, a brief digression into the formation of the caves of limestone districts is pardonable. Limestone caves are wholly, at first, and in a great measure in their later career as *living* caves, due to chemical action. Rain water, in its passage through the atmosphere, absorbs carbonic acid gas, and still more so in sinking through the decomposing vegetable matters of the upper soil. Water charged with this gas has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime of which limestone rocks are mainly built up. That this *does* take place is forcibly proved by the encrustations of petrifying wells, the banks of tufa and the stalagmites of limestone districts—all of which are due to the precipitation of dissolved rock in the water. The “fur” of kettles is another example. But such charged water cannot dissolve an unlimited quantity of rock—the work done in this line depending upon its richness in the gas. Hence the cracks and joints of the rock out of which the future cave is to develop, must have their sides eaten away by moving water; else, if the water ate and was satisfied, no more rock would be eaten. But water, like human beings, will not choose a devious and difficult way (as these underground crevices) in preference to an easy one (as by brook or river), unless there is something to be gained. The only reason water can have in choosing a difficult underground course is to reach a lower level by a “short cut.” But once grant this; if the supply be plentiful, the cracks will in due time become caves and the trickle a torrent.

There is an excellent example to the point near Castleton. Westward of the Winyates is a trough-like valley, about three miles long, by the side of which is the Chapel-en-le-Frith road. This valley is entirely drained by “water-swallows”—natural drains along the bottom, through which the surface-rills sink out of sight. Underground these waters collect, and at length emerge at a much lower level as the Russet Spring near Peak Cavern, and then become the sparkling brook which runs through Castleton. The ancient surface outlet of this valley, by which its waters were originally turned into the Wye (instead of the Noe as at present), is still visible, although high and dry, leading towards Peak Forest.

A "living cave"—that is, a cave which is still a watercourse—must, under ordinary conditions, lie low in a valley, so as to either intercept all the water or catch some of it in times of flood. But Rains Cave is near the top of a hill ; and all the drainage of the neighbouring valleys can find surface outlets at levels a hundred feet and more below it. It is now as "dead" as a cave can be. But under these circumstances, how could it ever have been a "living" cave? The answer is simple ; the cave has not changed ; the contour and level of the land-surface of the district has. Although the land is eaten away below the surface, it is to a far greater extent worn away at the surface. Frost and vegetation break up the rock ; rills, brooks, and freshets float it away as mud, and roll it away as sand and gravel, to say nothing of what is dissolved. Give these processes time, and they will lower the land to the level of the sea. Rains Cave was once at or near the bottom of a valley, and the amount of rock that has been removed between that bottom and the present one, somewhat represents the lapse of time since this cave was "living" and growing. What this lapse of time may be, the reader must guess ; the 2,000 years which have elapsed since the earlier barrows of the Peak were built, have made no appreciable change in the land contour.

The ancient water-swallow of Windy Knoll at the Castleton end of the above-mentioned trough-like valley, and from which the late Mr. Rooke Pennington, LL.B., obtained an immense number of bison, reindeer, bear, and other bones, has many parallels with our cave. It is high above the neighbouring valleys, although as a "swallow" it must have once been situated low or at the very bottom of a valley. The great point of difference between the two is that the animal remains of the latter belong to the time when it was "a going concern," the animals being swamped in the mud and water around the swallow, and washed down it in time of heavy rains ; in the former the remains belong to the present "dead" era of the cave's history.

"Dead" caves may be regarded as museums. No plough ever turns up their floors, and frequently thick seams of stalagmite—the re-deposited lime of the drip from the roof, having some analogy to the "fur" of a kettle—effectually seal up the contents of the looser

cave-earths, and guard them against the intrusions of burrowing animals. Hence, and especially where seams of stalagmite are present, the order of the deposits represents their sequence in time, the lower being the older. But the thickness of stalagmite must be most cautiously accepted as a measure of time, for the rates of its growth vary very much. In Kent's Cavern, Torquay, it has taken 250 years to form $\frac{1}{20}$ inch of stalagmite; while in a cave at Castleton the writer has proved that its growth there exceeded $\frac{1}{3}$ inch per century. So far, the accumulation which forms the floor of the Great Cave has no signs of stalagmite; it is a chaotic mass of stone and red earth. But, of course, it is impossible to say what lies lower down. The floor of the Little Cave remains practically untouched. The young Messrs. Rains have merely turned over the surface earth between the large blocks of stone of the former, and considering the large quantity of bones they have found there can be little doubt that there is still a large "find" to be found.

It is now time to describe the "finds." Professor Boyd Dawkins, during the limited time at his disposal, picked from the bone heap in Mr. Rains' barn, with astonishing rapidity, bones belonging to man, the urus, Keltic short-horned ox (which still survives in some of the Welsh and Scotch breeds), sheep, goat, horse, red deer, roe deer, dog, badger, wild cat, and rabbit. Since then the writer has detected the fox and hedgehog in addition to the above. This assemblage of animals is characteristic of the Recent period of geology. Many of the leg bones have been split to extract the marrow, and occasionally have jags and cuts as from a knife; some few bones are charred. Clearly these are the relics of human food.

The writer subsequently took in hand the fragments of human skulls, but owing to the numerous missing pieces, they still remain, with one exception (Skull c), little more than heaps of broken bone. Hence, cranial measurements and indices are, at present, out of the question. Yet, despite their condition, some ideas can be formed of their original owners. Of Skull A there are the frontal, and much of the side and rear parts, besides a fragment of the lower jaw. All these are thick, heavy, and pot-like—due, perhaps, to the action of the limy drip, for upon the frontal was a film of stalagmite. The

peculiarity of this frontal are the confluent and massive supraciliary ridges, and the ill-filled and retreating forehead, so noticeable that several inexperienced friends mistook it for part of a gorilla's skull. Yet there are no grounds for regarding it as of the "extremely low type" of some of the newspaper notices. It is the skull of a very old person, presumably man; this is indicated in many ways, notably by the obliterated sutures and the condition of the lower jaw, the walls of the alveoli being in some cases absorbed, and the cavities filled up with new bone. In such a case, those parts of the frontal which lie immediately upon the brain will have followed the old-age retreat of the latter, and hence leave the ridges of the lower forehead in greater relief than would obtain in earlier life. Apart from this, it is difficult to say what is the true tilt of the forehead when the rear parts of the skull are not *in situ*. Still, it must be allowed that the aspect of the forehead is by no means prepossessing.

Skull B of which there is a large part of the frontal, evidently belonged to a youngish individual, and has a remarkable likeness to the previous frontal, so much so as to suggest that the owners belonged to the same family. There are two complete parietals, but it is doubtful whether they belonged to this frontal: probably they belong to a fragment of another the writer has marked E, of apparently similar type. A lower jaw of a youth, devoid of wisdom teeth, seems to belong to this Skull E, which has all the marks of having belonged to an individual of the same period of life.

Skull C: This the writer has been able to rebuild to a great extent. The face and anterior parts are almost complete, and of the rear and lower sides there are many fragments, but which cannot be put into place on account of missing intervening portions. This skull has many points of difference from those above; it is of lighter build; the forehead is broader; the supraciliary are separated, and although sharply defined are not massive; and generally it has an intelligent and more cultured appearance. Although it is impossible to ascertain the cephalic index, there is no doubt of its being a typical long or dolichocephalic skull: when viewed laterally the contour is decidedly that of such a skull. Noticeable features are the shallowness of the calvarial arch, and its longitudinal carination, and the flatness of the temporal

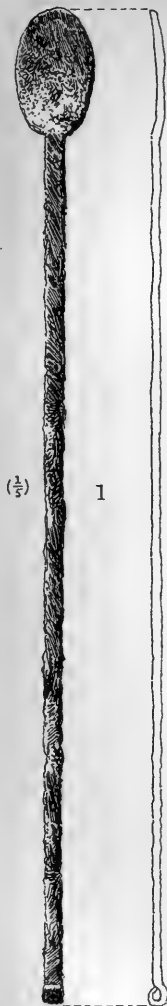
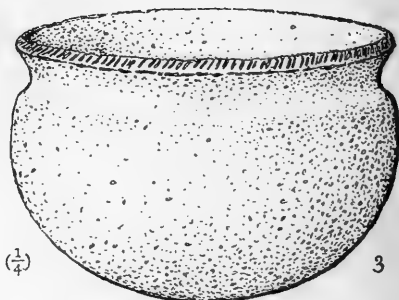
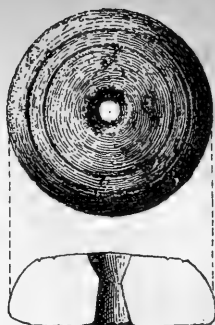
regions. The result is that while the forehead is broad it is somewhat low. When viewed from above, the broad forehead tends to give an oblong character to the skull, rather than the egg-shape of the Haddon Fields long skull described in the last volume of the Journal. The sutures are quite open on the outer table, and partially so on the inner; this, together with a certain glossiness of the bone, and the moderate wear of the teeth, points to its owner as of early middle life. The jaw, if the fragment alluded to does belong to this skull, is massive and decidedly masculine; other details point to the latter conclusion. The nasals have a remarkable forward spring—indicating a pronounced “Roman” nose. So far as the writer can recollect, this skull is similar to one from Longlow, in the Bateman collection at Sheffield. It has been suggested that a plate of this skull should be introduced, but when this cave is properly excavated, the missing fragments of this and the other skulls may be found, hence it is better to defer the illustrations. Several measurements are here given—

Greatest width	...	...	...	5.5 in.
Minimum frontal width	...	...	...	3.76 in.
Maximum „ „	...	...	...	5 in.
Frontal arch	...	...	...	5.75 in.
Height of orbit	...	...	...	1.31 in.
Height of face (nasal suture to alveolar margin)	...	...	...	2.75 in.

All the above, together with other fragments, are ancient; the organic matter has disappeared, and only the mineral constituents of the bone are left. But it is otherwise with several fragments of another skull, evidently that of a powerful youngish man. These fragments are so new-looking that it is difficult to think that more than a century can have passed since they were clothed with flesh and endued with life. How came they in the cave? Do they explain some mysterious disappearance that was once “all the talk” of the district? Are they the silent witnesses of some terrible tragedy?

Unfortunately the positions and circumstances of these remains were not noted, hence many valuable inferences are lost. It is evident from the number of missing parts, that much of the skeletons still remain in the cave. Fragments of at least six have been found in the bone-heap—there being jaws, whole or in part, for that number



($\frac{1}{1}$)

4



Objects from
Rains' Cave, Longliffe.

J.W.

of individuals. All these jaws, so far as can be seen, are, with the exception of one, of very square build when viewed laterally, the ascending rami being short and broad, the above exception being an ancient jaw with a long slender ascending ramus and the angle obtuse.

The pottery must next claim our attention. Fragments of four vessels were found. Of these, a few fragments belonged to a thick, blackish, and hand-made vessel of unknown shape, and ornamented with parallel impressions of a twisted rush or thong. (Plate II., Fig. 4.) The paste is coarse and friable, and has all the characteristics of the hand-made, imperfectly-fired sepulchral pottery of the pre-Saxon barrows, of which there is so magnificent an array in the Bateman collection at Sheffield. There were also two small fragments of another blackish vessel, of fine paste and smaller size. It seems to have had a contracted neck, and the swell of the body had several slight projections. Neck plain; but the body had a lattice-work of burnished lines, recalling the ornamentation of some of the Roman black ware; but, unlike the latter, the fragments have all the friability of the so-called Keltic ware. The largest number of fragments belonged to a vessel which the writer has been able to restore to a sufficient extent to make the shape, size, and use fairly evident. A sketch of it (Plate II., Fig. 3) as restored will give a good idea of its shape. Diameter about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; paste, coarse, and reddish; hand-made; variable in thickness, but generally thicker at the bottom than elsewhere. From the obvious discolouration of the lower parts externally and traces of smoke, little room is left for doubt that it was used as a stew-pot. The shape is admirably adapted for this purpose. When placed in the embers of a fire, its rounded shape would prevent fracture, and in this respect it is an anticipation of the flasks and dishes of the chemists. The paste of these hand-made vessels was mixed with crushed calc-spar, from which, being so common in the district, and scarce elsewhere, we may infer that they were made in the locality. Two fragments of a rough wheel-made small vessel were also found, and contrasted much with the above in the smoothness and hardness of its red paste.

Domestic vessels of the same age and character as the hand-made

sepulchral pottery are scarce—so scarce, that the late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt stated that we were entirely indebted to the barrows for examples. In this, however, he was mistaken. A vessel remarkably like the one sketched was found some years ago in a cave in county Durham, and associated with articles of a domestic nature; it is figured in Greenwell's "Barrows," p. 107. Professor Boyd Dawkins, in his *Early Man in Britain*, p. 275, states in reference to the Neolithic inhabitants of this land, that "their vessels are coarsely made by hand and very generally composed of clay, in which small pieces of stone, or fragments of shell, have been worked. They are brown or black in colour, and very generally have had *rounded bottoms*, from which it may be inferred that they were not intended to stand on tables, but were placed in hollows on the ground or floor. Sometimes they are ornamented with patterns in right lines or in dots." Elsewhere in the same work (page 267), in making mention of the hut circles of Fisher-ton, near Salisbury, he states that "fragments of pottery, not turned in the lathe, plain, or ornamented with incised curves, right lines, or lines of dots," were found associated with spindle-whorls, bone weaving-combs, bone needles, stone grain-rubbers, flint implements, and remains of dog, goat, short-horn, horse, pig, &c. Fragments of hand-made pottery have frequently been found similarly associated in other caves.

A spindle-whorl (Pl. II., Fig. 2) of hard black shale was found on the north side of the cave. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and bears lathe marks on one side, the other being rough. There is figured in Evans' *Stone Implements*, p. 392, a whorl found in Yorkshire which agrees with this in every detail. These whorls were used to maintain the rotary motion of the spindle in the act of spinning with the distaff and spindle, a mode which was displaced by the spinning-wheel, so often seen in our museums.

An iron spade-like instrument (Pl. II., Fig. 1), about 2 feet long, was picked up from between some stones. It differs from a spade in having its broadened end oval and only about 2 inches across. It has been suggested that it is an old plough-spade for scraping off the clay from the share. Although considerably rusted, its condition



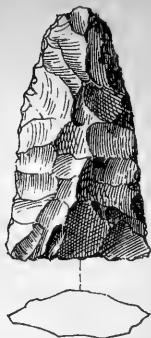
1



2



5



3



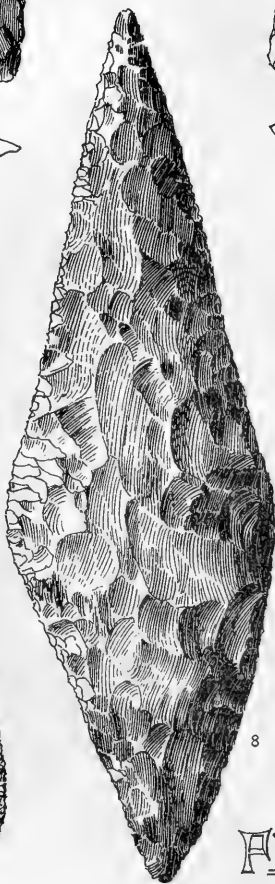
6



4



8



7



Flint Implements

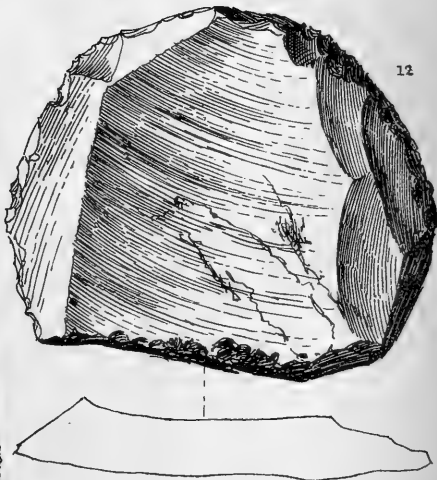
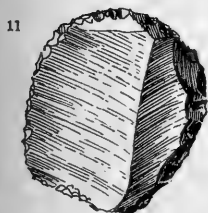
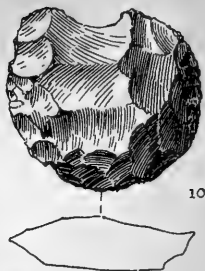
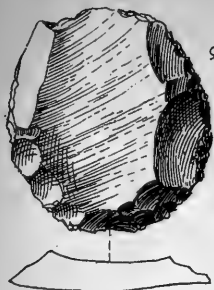
From the Neighbourhood of
Longcliffs. - J.W.

by no means implies a great age ; and in this respect it contrasts with two iron objects, rings or buckles, which are now reduced to a mere ochreous mass.

Last to be noticed are a few flint chippings, of very nondescript shapes, which were noticed in turning over the soil. It is well to mention here some beautiful flint implements found in a field in the vicinity by Mr. Broadhead, a farmer close by, and a few by Mr. Rains upon his land, a typical assortment of which are figured on Plates III. and IV. all full size. Some of the arrow heads are really beautiful objects, especially a delicately chipped leaf-shaped one. There are also a spear head, a considerable number of horse-shoe-shaped and other scrapers, two broken celts, and many flakes. Most of these were turned up at different times in ploughing. Whether the locality is unusually rich in these implements, or these gentlemen are more intelligent and watchful than their neighbours generally, it is difficult to say. It should be stated that none of these are palæolithic ; in the Midlands and North, implements of that period are found only in caves.

The antiquity of the " finds," the uses to which the cave has been put, and the possibilities of the projected exploration must now be considered. As already stated, the fauna are of the Recent period of geology, a period the commencement of which, geologically speaking, is but as yesterday, and yet which stretches back in all probability millenniums before human history, and laughs to scorn the boasted antiquity of Egypt and Assyria. The fauna, then, give a wide range of time for our " finds"—they may be 500 or 5,000 years old ! The wild cat, the red deer, and the short-horn indicate no very recent date. The pottery is more decisive. There is a consensus of opinion, it is difficult to say exactly upon what grounds, that wheel-made pottery was unknown in this country before the Roman occupation. Again, the pre-Saxon or " Keltic " round barrows, the hand-made pottery of which, as just observed, has many parallels to that of our cave, do not precede that occupation by any great lapse of time, and certainly some of them were contemporary with it. The hand-made pottery, it may be observed, is quite unlike that of the Saxons. The spindle-whorl has also something to say. Although the

distaff and spindle lingered in some parts of Scotland and Ireland until the last century, they have so long gone out of use in England that these whorls, which are frequently picked up, are popularly invested with a certain amount of magic, and known as "Pixy's Wheels," their original use having long been forgotten. But the fact that this whorl was turned in a lathe implies a considerable civilization such as obtained in Britain under the Romans, when we do, as a fact, first meet with turned objects. These, when taken together, point to the cave being used for some purpose at a time not far removed from the period of the Roman occupation : and this is strikingly borne out by the results of exploration of many of our English caves. These all give the same testimony ; in the upper parts of their floors, or even upon the surface itself, have been found Romano-British objects, as fibulæ, brooches, and pins of bronze, silver, and gold, Roman coins and British imitations of them, Samian and other Roman pottery, hand-made pottery, implements of iron and bronze, &c. Notable examples of such caves are those of Settle, Buxton (Poole's Hole), Kirkhead, Cresswell, and Ilam, in Staffordshire. It has been suggested that such caves were used as places of retreat by the Romano-British during the Saxon invasion. It should also be remembered, as the recent excavations of General Pitt Rivers at Cranborne Chase and places in Wiltshire so forcibly prove, that while the Keltic Britons were copying the civilization and manners of their Roman masters, the ruder aboriginal "long-heads" were still living in much their old style upon the hills and moors. And while the former were priding themselves on their Samian ware, the latter were content with their rude, half-fired, hand-made pottery, with such cheap and coarse wheel-made ware as they could afford to buy. A similar state of things obtains at the present day wherever a higher civilization comes into contact with a lower one ; and most conducive to it were the social and political conditions of Western Europe at the dawn of history. While in civilization at large there has been a constant forward march in culture, yet its rate has not been uniform throughout ; and at every stage there has been a falling out of ranks to remain stationary or even to begin a retrograde movement. The time was when metal was unknown, then came in bronze, then came iron. But



Flint Implements

From the Neighbourhood of
Longcliffe. - J.W.



metal has not even yet displaced everywhere the use of stone for implements. It is this overlap of ages (Neolithic, Bronze, Iron), if *ages* they can be called—rather *stages* of culture—which makes the presence and absence of these materials no safe guide as to order in time.

It must not be overlooked that we have no proof of the contemporaneity of the two kinds of pottery in this cave. The hand-made may be centuries older than the wheel-made. The large hand-made bowl, at least, was found broken very near the surface, apparently where it was placed, and whether it had been there 1,300 or 2,000 years, it shows how little changed and disturbed has been the cave during this long period. It could well occur then that objects of pre-Roman, Roman, and even Mediæval date might lie commingled in the loose upper soil of a cave floor.

The age of the older human bones still remains untouched. The great majority of British and Continental caves hitherto explored have been at one time or other burial places; and the modes of burial were similar to those of the barrows, that is, the skeletons, when not disturbed, have usually been found in a sitting or contracted attitude. In fact, the chambered (and perhaps oldest) barrows may be regarded as artificial caves. The half-exposed chambers, constructed of massive slabs of limestone, of Minninglow, not far from Rains Cave, instantly suggest this idea. To judge from the celebrated cave of Aurignac, in France, and that of Perthi-chwareu, Pembroke, both of which seem to have remained undisturbed up to the time of their modern discovery, burial caves had their entrances blocked up with large stones, and thus those at the mouth of Rains Cave may be explained. If the parallels between caves as a burying place and the chambered barrows be accepted as proofs of their contemporaneity, then we must, indeed, give a greater antiquity to these human remains of Rains Cave than the period of the Roman occupation.

This cave has also been used as a dwelling-place; the condition of many of the animal bones already alluded to, the fragments of charcoal, and the domestic pottery, all tend to prove this. One can scarcely think that so low, wretched, and damp a place was ever

used as a *permanent* residence, more probable is it, that it was again and again temporarily occupied by passing hunters, fugitives, and wanderers of all sorts, both before and after it was used for sepulchral purposes.

It will be seen from what has been said above, that so far the "finds" of Rains Cave carry us back to the time when history loses itself in the mist of fable, and to the dense gloom of pre-historic time beyond, when geology and archæology become our only guides. But farther back, how far we cannot say, is that as yet but dimly descried condition of things, known geologically as the Pleistocene period. This period was a cycle of mighty confluent glaciers which swept over all north-western Europe, rounding its hills, deepening its valleys, and grinding out rock basins, with warm intervals, in the sub-tropical portions of which the hippopotamus and rhinoceros wallowed in the marshy valleys, and elephants (of both living and extinct species) roamed amid forest glade and jungle, while cave-lions and hyænas devoured their prey in the dark recesses of the caves. But in the more temperate conditions which immediately preceded and succeeded these warmer times, these were replaced with vast herds of bison and urus, migrating annually, north and south, across an unbroken alternation of hill and dale, forest and prairie, now represented by Spain, France, and England; and the cave-lion and hyæna gave place to the cave-bear. But as the northern glaciers approached, these in their turn were replaced by the unwieldy mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, the musk sheep, arctic fox, reindeer, and glutton. It was some time during this period, whether before or during these warm intervals of the epoch of glaciation it is difficult to say, that Palæolithic man found his way into the west. The peculiar flint and bone implements, and the rough but boldly scratched drawings of the animals (now extinct) that he hunted, and occasionally the bones of his own body, with those of the heterogeneous crowd of animals above-mentioned, in many a cave and many a river gravel, are the almost sole mementos to us of the world in which he lived and moved.

A bone cave, now that its hieroglyphics are interpreted, is to the archæologist what an ancient record or inscription is to the historian

—a key to unlock the past. And the past it unlocks is mysterious and marvellous. Small wonder, then, that the discovery of a bone cave should be hailed with delight by those who know the value of such caves. So far, Rains Cave has shown no traces of the Pleistocene period, but this is not strange, seeing that its upper soil only has been turned over. When it comes to be properly excavated there is little doubt that it will contribute its quota towards the history of that far-back past.

Allestry Church Lands : Report of a Commission of 1682.

BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



ON November 16th, 1682, a Commission met at Derby, to hold an enquiry under a Statute of 34 Elizabeth entitled "An Act to addresse the misimployment of Lands Goods and Stocks of money heretofore given to Charitable Uses," with regard to the alleged misapplication of the rents of certain lands at Markeaton that had, from time immemorial, been applied to the repair of the church of Allestree. The Commission reported in favour of the parish ; all the arrears that had been appropriated, as well as the costs of the suit, had to be refunded to the churchwardens by the defendants. A brief abstract of this report appeared some years ago,* but it has been suggested that it is of sufficient interest to warrant its being printed in full. The transcript is taken from a contemporary copy in the parish chest at Mackworth, written by Jo. Hayne, clerk to the Commissioners ; it covers eighteen folio pages, and is widely written in a legal hand. The Commission met to draw up their report on May 5th, 1683. The Great Seal was affixed thereto, and it became a Chancery decree on July 3rd of the same year ; and on the following 10th of August, the churchwardens append to this copy of the decree the receipt for the payment in full of Mr. Edward Mundy's moiety of the sum decreed. It is rather curious that there is no like entry with regard to the payment of Mr.

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., pp. 293-5.

Gilbert Mundy's moiety. There is a modern copy of this decree with the parish papers at Allestry.

ALLESTRY CHURCH LANDS.

Report of a Commission of 1682.

At Derby in the County of Derby on Saturday the Fifth day of May in the Five and Thirtieth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles the Second

Whereas by an Inquisition taken at Derby aforesayd, the Sixteenth day of November last past before us Rowland Okeover Esq Thomas Ruddyard Esq Mathew Smyth Henry Lowe Joseph Parker and Gervas Raynor gentlemen by virtue of A Commission under his Majesties Great Seale to us and others directed for the due Execution of a Statute made in the Court of Parliament holden the Seaven and Twentieth day of October in the Three and Fortieth year of the Raigne of Elizabeth late Queene of England deceased entituled Audit to redresse the misemployment of Lands Goods and Stocks of Money heretofore given to Charritable Uses by the Oathes of Samuell Bradshaw Anthony Bradshaw Thomas Wetton William Hunter Robert Fletcher Andrew Jacques Richard Clayton Thomas Wilson Thomas Cockayne Robert Rowland John Carrington Robert Newton Richard Squire John Spencer and George Porter gen. lawfull men of the said County It is found and appeareth that certaine closes or parcells of Ground Situate lying and being in Marton alias Marke Eaton feild in the parish of Mackworth in the said County of Derby called Sawcy Hill formerly lying open in the said field and now inclosed and divided into Three Closes or parts have all the tyme whereof the memory of men is not to the contrary belonged and the Rents Issues and proffitts thereof (till about Twenty Eight yeares since) byn employed towards the repaire of the parish Church of Allestry in the said County called St. Edmunds as was proved to the said Jury not onely by the Testimony of divers credible Witnesses Examined upon Oath, But also by severall Leases, made of the premises by the

Churchwardens and other Inhabitants of the said Parish of Allestry, to wit, one Lease of A moyety of the premises made in the Six and Thirtieth yeare of the Raigne of Kinge Henry the Eighth by the then Wardens of the said Parish Church of St. Edmund in Allestry to one Richard Kindar for Thirty yeares paying to the said Wardens and Theire Successors Wardens of the said Church Two and Twenty pence yeare by Rent at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, Another Lease made of the whole ground called Sawcy Hill in the Eleaventh yeare of the Raigne of our Late Queene Elizabeth by the then Churchwardens and other parishioners of the said Parish of Allestry to the said Richard Kindar for Thirty yeares paying yearly to the said Churchwardens and Theire Successors Foure Shillings at the feast of our Lord God onely, Which said Richard Kindar by Indenture in the Seaventeenth yeare of the said Queene Elizabeth did Assigne A moyety of the premises to one William Hardy, and to the Sealeing of the said Assignment, one Edward Mundy (then Lord of the Mannor of Allestry aforesaid) was a Witness, One other Lease made in the Two and Fourtieth yeare of the Raigne of the said Queen Elizabeth by the churchwardens and other inhabitants of Allestry to Richard Collier and Thomas Bakor for One and Twenty yeares, paying yearly to the Churchwardens and other Successors Churchwardens of the said Church, to the use of the same Church the yearly rent of Twenty Six Shillings and Eight pence, And one other Lease made in the Eighteenth yeare of the Raigne of our Late Sovereigne Lord Kinge James by the then Churchwardens of the said parish or Church to one Richard Jackson, for One and Twenty yeares, at and under the yearly rent of Three and Thirty Shillings and Four pence.

And it is further found by the said Jurors upon oath, That one John Mundy late of Marke Eaton Esq., Eight and Twenty yeares sinse, to wit, in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred fifty and foure (beinge then Lord of the Mannor of Allestry and a powerful Man and taking advantage of the then rebellious and distracted tymes) caused the then tenant of Sawcy Hill to Attorne Tennant to him and since that tyme the said John Mundy received

the rent of the said ground and withhold the same from the said parish Church of Allestry till the tyme of his death which was on the nineteenth day of March then last, And that after his death William Mundy Esq Son and Heire of the said John Mundy possessed himselfe of the said ground and withhold the same from the said Church of Allestry till he dyed, which was the Two and Twentieth day of September last past, after whose death Francis Mundy Esq Son and Heire of the said William Mundy possessed himself of the said Sawcy Hill and was then in possession thereof and still withholds the same from the said Church, And it is further found by the Jurors aforesaid upon Oath, That there is a certain Cottage House in Allestry aforesaid with A Yard, Orchard, backside, and Garden, One piece of Meadow in Mickle Meadow by Estimation Two Acres, and A halfe of Arrable Land, to wit, One Land thereof in the Abbey feild containing Three Roods, and Three Lands thereof being Three Roods in the Heltfeild ; One had (head) land in Croshill feild conteyneing halfe an Acre, and One had land halfe an Acre in Broadfeild, And one beast gate or grasse in the cow-pasture lying within Allestry aforesaid All which have likewise tyme whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary belonged, and the Rents thereof, (till about nine years sinse) byn Employed towards repaire of the said parish Church of Allestry, As appeareth to the said Jury by Antient Witnesses Examined by the said Commissioners in evidence to the said Jurors and alsoe by a Lease thereof made the Foure and Twentieth day of June in the Tenth yeare of our Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles the first by Nicholas Collyer and William Sadler then Churchwardens of the said Parish Church of Allestry with the consent of the Cheifest Inhabitants, to one Thomas Peate, for one and Twenty yeares, under the yearely Rent of Forty Shillings payable the Second of February and the second of July by equall portions, And that at after the expiration of that Lease the then Churchwardens in consideration of a Fyne of Foure and Twenty pounds (which was laid out in repairs of the said Church) made a new Lease to the said Peate for his life and foure yeares after, which last Lease expired above nine yeares since And then the aforesaid John

Mundy Esq got the then Tenant of the said house and Lands last mentioned to Attorne to him, and since that tyme till the aforesaid tyme of his death had withheld the Rents and Profitts of the said Howse and Lands from the said parish Church, And since his death the said William Mundy his Heire withheld the same dureing his life And the said Francis Mundy Heire of the said William doth as yet withhold the same And it is further found by the said Jurors upon Oath That the said grounds called Sawcy Hill dureing the tyme the same were withheld by the said John Mundy, were worth Three and Thirtie Shillings and Foure pence Rent by the yeare, And that the said howse and Lands in Allestry were (during the tyme they were withheld by the same John Mundy worth Fourty Shillings Rent by the yeare, And the said Jurors did further find That the said John Mundy dyed possessed of A very great personall Estate, And that Gilbert Mundy of Allestry aforesaid gentleman and Edward Mundy gentleman Two of his younger Sonns Administred of A great part thereof To the value of Above Six Thousand pounds As by the said Inquisition hereunto Annexed more at large it doth and may appeare

Nowe wee the said Rowland Okeover Thomas Ruddyard Mathew Smyth Henry Lowe Joseph Parker and Gervas Rayner haveinge fully Examined and considered the Matters and things in and by the said Inquisition fownd, As alsoe haveing weighed and considered what hath byn objected and said in defence by the said Francis Mundy Esq the Heire at Lawe and the said Administrators Gilbert Mundy and Edward Mundy and every or any of them, and Sir Symon Degge their councell who was present at swearing the said Jury to make Challenge thereunto, and alsoe at Examination of the Complainants Witnesses and other proofes, and had free Liberty to make what defence they then could, And not only soe, but upon the motion of the said Sir Symon Degge, Wee the said Commissioners Adjourned the said Jury till the 27th of January then next following that the said Mr. Mundy might have tyme to inspect their Evidences and make further defence of what was charged and proved against them, whereupon and upon heareing and debateing the full matter and what hath byn proved

or said or either side, Wee doe (by virtue of the said Statute and Comission and the power and authority tous thereby given) Order Adjudge and decree that the aforesaid Francis Mundy shall within One Moneth next after notice of this our Decree Judgment and Order to him given peaceably and quietly leave and yeild us and deliver to the Churchwardens of the Parish Church of Allestry aforesaid then beinge, possession of the aforesaid Closes or parcells of ground and premises lying and being in Marton alias Marke Eaton feild in the said Parish of Mackworth called Sawcy Hill, And alsoe of the aforesaid Cottage House in Allestry aforesaid with the yard, orchard, backside, and Garden, and of the aforesaid Meadow and Lands in Mickle Meadow Abbey field Croshill feild and Broadfeild and the beast grasse in the cowpasture in Allestry aforesaid with their and every of their appurtenances and permit and suffer the said Churchwardens of the said parish Church of Allestry aforesaid and their Successors for the tyme being, forever, hereafter peaceably and quietly to have hold occupy possesse and enjoy the same and every parte and parcell thereof and receive have and take the Rents Issues and Proffitts thereof which we order and decree from henceforth forever hereafter be employed disbursed and layd forth in repaires of the said parish Church of Allestry as there shall be occasion for the same And if in case the said Francis Mundy or any person by his order or for his use, shall (at and before the tyme of notice of this our order and Decree to him given at aforesaid) have received any Rents Issues or Proffitts of all or any the aforesaid Closes parcells of ground howse Lands and premises or any part and parcell thereof, Then he the said Francis Mundy shall upon demand thereof made as aforesaid pay such Rents Issues or Proffitts by him or them received had or taken to the said then Churchwardens of the Parish Church of Allestry to be employed and Layd forth for and towards the repaire of the said parish Church of Allestry as aforesaid.

And whereas it appeares to us the aforesaid Commissioners by the aforesaid Inquisition that the aforesaid Gilbert Mundy and Edward Mundy have administered of the Personall Estate of the

aforesaid John Mundy and have Assetts in their hands sufficient to pay and satisfie all the Rents and Issues and profitts of all the aforesaid Closes Grounds howse Lands and premises by him the said John Mundy receaved had and taken with a very great overplus, Weedoe hereby further Order Adjudge and decree that the aforesaid Gilbert Mundy and Edward Mundy shall within One Moneth next after notice of this our said Order Judgement and decree and demand of them made, pay, or cause to be payd unto the Churchwardens of the said parish Church of Allestry, then being the sum of sixty foure pounds and Thirteene Shillings and fourepence for and in Respect of the said Rents Issues and profitts of the said Lands and Premises of the said John Mundy in his life tyme receaved and taken as aforesaid, And that the Acquittance or Receipt of the said Churchwardens shalbe A good and sufficient discharge to the said Gilbert Mundy and Edward Mundy for payment thereof, which said Sume of Sixty foure pounds Thirteene Shillings and foure pence Wee doe hereby likewise Order Adjudge and Decree shall be imployed and layd forth in repaire of the said Parish Church of Allestry aforesaid.

And we doe further Order Adjudge and decree that the said Gilbert Mundy and Edward Mundy shall also pay and satisfie to the said Churchwardens of the said parish Church of Allestry aforesaid the further Sume of Seaven pounds upon One Moneths notice of this decree, and demannd thereof made out of the personall Estate of the John Mundy deceased for and towards the damages Costs and Charges of the parishioners of Allestry aforesaid by them Sustained and expended, and towards suing forth the said Commission and the prosecution thereupon in and about obtaining the said Inquisition and this Decree.

In Witnes whereof wee the aforesaid Commissioners to this our present order and decree have put our hands and seales this day and yeare first above written

A true copy examined by

Jo : HAYNE

Clerk to ye Commissioners.

Received this 10th of August 1683 of Mr. Edward Mundy the full Sume of Thirtyfive pounds Sixteene shillings and Eightpence being in full for his halfe Moiety of the foregoing Decree in Chancery for the use or Repares of St. Edmonds church in Allestry as in the recited Decree is mentioned

by us SAMUEL WARD Churchwardens.
W. COLLIER JUNR

Derbyshire Easter Dues.

AS throwing further light upon the ancient Easter church dues and offerings, varying so much in amount and nature (which are discussed elsewhere in this journal under the head of "Hope Easter Roll"), the following extract from a MS. commonplace book, that formerly belonged to Roger Columbello, of Darley Hall, who died in 1665, will be read with interest. This entry was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as is proved by dated entries in the same hand.—ED.

A Dewtye belonging of oulde tyme to the churches.

Every house payd at Easter for small tythinge *ij d. ij ob.*, one garden penny, one glebe penny, 1 fartheynge called a wax farthinge, and an other called a chadd farthinge. The wax farthinge for lyght of the alter; the chadd farthinge to hallow the fonte for christening of children and for oyle and creame to anoye sycke folkes wyth.

The parson had the garden penny for tythinge and the bishop the glebe *1 d.*, then the parsons charge was to fynde Bread and wyne to serve with at Easter of hys pasteroule, And the parishe by howshoulde to fynde every sondaye in the year 1 peny white lofe for holye bread and a halfpenny for wyne to receyve with and this to be provided.

The Coke Papers at Melbourne Hall.



THE large and valuable collection of MSS. at Melbourne Hall, that accumulated there during the period that it was tenanted by the Coke family, from which tantalising extracts have from time to time reached the outer world, are now being printed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, with exceptional fulness, from the transcripts and abstracts made by Mr. W. D. Fane, the present tenant of Melbourne Hall. The ability and long-continued labours that Mr. Fane has devoted to this toil of love are beyond all praise. Derbyshire men, of any degree of literary instinct, cannot fail to be grateful to him ; and so large a proportion of that which is already printed is of direct bearing upon our national history that historical students are sure to find much fresh light thrown in these pages upon the court history of the earlier Stuart kings.

The first volume of the Coke Papers was issued in November, 1888, the second will probably come out in the summer of 1889, and the third, with index, about the end of the present year.

The first volume begins with a few papers of the time of Elizabeth ; but its chief contents refer to the reigns of James I. and Charles I., ending with the year 1632. From the confidential position occupied by Sir John Coke, a large number of the letters are of great value, and we must refer readers of the *Journal* to the volume itself ; but we have Mr. Fane's kind permission to extract a few of the principal passages relative to the county of Derbyshire. For the brief notes, and for the preliminary remarks about Sir John Coke (the first of the family who resided at Melbourne Hall), the Editor is responsible.

Sir John Coke, of Melbourne, was second son of Richard Coke,

of Trusley, and brother of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley. He married (1) Mary, daughter of John Powell, of Presteign, and (2) Joan, daughter of Sir John Lee, Knight, Alderman of London, and relict of Alderman Gore. He was born on March 5th, 1563. He was educated at Westminster School, and on April 22nd, 1580, was admitted a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, being chosen Fellow of the same college in 1584. His University career was distinguished, and he for some time held the Professorship of rhetoric. It was not until he was past forty years of age that he retired into the country to live as a private gentleman, on the occasion of his first marriage. In 1613, employment was found for him in connection with the navy, and soon after he was made Secretary to the Navy. His next appointment was to the lucrative office of Master of the Requests, through the interest of his relative, Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke. In 1620, he was made Secretary of State in the room of Sir Albert Moreton; soon afterwards John Coke was knighted. In the first Parliament of Charles I., Sir John Coke was one of the representatives of the University of Cambridge. In the early Parliaments of this reign he played a distinguished part, and his speeches are fully reported in Rushworth's *Historical Collections*.

In most of the letters of this first volume of Mr. Fane's collection, he is addressed as Principal Secretary to His Majesty, and was evidently in his close confidence. Letters of his, as Secretary of State, are also to be found in the *Clarendon Papers*, and in the *Miscellaneous State Papers*, published by the Earl of Hardwick. Sir John Coke appears to have ended his public life at the close of 1639, when he was in his 77th year. He was removed by an intrigue of the Queen's to make room for Sir Harry Vane. In the spring of 1640, he moved to Melbourne, where he joined his son John, and they lived, as he states, with their wives in one house, forming "one familie." The troublous times of the Civil Wars obliged him to leave Melbourne, and he died at Tottenham on September 8th, 1644, aged eighty-two.* He seems to have

* See *Coke of Trusley, a Family History*, privately printed in 1880.

been a worthy, upright man, both in his public and private life. To the few extracts relative to Derbyshire, we have added some details of the expenditure of those days. ED.

1625, November 17, Trusley.

Sir Francis Coke to Sir John Coke, knight, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

A remembrance of such things as were observed in the houses of Romish recusants and others suspected within the Hundreds of Morleston and Litchurch, Appletree, and Repton and Gresley in the county of Derby, at such times as the houses were searched by the Deputy Lieutenants of the said county for their arms and warlike weapons by commandment from the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council in Novr. 1625.

First, we found no arms save such as belonged to the trained bands, which we caused to be delivered to the captains to be used in training as formerly they had been according to the Lords' letters. I conceive that either the recusants had notice of these letters before they came to us (which in truth they had), and conveyed the arms away, or else that the better sort having had their arms taken from them about ten or twelve years' since, and committed to the then Sheriff's custody had not provided others, but I rather believe the former.

At Stanley Grange, a house standing alone in Appletree Hundred, the doors were at the first shut against us, but after a little while opened, where we found only two women in the house, who gave us to understand that the Grange House belonged to one Mrs. Vause* as farmer thereof to Mrs. Lewdell† of West Hallam, dwelling within a quarter of a mile of the said Grange,

* "Mrs. Vause" was the Honourable Anne Vause, daughter of William, third Lord Vause of Harrowden. The simple explanation of all this sleeping provision at Stanley Grange was that it was used as a school for young Romanists, the sons of noblemen and gentlemen. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., pp. 227, 228. Surely this well-known fact must have come to the cognizance of Sir F. Coke.

† *Lewdell*, thus in the printed transcript, but it must be an error for Powtrel, the celebrated recusant family of West Hallam. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., pp. 220-223.

both the one and the other being notorious recusants. Upon search of the said house we found so many rooms and chambers as I have never seen in so small a content of ground, and amongst other there was two chapels, one opening into the other, and in either of them a table set to the upper end for an altar, and stools and cushions laid as though they had been lately at mass. Over the altars there was crucifixes set, and other pictures about it. There was beds and furniture for them in that little house to lodge 40 or 50 persons at the least. At Castle Gresley, within the hundred of Repton and Gresley, there was in one little house (not above two bays and low built) six gentlewomen of very good fashion outwardly and well apparelled, one of them being an ancient gentlewoman called Mrs. Tamworthy, with whom the rest sojourned; another of them was Captain Allen's wife, which Captain Allen had served the last year under the Archduchess, and was at London as she said; none of the said gentlewomen's husbands was there, save only one whose name I remember not. They were all recusants, and they had so many men and women servants and children that I marvel how they could lodge in so little a house. Every one of these gentlewomen had a riband of green and another of white silk tied in a kind of knot upon their left arm, and (as is reported) did use to give such ribands to divers of their friends and well wishers. I think these women were able to make more proselytes than twenty priests, for it is a pestilent kind of cunning at Brisselcote (not far from Castle Gresley and in that Hundred) being in the house of John Merry, gentleman, and half a mile remote from any town we found a Dutchman, by trade a painter, who was then drawing of the picture of one of these gentlewomen (which we had seen at Castle Gresley), beholding a crucifix painted before her a little higher than she might look up to it. At West Broughton (in the Hundred of Appletree), in two farmers' houses being convict recusants we saw such store of beds and other provision of butter, cheese, pork as is not usual in such men's houses. These were tenants to Sir Henry Merry. At Alkmanton in this Hundred

of Appletree, in two other farmers' houses being tenants to Mr. Barnsley we found the like.

Furthermore, for that we received notice from Mr. Levinge, a counsellor in the Inner Temple, and a gentleman of good credit, that there had been examinations taken in Leicestershire by the Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenants there, and that one of the examinants had confessed that there had been formerly divers meetings secretly in Charnwood Forest in the county of Leicester, by the recusants, and that they intended another meeting shortly after at the house of one Steedman in Over Thurvaston in the county of Derby, or else at Hedleston Hall not far from Steedman's house, who is bailiff to Sir Henry Shirley and Sir Basil Brook of Shropshire, we thought fit to search those two houses as suspected. At Hedleston Hall we found nothing, nor no man dwelling, but the house void of a tenant. But at Bailiff Steedman's house we saw a great preparation of bedding and victuals brought in whilst we were there. And we demanding wherefore all that provision was there, Steedman told us that Sir Henry Shirley, his master, and Sir Basil Brook* were expected to come thither either that night being the 2nd of November, or very shortly after, with some others, there to hawk two or three days, but we understand since that that meeting held not by reason that Sir John Merry's house in Leicestershire, and also his house at Barton in Derbyshire, were strictly searched for arms the day before which made them forbear in respect that Sir Henry Merry should have been a principal man there as we had good cause to think.

Thus have I been bold to certify you what we observed in these papists' houses; there are many other recusants and Romish affected in these Hundreds, but of mean estate.

Further there have been divers great assemblies of great persons Romishly affected under pretence of a marriage had betwixt Mr. Thomas Eare his son, of Hassop in this county, and Sir Francis

* Proceedings against Sir Basil Brook; Journals of the House of Commons, 24 April, 1641.

Smyth's daughter, of Ashby Fallows in Com. Leicester. They and Sir Francis Englefield, the son, and Sir Thomas Trentham, and others of such fashion were at Hassop a whole week together to the number of one hundred horses. They were also at Etwall at Mrs. Langford's house there, and other places in great troops, so that the whole country took notice thereof, they grew very insolent and kept company among themselves scorning us. Sir Henry Merry refused to pay almost every payment assessed upon him for the country, so that we were forced to complain to my Lord Lieutenant, since which time he paid all but those sums assessed upon him for the soldiers that went out of this county the last winter and the last spring which still he refuseth to pay. Since I had written these letters I understand that his Majesty doth call for the arrearages of the recusants now behind and unpaid which I am glad of; but I fear the most of them will now come to the Church having dispensations from the Pope; for some of them have prevented this demand of the arrearages by coming to the Church about a month since, perhaps having notice beforehand, whereof Sir Henry Shirley is one, the worst of all being church papists. Now if anything be of use in this letter you may take notice thereof, the rest will be but your labour to weed and then to burn. We think in this country that certainly the papists have some designs in hand the latter end of this summer, whereof we hope they are prevented. For my Lord D'Eyncourt I told him how it would succeed, but I was willing that he should perceive no want in me, that I might receive so much kindness at his hands as to get from him my father's book of pedigrees, which he hath kept as you know, therefore I pray you accept this as my excuse though it be not a good one, I confess. And thus with my best love remembered to you and my sister and my prayers to God for you and all yours I take leave.*

* For many interesting particulars regarding the recusancy of the Merry's of Barton Blount, and of other Derbyshire recusants mentioned in this letter, see Mr. Foley's *Records of the Society of the English Province of Jesus*, series I. and XII., *passim*.

1624, August 15, Trusley. Sir Francis Coke to John Coke Esq., at his house in the Austin Friars, London, near Broad Street.

Baronet Kniveton desires his suit to be made in Mr. Coke's month of waiting. The Court is at Derby*—to remove to Tutbury—the Duke went from Belvoir to the new well in Wellingborough and is come again to the King at Derby.

1627, April 27, Derby. Sir Francis Coke (brother) to Sir John Coke, Knight, Principal Secretary to His Majesty.

I have longed to relate to you Sir Henry Shirley his carriage of himself after his coming down from London before Easter sessions last, and how exceedingly graced by my Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas our Judge of Assize. He bestirs himself in his place of justice both in Derbyshire and Leicestershire. We have received your letters concerning runaway soldiers and mariners, and are this day met at Derby to take order for that business. We have also received letters for musters. We conceive these things are most needful for these times.

1630, September. Sir Francis Coke [no address].

Right Honourable, I am sorry that my occasions draw me towards Chesterfield tomorrow for the musters, there being none to join Sir Peter Frecheville but myself, and we must needs be two; but God willing I will be at home again upon Saturday at the furthest, and the next day wait on you at Melbourne. . . . I suppose that at this time (your occasions drawing you away so soon) that there can be but a preparation for the matter that must in further time be effected, and I do assure myself that my cousin Gresley, my Lady Burdett's mother, will always do her best endeavours to forward it. I pray you be wary in your articles betwixt Sir William Knvyeton and you, for he holdeth but by an extent of lands of Damfort, and there are so many questions in such a holding that there may be great danger without good looking to, and the grandfather of this youth is a very perverse man.

*King James, with Prince Charles, tarried two nights at Derby on the occasion of this "progress."

1630, October 14, Trusley. Sir Francis Coke to Sir John Coke, Knight, Principal Secretary to His Majesty, at his house in Garlick Hyth, London.

My Lord of Newcastle proceeding in Nottinghamshire as he did in Derbyshire, amongst others there my son William* was questioned, when he answered for himself, that he had but a small estate, and that at the time of the Coronation he was not in the Commission of the peace, and a great part of his now estate accrued unto him within these two years by the marriage of his wife. His Lordship and the rest of the Commissioners have set him down 25l. His Lordship will write to the Council not only this his answer, but will make known to them my pains in this service. I am also to move you at my good neighbour's and friends request, which is Mr. Richard Revell, of Brookhill, that you would use your endeavour to keep him from being Sheriff.† There is two of the Morewoods, especially the elder, both fit men, for that place, and divers others.

1630, October, Derby. Sir Francis Coke to Sir John Coke, Knight, Principal Secretary unto His Majesty.

Both my Lord of Newcastle and the rest of us that were Commissioners in Derbyshire touching the fines of those that did not appear at the Coronation for Knighthood have taken great care of His Majesty's service therein, and have had an answerable success, we having agreed for a good sum in our small county. Mr. Christopher Fulwood, eldest son of Sir George, showed that his father was alive in the last year of King James, and that he had

* William Coke, eldest son and heir of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, was born 29th March, 1594; he was consequently 30 at the time of the coronation of Charles I. He married, when only 22, Maud, daughter and heiress of Henry Beresford, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, from whom accrued certain small properties at Alsop and Fenny Bentley. His first wife died in 1628, and he soon after married again to Dorothy, daughter of Francis Saunders, of Shankton, co. Northampton, with whom, we suppose, came the "now estate" mentioned above. Eventually the £25 composition for Knighthood was reduced in William Coke's case to £5. See *Coke of Trusley, A Family History* (privately printed), p. 22.

† Richard Revell escaped being Sheriff; Humphrey Okeover was appointed in the following year.

no estate at all at that time, but we persuaded him, for example to the rest, to publicly say that he would pay 25*l*, and his precedent did much good to those that followed him, but it was agreed upon by us that Mr. Fulwood should not lose the benefit of that which he then offered for his own discharge, if Mr. Attorney General should hold him a man not fit to be charged.

1631, January 27. Ticknall. Gilbert Ward to Sir J. Coke.

Directions for levelling the court (at Melbourne) by next the gate 2 feet, and so downwards, have been prosecuted accordingly : the perfecting of the bowl alley gone on with the removing of the earth in the court. The stone got in the levelling of the court is almost answerable to the whole charge. The great works are all done for substance. In Derbyshire the Justices are not so forward in certifying and inhibiting inclosures as in some other counties.

1632, June 3. Trusley. Sir Francis Coke to Sir John Coke.

I have had conference with my nephew your son and also with my cousin Cundy concerning the inclosing of Melbourne according to your letters : and I perceive that my Lord of Huntingdon is fully resolved to go on (whether you agree or not) to inclose his own demesnes and hath the consent of the freeholders : they think it will be beneficial for the town ; but how it will be good for the poor, when the commons are taken away, I yet see not. My cousin Cundy thinketh that it will be rather profitable to you than otherwise, and I am also of that opinion, if you make your agreement warily ; . . now you may make yourself a better match than hereafter, for inclosed it will be without doubt in time ; my Lord's heart is so set upon it. And if you mind to agree thereto, you must survey yours to know what part you have of the manor, that you may have answerable allowance of commons and wastes and for your field ground that you may have so many acres of like value joining your park, as is offered as I conceive. Get a surveyor that you may trust, which is hard to do in this country, my Lord being so great an Earl.

1625. April 14.

(Endorsed by Sir John Coke "John's* charges at Cambridge from Christmas 1624 till Lady day 1625.")

From Christmas to our Lady day.

	£	s.	d.
Imp ^s for cloth to make a pair of cuffs ...	0	0	6
It for Aristotles Ethic . Græc . and Salust .	0	2	0
„ points ...	0	1	0
„ a knife ...	0	1	0
„ mending his clothes ...	0	0	8
„ 2 pairs of gloves ...	0	3	4
„ a looking glass ...	0	1	0
„ Cooper's dictionary ...	0	6	0
„ Appollinar, his Psalms in Greek Verse ...	0	1	6
„ binding his maps and paper inserted ...	0	3	0
„ ink ...	0	0	2
„ coals and turfs ...	0	8	4
„ footing a pair of stockings and peicing ...	0	0	7
„ a paper book ...	0	1	4
„ 2 stools for his chamber ...	0	3	4
„ a key for his chamber door ...	0	0	6
„ a curtain for his study window ...	0	1	6
„ hiring a horse to take the air ...	0	1	0
„ candles this quarter ...	0	1	4
„ shoes and a pair of goloshes ...	0	5	0
„ fasting night suppers ...	0	6	0
„ washing his linen ...	0	5	0
„ making his bed ...	0	4	0
„ chamber rent ...	0	7	6
„ commons and seizing... ..	5	11	5
„ tuition	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	9	17	0
Add to this remaining of the last bill	3	16	10
	<hr/>		
	13	13	10

* John Coke, eldest son of Sir John Coke, was born in 1607. He was knighted in his father's lifetime, and died, without issue, in 1650.

1625. To Sir John Coke Knight one of the King's most honourable Privy Council and Secretary of the State to his Majesty.

The 26 of Decemb. 1625 for a fugar satin suit and hanging sleeves to it. Imprimis canvas for straight linings

Item, fine white baize to stiffen the bodice

Item, bellypeices, stiffenings of buckram and powldaine.

Item, 2 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ russet fustian to go under the skirt, and wearing sleeves.

Item, 5 dozen of buttons for breast and collar and sleeves.

Item, 1 gross 8 dozen of large buttons for hanging sleeves and hose.

Item, 1 ounce $\frac{1}{2}$ loop lace for hanging sleeves and collar.

Item, 4 yards $\frac{1}{4}$ of homes (pun ?) fustian to line the hose for pockets.

Item, fine dutch baize to go on the outside of the hose.

Item, fine buckram to border the hanging sleeves.

Item, Ribbon for the waist.

Item, 3 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8d Ribbon for the knees.

Item, 1 yard $\frac{1}{8}$ of scarlet baize to line the doublet.

Item, silk to make up the suit.

Item, pinking and prinking on it.

Item, making the suit.

03 08 01

Item 2 dozen of points $\frac{1}{2}$ ° long.

Item 1 embroidered girdle

Item 1 yard $\frac{1}{2}$ of baize to keep the suit in.

00 . 16 . 06

Sum total is four pounds four shillings seven pence 04 . 04 . 07

Money received for the discharge of this bill.

	£	s.	d.
Rec. of your man January 24th 1624 ...	10	0	0
„ Mr. George Coke,* March 8th, 1624 ...	10	0	0
„ for 2 gowns, a table, (?) and a surplice ...	2	12	0
	<hr/>		
	22	12	0

Out of which £13 . 13 . 10 being subtracted there remains in my hands for present quarter £8 . 18 . 2.

Anno Domini 1625 November and December.

Monies disbursed for Sir John.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for a beaver hat and band ...	2	07	0
„ a pair of russet silk stockings ...	1	18	0
„ a pair of white worsted stockings ...	0	04	6
„ 2 pair of stockings for your daughters ...	0	05	0
„ a pair of carded boot hose ...	0	11	0
„ a black embroidered girdle ...	0	04	6
„ 4 pairs of socks ...	0	02	8
„ a cap of velvet ...	0	06	0
	<hr/>		
	5	18	8

Also disbursed since :

Paid for a dozen of silk points ...	0	02	2
„ a pair of Spanish leather hose ...	0	04	0
„ 2 snaffles ...	0	00	10
„ 2 quire of paper ...	0	00	8
„ dressing and trimming of Sir John's beaver	0	02	6
„ a hat band ...	0	02	6
„ a dozen of buttons ...	0	00	8
„ a yard and a half of ribbon ...	0	00	6
	<hr/>		
	0	13	10

* George Coke, fifth son of Richard Coke, of Trusley, was born in 1570. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, entered the priesthood, and became rector of Bygrave, in Hertfordshire. Through the influence of his brother, the Secretary, he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol in 1632, and was translated to Hereford in 1636. He died in 1646. He was one of the celebrated Twelve Bishops committed to the Tower in 1641.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for a pair of white stockings for Sir John ...	0	04	6
„ „ half a dozen pair of bandstrings ...	0	02	6
„ „ 8 pieces of diaper for napkins ...	4	00	0
„ „ a dozen of long white buttons ...	0	00	6
„ „ a pound of pin dust, with a dish and spoon	0	02	0
and 2 sureinges ...	0	01	6
„ to Mr. Fullwood by your Honour's appoint- ment ...	5	00	0
„ for 8 yards of black embroidered lace ...	3	02	0
„ „ a pair of russet boots for Mr. John Coke	0	07	6
„ „ a pair of Spanish leather hose for Mr. Secretary ...	0	04	6
	<hr/>		
	13	05	0

The 3rd of February, 162 $\frac{5}{6}$.

Paid for 3 dozen and $\frac{1}{2}$ of black embroidered hose
at 2s. 2d. per yard,

Paid for 4 dozen of narrow embroidered hose, 11d.
per yard,

1 gross of black Paris buttons,

15 dozen of black satin buttons at 9d.

2 dozens of black embroidered lace, broad,

1 black long button,

7 . 14 . 4

8 yards of black Fugard satin at 15s.

3 yards of black satin at 11s.

7 . 13 . 0

15 . 7 . 4.

9 yards $\frac{1}{4}$ of French plush at 28s.

12 . 16 . 0

28 . 3 . 4

Paid for 2 ells and $\frac{1}{4}$ of cambric

Paid for 12 yards of lace

30 . 08 . 4

£ . s. d.

Paid unto the tailor for making your silk grogrin gown and for silk and lace for the same gown 	1 . 14 . 0
Paid for an ell of crimson sarcenet 	0 . 11 . 0
Paid unto the tailor for making three baize coats (for Elizabeth, Anne, and Dorothy)* as the particulars in the bill will appear ...	5 . 0 . 0
	<hr/>
	37 . 14 . 2
Rec. from Mr. Secretary 39l. 13s.	1 . 15 . 6
	<hr/>
	39 . 09 . 8

Indorsement by Sir J. Coke :—

'Delivered to my wife in money to buy my wrought satin suit
and other particulars of this bill, 39l. 13s.

Paid for 2 yards and a half of loom work to make
Bess and Anna cuffs and falls,

Paid for 8 yards of calico,

Paid for a yard and a half of baize to make the
child a petticoat,

Paid for 2 bands for the child,

Paid for 3 blue aprons,

Paid for 2 yards of cobweb lace for Bess,

Paid for 2 ounces of gold lace to edge the child's
scarf,

This bill included in the former.

1 . 15 . 6

* According to the pedigrees, Sir John Coke had three daughters : Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne ; but it would look from this entry as if there was a fourth of the name of Dorothy.

Bradbourne Church.*

BY ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A.



BY the kindness of the Council of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, I am allowed to offer a few remarks upon Bradbourne Church, and in doing this I will be as brief as I can; and in order also to be clear, I have made a plan which sets forth the different periods of the church's history, as shown by the architectural character of the various parts of the building.

The intelligent study of ecclesiastical architecture was first taught us by the late Professor Willis; he it was who first opened the book of architectural history. He applied historical documents to the actual buildings, and one by one he unfolded the story of many of our cathedrals in a most lucid and admirable manner. What Willis did for cathedrals some others did for castles, and what they did for castles we are sometimes able to do for churches.

In the case of cathedrals we have the Fabric Rolls of the ancient foundations; for castles in the hands of the Crown we have the sheriffs' returns year by year on the Great Roll of the Pipe, the Close Rolls, the Liberate Rolls, and other corroborative and collateral evidence, known as the Public Records, all now happily available for use; they were not so much so some years ago, and antiquaries (who are not infallible) made great blunders in consequence.

* Read at Bradbourne, July 21st, 1888.

As regards churches we are not so fortunate as with cathedrals and castles, and we have usually to rely upon the evidence of architecture alone. Still we occasionally do have documents which we can apply to parish churches, and it fortunately happens that at least the early history of Bradbourne Church can be elucidated by means of documentary evidence. I will be as cautious as I can in my use of these documents, in reading the writing upon the wall, because, where the written record is so slight, there is always the danger of being tempted to get more out of the documents than they really give us.

In deducing the history of an old church, there are two ways of looking at it; and it must be borne in mind that very few churches in England are of one period, but have grown from small beginnings, like most other human institutions and things. Mr. Freeman, whose opinion we all receive with the utmost respect, insists that we should look at the outside of a church before going in; other authorities persist in going inside the church first. In the one case it may generally be said that we see what the church has grown to, and in the other what it has grown from. Strictly speaking, no rule can be laid down; and, certainly, the growth of Bradbourne Church is best seen from the outside, therefore I have asked you to stand here.

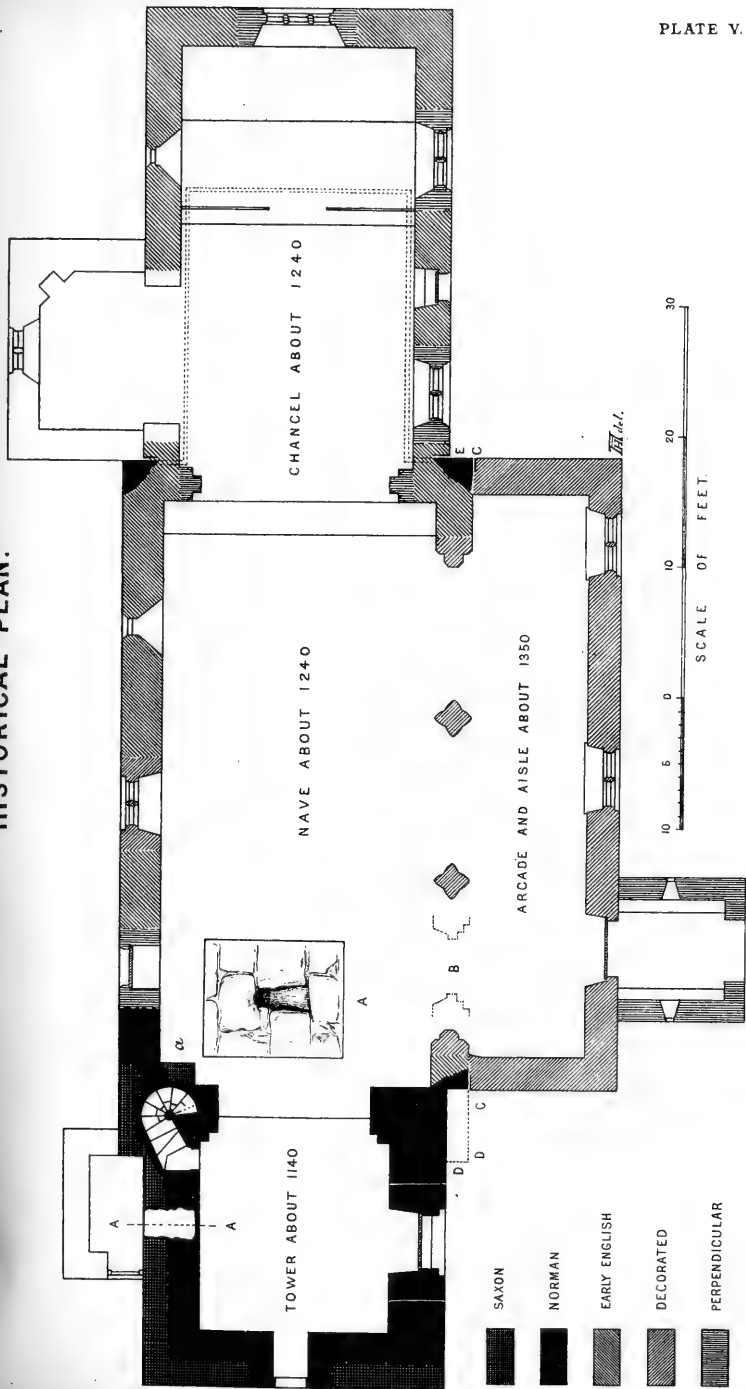
Now, as to documentary evidence. When the Great Record was drawn up, in 1087, the Commissioners returned that here was a priest and a church—"ibi presbyter et ecclesia." This is the usual entry. It was no special duty of these agents to make a church survey. The primary object of Domesday was to form a basis for taxation, and, secondly, to ascertain the area of the country; but the church and the mill are constantly, not necessarily, mentioned, as important objects in every community, and probably as giving a general idea of the social condition of the people.

The question now arises, Does any part of that Saxon church, which the agents of the Norman conqueror saw, still exist? I hope nobody will be startled, but I think a part does exist. I say this with some diffidence before the Derbyshire Archæologica

Society, because no one has ever ventured to proclaim the fact before. I have marked on the plan the portion to which I give a pre-Norman date.

Now, as to the material evidence. We will examine it close, too, presently. And first, as to what there is not in the way of distinct and usually recognised Saxon details. There is no "long and short" work, there is no window splayed equally inside and out, no turned stone balusters, no mid-wall shafts, no triangularly-headed openings, no strip-work, and no arches with continuous imposts. I will give the anti-Saxon as much as I can. We are, therefore, driven back upon the character of the masonry, and I may at once observe that the absence of the whole of the above-mentioned details does not immediately put Saxon out of the question—far from it. The variety or richness of ornamentation in architecture is always influenced or ruled by the nature of the local material, and in poor communities the builders must make use of the materials nearest to their hand. It is the natural result of circumstances. In the case of Bradbourne Church, what I call the earliest work—that at the west end and north side of the tower—is formed of just such stone as was to be found on the surface; it is not even hammer-dressed, but roughly shaped for bedding and laid in courses with wide joints, after the usual pre-Domesday manner, and specially marked and deeply pitted with the impress of age, and distinctly differing from the Norman work which has been imposed upon it. There are no buttresses to the tower, or, indeed, to any part of the church, so I make no point of this; but it may be borne in mind that the absence of buttresses is a distinct pre-Norman condition, and the absence of "long and short work" and other well-known Saxon features may be properly accounted for by the nature of the material convenient for use. On the north side of the tower, 7ft. 9in. from the ground, in the early walling, there is a rude opening, with sloping sides (A. A. on Plan), and 6ft. 6in. above it, in the Norman walling, a proper Norman window, now built up. The rude opening passes into the wall to the depth of 4ft., and is filled up on the inside. It is not Norman; its use as an opening

HISTORICAL PLAN.





for light was blotted out by the Norman when he raised the tower ; and if it is not Norman, what is it ? and why is it there at all ? We shall see later on.

The subject of Saxon masonry has of late years attracted considerable attention among antiquaries, and they have somewhat tardily recognised that there are many more churches that contain remains of this early character than have been usually supposed to exist, but they are very difficult to be certain about. The eye of a lynx, a good memory for other examples, and an experience in such matters far larger than I can lay claim to, are necessary to enable one to speak positively upon this point. So much at present for the Saxon.

Shortly after the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Bradbourne was held under the Ferrers by the family of Cauceis, and before the middle of the twelfth century the church appears to have been entirely rebuilt. Whether the new late Norman church followed the ancient lines throughout there is now no evidence to show. I think, as in many other cases, the Norman builders only made use of so much of the earlier tower as suited their purpose. Saxon towers were large in regard to the rest of the church, and were convenient for adaptation ; and, taking two well-known towers for comparison, we find that Barnack tower is three feet, and Clapham tower, near Bedford, one foot six inches larger each way than Bradbourne. Moreover, the proportions of a Norman church are usually four squares—one for the tower, two for the nave, and one for the chancel. Such are the proportions of the church of Stewkley, which also belongs to the middle of the twelfth century, and as we fortunately know the extent of the Norman nave of Bradbourne, I have indicated the external dimensions of the chancel also, conjecturally, of course. (See double-dotted lines.) The Saxon church was probably much smaller, with rudimentary transepts.

The amount of use which the Normans made of the earlier walls of the tower is clear on the outside. They also utilized as much of the beginning of the Saxon nave north wall as served their purpose for the insertion of a newell stair. Inside

the church we find a block of masonry (*a* on Plan) which was brought into service for the same purpose. Now, the centre line of the opening before alluded to (*A. A.* on Plan) comes exactly half way between the west face of the tower and the east face of this block of masonry. This can hardly be an accident, and it therefore appears to show three things :—(1) that the rude opening is original work ; (2) that the block *a* is also part of the early foundations ; and (3) that the Saxon tower was wider from east to west than the existing Norman one. Into this angle, then, the Norman thrust his stair, and the evidence in the lower part of its being an insertion, you will have an opportunity of seeing. You will also observe that it is a Norman, and not a later stair, from the method of its construction in concrete, upon a wooden frame which has left the impression of the boarding or “lagging” in the mortar on the under side. You will further see that each step radiates or works off from the centre of the newell like the lines in a spider’s web, and is jointed near the newell, and has no continuous bearing across the gangway, the steps being supported upon the concrete arch. This actual stair is entered by a narrow Romanesque doorway in the tower, and begins to rise under two circular arches, and, mounting up to the level of the bell chamber, is continued in later work.

Concerning the tower generally, it speaks for itself, and is a striking thing in a country not remarkable for great Norman buildings. The masonry is not of the best quality, with fine jointing, such as may usually be found in buildings of the eleventh century ; this is to be accounted for by the nature of the local material.

In every part of England we meet with elaborate late Norman doorways. They are wonderfully varied, and seem to have always been respected by subsequent builders ; they are often the only Norman remains in very many churches, and are therefore very seldom in their original positions. At Bradbourne the Normans made the entrance to their tower on the west side, the usual place. That doorway you will see, now used as a window. Whether any part of it is earlier than the Norman, or indeed

what date the head and jambs of the window really are, I leave an open question. And you will also see that the great south doorway of the tower is an insertion. It has obviously been removed, and was no doubt originally the principal entrance to the Norman nave (B. on Plan). The masonry in its immediate vicinity has a tendency upwards in its courses, that no Norman waller, regularly working, would have made; and the change, which is a very interesting chapter in the history of the church, would be more apparent were it not for the rampant vampire ivy which in some extraordinary way has secured the affections of the people.

There is nothing to tell us what the Norman windows of the nave were like, but we fortunately know exactly the width and length of the nave from the straight joint at each end of the south aisle, and the Norman masonry which turns the corners (C. on Plan.) These happy accidents happen sometimes. It is not easy to understand why the Norman builders, in reconstructing the tower and nave, mainly, as I take it, from old foundations, made so feeble a junction of the tower with the nave at the south-east corner. It may be that, not wanting the beginning of the Saxon nave wall here (see dotted lines D. D.) for a stair or other purpose, they carried the new tower wall through, and, in fact, they blundered then as men often do now, and perhaps they thought no one would find out what a measured plan has revealed to us. No doubt we are indebted to the Cauceis family for all this Norman work, and with further regard to it we may also have no doubt that the tower was carried up to the characteristic Norman corbel table by them, and no further. A genuine Norman battlement on a church is, I believe, unknown, but they did finish their keeps of this period in this manner, but very plainly, as Rochester shows, and the like rude character of work survives in Irish towers of this and a later time. The Bradbourne Norman probably finished his tower with a low pyramidal roof, after the fashion of his own country, and covered the nave with a pitched roof, masked inside, if he could afford it, by a flat boarded ceiling like that at Peterborough. I have spoken of the

rudeness or coarseness of the Norman masonry here. It is what a superficial enquirer might easily mistake either for antiquity or the signs of rebuilding, but persons more versed in such matters are aware that rudeness alone is no reliable sign of antiquity.

We now come to the second documentary evidence which we may apply to Bradbourne church, the Chronicle of Dunstable, begun by Richard de Morins, in 1202, carried on year by year till 1297, and containing further contemporary entries up to 1495. It is impossible to estimate the historical value of this record too highly. Besides throwing great light upon the everyday life of the time, and the internal and external affairs of the Priory, it gives information upon the general history of the country in such a manner that many important historical facts are known solely from this document.

In the time of John the manor of Bradbourne was conveyed to Godard de Bradbourne by Geoffrey de Cauceis, who also, most fortunately for us, gave the church of Bradbourne to the Black Canons of Dunstable, in 1205. There are many entries in the Chronicle concerning Bradbourne and its neighbouring parishes between 1205 and 1290, and from some of them we are enabled not only to date a large part of the work which belongs to the golden age of Gothic, but also to understand some of the changes which, without them, must always have remained a mystery. It appears that the gift of the church to the priory was not confirmed before 1222. The canons took their first crop from "Balidena" and "Ticentuna" in 1223, and after some slight litigation in 1238, the prior was put into possession of the church of Bradbourne with its belongings, and three canons were here established, of whom one was to be responsible to the bishop, Hugh of Coventry, for the spiritualities, the prior accounting for the temporalities.

The advent of the canons to Bradbourne seems to have had much the same effect as we have, unhappily, been accustomed to see in our own day when a new vicar is appointed to an old church—the church must be restored; and this appears to have been done at once, and in the following manner:—

The Norman nave and chancel were taken down and an early English one newly built or recast with the old materials. This must have been very soon after 1238, the character of the two Early English windows remaining tell us this, and unfortunately for the credit of the Dunstable canons, we can also recognize some of their work, not by its goodness, but by its badness. Unlike the Cistercians and the Benedictines, the Dunstable Augustines seem to have been but sorry constructors. Their own Chronicle is full of their building troubles. Walls and towers were constantly tumbling down, and the accounts of restorations carried on at Dunstable and elsewhere are quite alarming. They probably enjoyed it then as too many people do now.

Here they made use of the Norman walls as far as they suited their purpose, just as I have endeavoured to show that the Normans did of the Saxon walls, and they swept away the old chancel and put up a wider one. This we know from one little feature ; namely, another straight joint, at the point E on the plan. Straight joints are as godsend in architectural history. There yet remain two of the Early English windows, one in the chancel and one in the nave, and the priest's door. I can say nothing about the Early English work in the south side of the nave, because it has been supplanted, but the north wall carries the south, so to speak. On the east face of the tower is the mark or chase of the high-pitched Early English roof which impinged upon it, and had its apex cut into and level with the sill of the belfry window. I think the font belongs to this period, but it is difficult to say positively, owing to circumstances which I will touch upon later.

For the architectural story of the church we have no more documentary guides, but there is an interesting little entry in the Chronicle, under the year 1282, informing us that Ralph de Harewood, canon, died at Bradbourne on the fourth of the calends of September. I do not undertake to find a tenant for every stone coffin that is dug up, but they cannot have been frequent here, and it does happen that a stone coffin was found some years ago in the churchyard which is certainly of the time of Harewood's death.

It is now used for a water-trough ; a font has been put to a worse purpose at Bradbourne, as I will show you later on.

To carry forward the history of the church, the stones have now to speak for themselves, and we accordingly gather from their details that nothing more was done to the fabric until the middle of the fourteenth century (1350).

A considerable work was now taken in hand. The south wall of the nave was pulled down, an arcade set up in its place, and the south aisle built. At the same time a window was inserted in the north wall, exactly facing the centre of the middle arch of the arcade, no doubt taking the place of an Early English single light window, and of precisely the same design as the two Decorated windows in the south aisle. The Norman doorway, as we have seen before, was removed to the tower, and one of the Decorated period now forms the present entrance to the church. The pitch of the nave roof was lowered, as we find by the second chase on the west face of the tower, unless, indeed, this chase may be taken to indicate the pitch of the Norman roof.

As regards the style of the Decorated work, the arcade is plain and solid, and by no means devoid of dignity. The windows are large in detail, and have the peculiar feature of their hood mouldings being worked close up to, and forming part of, the string course. The hoods of both windows are terminated by heads of men and women, and these alone would fix the date. Those of the easternmost window represent Edward III. and Philippa. The king is shown with a beard which we know with absolute certainty, from his Great Seals, he first began to wear between 1338 and 1340. It shows the interest of the study of all the branches of mediæval art when we can date a window in the Peak, at least in one direction, by the beard of a king.

It must be remembered that the division of Gothic into styles is entirely arbitrary, and for the convenience of students. Unlike Classic, which has its rules, fixed and immovable, the history of Gothic architecture is one of continual progress and change, and there must therefore be a Transition, more or less emphasized either way, between each style. For instance, we say roughly

that these windows and arcade are Decorated, because they have more of the Decorated character about them than of the style that succeeded it. It would be more strictly proper to describe them as of the period of the Transition between Decorated and Perpendicular, which succeeded it.

We now come to some features in the building which at first sight are rather puzzling. First, the very uncommon window in the south-west corner of the chancel. It was evidently put in as a special memorial, but it is difficult to date it from its stone details; the forms are as coarse as they can be, but the mouldings could scarcely be finer, and it might be of any date between 1350 and 1450, in an out-of-the-way part like the Peak. The restorers have left us, fortunately, some original glass in the head, and this again is anomalous, the shield being of such a form that it might be as old as 1320, but the details of the diaper, and specially a rose of two sets of five leaves, with a small seeded centre, shows that the window must be a lingering example of an earlier style, a late instance of flowing Decorated, perhaps 1360. The arms in the window are Arg. a chevron between three horse shoes Sa. for Edensor, who, I believe, married a late fourteenth century Bradbourne; it looks at first sight like a Ferrers coat, but that family bore no chevron. To about the same time we must assign the chancel arch, and the east window, which is a good example of reticulated tracery for any one who admires such rather common-place work, which ran a long course.

We are now on the confines of Perpendicular, and to this period belongs the next window in the chancel; it may be 1380, but, as I intimated before, in a part of the world where a knowledge of the progress of architecture must have been fitful and uncertain, we cannot apply fixed rules for dating different parts of a church; the character of the masonry, and details like straight joints, and not forms of windows, but mouldings, are really the only reliable guides.

The mouldings of the parapet of the tower indisputably prove that it cannot possibly be Norman, though it may appear from below old enough to be so ancient. As a matter of fact it must

have been set up about 1450, at which time, with scant chivalry, they took out of the church the effigy of a lady of the time of Edward II., and turning it upside down, scooped out the back and degraded it to a water spout. Then also was carried up the stair turret to the roof.

The next thing that happened was also a considerable work. The roof of 1350 was taken down, the internal string course cut off, the clerestory set up, a north doorway put in, and some rebuilding done at that point from the ground upwards. The chancel walls were raised from the line of the top of the windows, the nave and chancel re-roofed with tie-beams, and parapets added to those portions of the church. At the same time a porch was planted against the south wall to bolster up this side. All these works are clearly evident from their style and the nature of their building, and the church remains at the present day, as far as the outside is concerned, in precisely the same condition as it was left when the mediæval builders departed about the year 1490.

As far as we antiquaries are concerned we have now done with the church. It is no strict part of our business to blame or commend what has been done since. You may depend upon it that the church's history did not stop in 1490; indeed, we know that later men, and particularly the Buckstons, left their mark upon the church inside. I hear of carved seats and a handsome oak gallery, an incised alabaster slab of a man and his wife in the chancel, and church plate Hall-marked with Britannia, and in excellent condition. We only know that these things have gone as much beyond recall as last week. We can only regret that a better spirit did not prevail when this ancient church was swept and garnished at the bidding of a committee of local wiseacres; for, remember, we might have had the building in seemly order, and with a "proper sense of the fellowship of humanity," have retained those items, good in themselves, which came naturally to the church, and have a far more human interest than rubble-pointed walls stripped of their original plaster, distracting tile pavements, or tawdry altar decorations. I hope I am not a crochety fanatic, but I am afraid if I ventured to say

all I thought about church restoration in Derbyshire, and before a Derbyshire audience, I might be glad to take refuge in the church tower ! But it is some kind of satisfaction to know that the wholesale "restoration" which took place here, and obliterated as much as was possible of the church's later history, would be almost impossible at the present day. The world has learnt much during the last forty years, and at a great cost, and we do not now all of us think it wise to wipe out parts and fittings of churches, if they are seemly, simply because they do not come within the charmed "Gothic" circle. We recognize that a Jacobean pulpit, and even a Queen Anne gallery, is just as much a part of the history of the church, and consequently of the place, as Marston Moor, or the coming of the Highlanders to Ashbourne in '45, are of the country.

I have, I fear, been very long, but we have dealt with a long period, and perhaps I have propounded certain things which you will not accept. I remember, some years ago, after my father had shown with unerring certainty, from public records, that Edward II. was not born in Caernarvon Castle, but that he built a great deal of it, and roofed it ten years after he came to the throne, it was the custom of the custodian to continue to point out to the visitors the miserable passage room as the place of Edward II.'s birth, and to add : "A man called Hartshorne says Edward II. built this tower; but, Lord bless ye, *he* knows nothing about it !" I have, in the same way, endeavoured to read the history of Bradbourne church from the records and the stones themselves, but I am far from prophesying that no one will come here in future and say the same of me.

After the paper had been read, the members inspected the Saxon work of the tower, the ancient cross shaft, and the Norman doorway. Inside, Mr. Hartshorne called attention to the distressing harshness and nakedness, and the mischief that had been done to the church by the senseless process of stripping the walls of the plaster and pointing the rubble masonry. He deplored the manner in which the whole of the interior except the tower had

been stricken by the curse of restoration, its history so needlessly wiped out, and the mouldings of the arcade, and the font, re-tooled to such an extent that the original forms could barely be distinguished. In the chancel the white alabaster steps were spoken of as having been obtained by cutting up the incised slab to which allusion had been made. If this sort of work, added the speaker, was "restoration," it would be interesting to know what meaning was attached to destruction when the church was "restored."

Mr. Hartshorne subsequently showed the members a late Norman font, which, until three years ago, had been in constant use in Bradbourne, as a pig-trough. It was probably the font which the canons abolished when they first came to Bradbourne.

Relics of the Roman Occupation, Little Chester, Derby.

BY JOHN WARD.

SEVERAL times within the last few years, broken pottery, coins, fragments of querns, &c., belonging to the above era have been found at Little Chester, the Roman Derventio, and have been duly recorded in the *Derbyshire Natural History and Archæological Society's Journal*; but it will be observed in the sequel that much has been found that has not been recorded at all. Every year, with little doubt, many objects as above described are turned up in the gardens, or when digging to lay foundations, and most of these receive no notice whatever: an occasional coin finds its way into the box of odds and ends upon the cottage shelf, a worked stone ornaments a rockery, and the larger potsherds are broken up or thrown amongst the rubbish.

Such might have been the fate of a considerable quantity of broken pottery that some labourers turned up last August when digging at the Manor House farm (Mr. Dickens'), had not Mr. Keys, whose antiquarian interest in the locality is well known, heard, and with characteristic promptitude repaired to the spot, and recovered the "find." Subsequently he and the writer made a visit which led to the discovery that Mr. Dickens' neighbour, Mr. Mottram, had in his possession sundry coins, fragments of querns, various worked stones (one in particular most interesting), and a little broken pottery—all found at various times in his garden. He directed them to his uncle, Mr. Williams,

Duffield Road, who has quite a large collection of similar objects, mostly found when the foundations of the Great Northern Railway Company's bridge at Little Chester were laid. A recent visit of Mr. Keys to Little Chester, has led to the probable discovery of the Roman cemetery, across which he intends cutting a trench next Spring.

The POTTERY must first claim our attention. The beautiful Continental Samian ware, held in the highest repute by the Romans and the most widely diffused of their pottery, is represented in these "finds" by about twenty or thirty fragments. Several of these fragments have the usual "festoon and tassel" ornament, one has a draped female figure, another a winged Cupid—all, as usual, in relief. But the majority are quite plain, and obviously formed part of bowls and saucer-shaped vessels of graceful form and smooth sealing-wax-like surface.

A similar number of fragments, apparently of one make, are thin, porous, light in weight, sonorous when struck, dirty white in paste, and with semi-lustrous or waxy-looking surfaces, ranging in colour from a light ruddy chocolate to black, the tint often varying upon the same piece. Some are quite plain, others "engine-turned," or perhaps better expressed as hatched or milled, several have scroll patterns in relief, not moulded, however, like those of the Samian, but trailed on in slip, and one has a simple "frill" ornamentation. Many of these fragments belong to covered vessels, or rather boxes, elaborately "engine-turned." Mr. Williams has a large piece of one of the lids; it is slightly conical, about 8 inches in diameter, and was probably surmounted with a knob. No illustration of this class of vessel is given in Jewitt's *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, but there is one in his *Grave Mounds and their Contents* (fig. 268). The rest seem to have belonged to tall vase-like vessels, one at least being "indented"—that is, with its sides *pushed in* when still plastic, to form undulations or flutings round the body of the vessel. "There is nothing new under the sun"—the writer is informed that a firm of potters not many miles from this town have a patent for this very process!

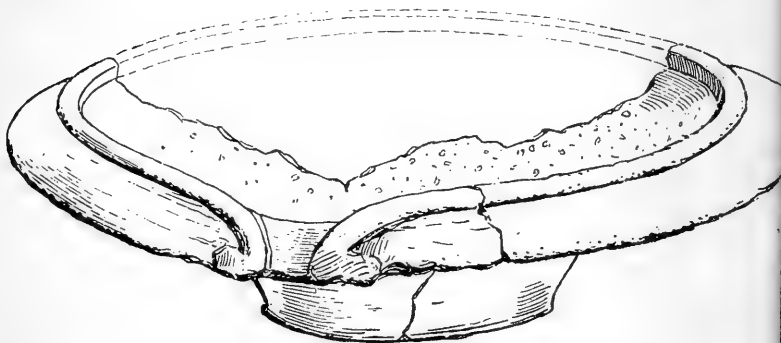
Several fragments of beautifully finished, thin and highly lustrous ware were found at the farm. Two belonged to an indented vessel (similar to fig. 172 *Ceramic Art*) of close red paste with horizontal lines of "hatched" work. Two others, one scarcely $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness and delicately "hatched," belonging to a small globular vessel, and the other thicker and belonging to a narrow-necked one, are of close blackish paste and with a highly lustrous dark grey surface.

Pottery of a thicker and softer build, not sonorous when struck, and black throughout, is strongly represented among the fragments. The colour is due to the process of the smother-kiln, several of which, described and illustrated in *Ceramic Art*, have been found upon the sites of the extensive Roman potteries at and around Castor, Northamptonshire. This process consisted in an arrangement for closing the flue at a certain stage of the firing, by which means the carbonaceous fumes of the fire, and those derived from the ground rye or wheat mixed with the clay of which the pottery was made, were pent up and caused to impregnate the contents of the kiln. The surface of this pottery is frequently smooth and with a sort of dull waxy gloss—evidently produced by a burnisher when the paste was almost dry : where the surface is roughish, as left by the wheel, it is generally ornamented by burnished, but not sunk lines—hence are only seen distinctly in certain lights. Most of the vessels of which they formed parts, seem to have been of elegant urn character with brims boldly curved outwards.

A coarser variety of this pottery is almost as plentiful. It is heavier, harder, and in colour approaching a black-grey. The surface is never smoothed as above. The vessels were larger, and apparently of similar shape, only their brims, while curving outwards, were thick and bead-like.

But the larger proportion by far are a series ranging from white to buff or light red, of varying degrees of coarseness, but never so fine as the above mentioned kinds of pottery, nor so coarse as the common red to be described. The hardness and porosity, too, vary. There can be little doubt that most of these were made at the extensive Shropshire potteries ; the rest elsewhere.

Fragments of ampullæ (the one-handed flask-shaped bottles or jugs generally found upon Roman sites) are plentiful amongst these potsherds. But most noticeable and numerous are the fragments of mortaria—the domestic mortars of the Romans, which, as the reader will see from the accompanying sketch



(a restoration of one from Little Chester in the possession of Mr. Williams), differed considerably from the modern ones. They were shallow; the internal surface was thickly studded with broken quartz or iron slag to aid the process of trituration; their brims were strong and peculiar, and had, or usually had, a spout. From the fact that pestles are never found it may be concluded that wooden ones were used. The character of the brims varied considerably, and as a large variety have been found at Little Chester, the writer thought it well worth the while to give a plate of sections (each being one-half the lineal measurement of the original) and notes: they may be of value to readers who make Roman pottery a special study. But first, the mortarium as a vessel in use. The small bottom and the heavy brim must have made it very unsteady and awkward when used, unless there were some additional means of supporting it. When the writer saw the fragment of a stone mortarium found at Little Chester





Roman Mortaria
from Little Chester—
Derby.
Examples of Rims. J.W.



belonging to Mr. Williams, here sketched, it occurred to him that the brims of the earthenware ones may have fulfilled a similar function to that of the square projection on this fragment, which is undoubtedly Roman.* Probably it had three or four such projections when complete, and undoubtedly their function, like that of the rounded projections of the modern pharmacist's marble mortar, was to hold the utensil in place when *let into a bench or table*. In the earthenware mortaria the brims would admirably serve a similar purpose, and æsthetically were well adapted for it.

Fig. 1, plate vii., will explain the arrangement; *a, a*, represent the table top in section, and *b, b*, that of the mortarium let into it, the brim ledging upon the edge of the table top round the hole, and thus furnishing a firm and steady support to the vessel. The usefulness of such an utensil, fixed in such a manner, is so

* Fragments of similar stone mortaria have been found associated with Roman remains in the City of London.

obvious that the wonder is that some enterprising potter has not long ago re-introduced it.

The mortaria brim-sections shown on the plate fall into two classes—the curve and its derivatives, and the double flange. Of the former, Fig. 2 may be regarded as the perfect type; and of the latter, Figs. 9, 12, and 17 are the simplest forms. In the following list the inches refer to the external diameters of the vessels. Interiors of all, with two exceptions, studded with iron slag.

Fig. 2.— $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; coarse, heavy, light buff. Other fragments similar, upon two the makers' names are slightly impressed, but now almost illegible.

Fig. 3.— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.; heavy, light buff. This refers to the almost perfect vessel sketched above. Another fragment belonged to a larger vessel. A third, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.; fine and light in weight, a well defined bead at lower edge.

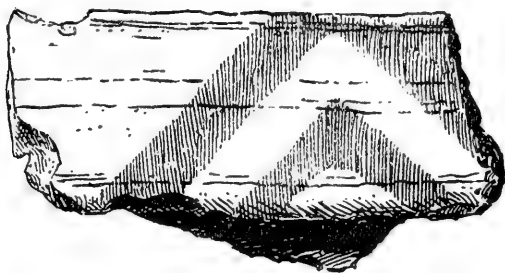
Fig. 4.—11 in.; well finished, fine, smooth surface, light in weight. Another fragment, rough, whitish. A third, moderately well-finished, light in weight, light buff.

Fig. 5.— $8\frac{2}{3}$ in.; coarse, heavy, dirty buff; peculiar in shape, and in having a name, VIVIVIS (but the final letter is doubtful—perhaps it is not a letter at all), in an irregular cartouch of some chocolate-coloured pigment. Fig. 2, plate vi., is the exact size of original. Unlike the usual method of impressing the maker's name with a die this was moulded by hand, and hence it may be concluded that it is the purchaser's name. This fragment has been submitted to Mr. Augustus Franks, of the British Museum, to the Editor of this journal, and to the Rev. Canon Raine, of York, all of whom concur that the inscription is unique.

Fig. 6.—Well-finished, whitish; studded with broken quartz. A very unusual shape.

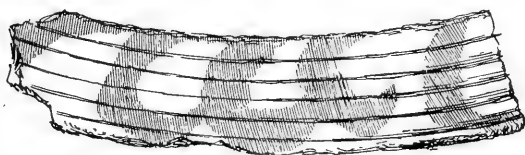
Fig. 7.—11 in.; well-finished, whitish, sandy. Mr. Williams has many fragments of this section, apparently all of one vessel, which possibly was not a mortarium, as its inner surface is not studded.

Fig. 8.—Fine, whitish, light in weight; on the face a double



zig-zag pattern in red pigment.*

Fig. 9.— $13\frac{1}{4}$ in.; coarse, rough, whitish; the face ribbed longitudinally and having a rude pattern of curved bands in



similar colour as above. A similar fragment, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; light in weight, porous, and well-finished; ribs indistinct; no pattern.

Fig. 10.— $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.; coarse, heavy, yellow, vertically striped with red bands.

Fig. 11.—9 in. compact, dirty buff; obliquely striped as above.

Fig. 12.—9 in. rather coarse, light buff, beaded along upper edge. Another fragment, similar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., slightly ribbed.

Figs. 13, 15, 16, and other fragments, all belonging to vessels ranging from 9 in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; faces ribbed, sometimes strongly so, as in Fig. 15; coarse, heavy and yellow.

Fig. 17.—Well-finished, light in weight, whitish.

In general character, the pastes of the second class, with the

* This illustration, and all the following ones except the next, are somewhat larger than the objects to which they refer. It was the writer's intention that the sketches should be reduced for the press.

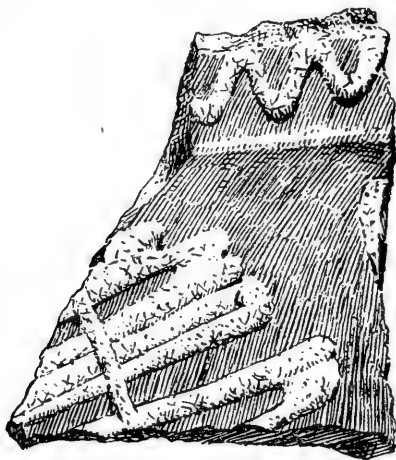
exception of Figs. 8 and 17, are heavy and yellow when compared with those of the first class.

Of a coarse sandy variety of this light coloured ware are a considerable number of fragments of amphoræ, the large, round or pointed-bottomed, two-handled vases used by the Romans for wine, oil, or honey. Upon the handles of several are impressed the makers' names, fig. 3, plate vi. being the most distinct.

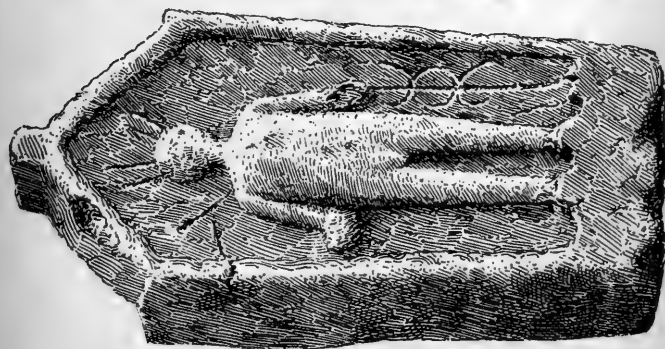
Several fragments of pottery are roughly glazed—the glaze being in each case of a greenish colour. Several pieces of glass of similar colour are probably Roman.

There are abundant fragments of the common red pottery. They need no further remark beyond that they represent a variety of vessels—all large.

Amongst Mr. Williams' pottery are several interesting pieces of 17th or 18th century pottery, which deserve a passing notice. Their paste is reddish; surfaces highly glazed. The ornamentation was made by trailing or dropping thin slips of another colour upon the surface of the article. In the first of the accompanying



sketches the ground is chocolate, and the ornaments (which are much raised) are yellow and the glaze is much "crazed." In



I

2
($\frac{1}{2}$)

3

($\frac{1}{2}$)

4



5



6

Objects from
Little Chester. J.W.



the second sketch, the ornamentation was produced by drops of slip, and are dark upon a light ground. Similar pottery, made



at Tickenhall, Derbyshire, is described in *Ceramic Art*.

THE WORKED STONES. In Mr. Mottram's garden is to be seen much gritstone (its source to be entered into shortly), now thrown up into rockeries, and amongst it an occasional worked stone. The more pronounced of these are quern fragments. The upper stone given with section upon plate vi., fig. 4, is of hard gritstone, 15 inches in diameter, and from 2 to 3 inches in thickness. Its grinding surface is polished in places, and a concave as usual in querns of this period. It is clear that this stone was fitted into some mechanical arrangement for turning it, for on each side of the "eye," which is nearly 3 inches in diameter, is to be noticed the cuttings for a mill-rhine, and the excavation on the margin (seen on the plate) still further bears this out. There are other fragments of querns of very similar character, some beautifully finished, all having a general resemblance in shape to the perfect querns found upon the site of *Uriconium*, and now preserved at Shrewsbury. An upper-stone has the peculiar wedge-shaped slots radiating from the "eye," as noticed in the fragment from the Haddon Fields barrow, described a year ago in this *Journal*, the only difference being that this Little Chester stone is concave and thin. Fig. 6 is most puzzling. It is extremely nicely finished—no marks of a chisel are to be seen. It is difficult to understand how it could have been used as a mill-stone, for its diameter was only $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 in. Yet its lower surface is polished, and has the

concentric striations which indicate such an use. The reader will make out its peculiarities from the plate; the small holes near the edge (probably four in the perfect stone) are not deep. Fig. 5, is of very fine sandstone, about 9 in. square and of uncertain use.

But the most interesting relic of Roman Derventio is a carved stone (fig. 1, plate vi.) 20 in. high, square in transverse section—each face being $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. The top is roof-like and keeled at the ridge, the front and back of the stone terminating upwards in a gable in consequence. On the front, which is surrounded by a bead-shaped rim, is depicted in relief a nude male figure, much worn like the rim, of rude workmanship but decidedly Roman spirit. This stone was found years ago near the river, and removed to a dark embowered rockery or fernery in Mr. Mottram's garden, where the writer first saw it. When it was brought into open daylight certain incised lines were visible upon its front, which when followed up proved to be the insignia of the god Mercury. His left hand rests upon the Caduceus—the winged wand entwined by serpents given him by Apollo. The wings cannot be traced: the serpents are conventionally represented by two semi-circles and intervening circle, intersected, of course, by the wand. Starting upwards from the head are two pairs of lines—the wings of the god's travelling hat. Over the right shoulder is an indistinct line, which may represent his magical sword. The right arm terminates in a lump, too large for the hand—evidently the purse, his attribute as god of traffic. All these, with the exception of the purse, are inconsistently rendered in grooves instead of raised work. In fact, the execution of the whole is such as to preclude its being the work of a mason. For this reason we must dismiss the idea that it may have adorned a public building. Rather, as representing the god in his capacity of patron of merchants, it may have presided over a Roman officina, or taberna or shop; if indeed it did not fulfil a less honourable duty, for this convenient god was also patron of thieves and pickpockets. And what better patron could these have had? Mercury, to use an expressive term, "bested" his superiors—he robbed Neptune of his trident, Venus of her

girdle, Mars of his sword, Vulcan of his tools, and almighty Jupiter himself of his sceptre ! He could make himself invisible, take any form he wished, outstrip the gods in speed ! Invested with his power, the thief must succeed in his operations against frail *men* ; privileged with his favour, the merchant need have no longer a conscience as to short weights and broken contracts ! This stone is indeed a striking testimony of the superiority of Christianity over the Paganism it supplanted ; *now*, if men do these things, it is in spite of the ideal of their religion.

Besides the above worked stones, there is one, apparently a detail of a plinth, of decidedly Roman character, now used as the corner-stone of a wall in Mr. Dicken's yard. The writer has great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Keys has purchased the Mercury, and has offered it to the Derby Museum.

The COINS are, as might be expected, for the most part much defaced. Some, however, retain their original sharpness. A few of the latter have been decyphered from time to time for their present owners, and the writer not having made a study of Roman coins, will confine himself to these statements of others hoping that by the time a further article upon Little Chester appears in this journal, the whole will have been re-examined by a competent person.

A silver coin, bearing the name "Constantinopolis," has on the reverse a figure of Victory standing on the prow of a ship, holding in one hand a spear and in the other a shield or wreath. Of small copper coins, one bears the inscription : "Antonin. Pius. Aug.," ; another has on its reverse, "Urbs Romæ," with the figures of a wolf suckling Romulus and Remus ; another, a figure of Victory, with wreath and spear ; another, "Imp. Maximinus. Aug.," reverse, "Genio Pop. Rom.," with a draped figure holding a cornucopia and paten : another, "Constantinus Chlorus," reverse, two soldiers, and between them a standard. Another coin of a Constantine has on its reverse two standards and a wreath between two soldiers ; a brass one has a beautiful winged Victory with shield and spear, the head with helmet on the obverse, being of decided Greek type.

Several pieces of BRONZE must be noticed. One is an irregular piece of sheet bronze, hammered into a convex shape: it has been suggested that it formed the boss or umbo of a shield. Another, found by Mr. Williams with some of his pottery, is a curved thin



strip, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. It has been a handle attached to some vessel after the manner of that of a modern bucket. The ornamentation is simple, consisting of two borders of punched crescents and a bead, as sketch given.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that the pottery found on the Manor House Farm was associated with bones (chiefly of oxen), charcoal and blackish earth, forming a stratum several feet below the surface, and above it was a thin layer of gravel (a former path). The former may have been the contents of some Roman rubbish heap, laid down to form a foundation for the gravel.

Since the above went to the press, it has been suggested more than once that the stone bearing the image of Mercury was a boundary stone, and that the keel-like ridge marked the boundary line. Hermes, the Greek equivalent of Mercury, was certainly their god of boundaries, but he was replaced in this respect by Terminus amongst the Romans. Boundary stones dedicated to the latter god seem to have been common. Perhaps some readers of this journal can throw light upon the matter.

Reference has been made to the rockeries in Mr. Mottram's garden. The stone of which they are constructed is from the foundations of a very thick wall running down the side of the garden. The well-constructed lower courses of the masonry of this wall are exposed in a neighbouring cellar. Mr. Keys thinks it is a portion of the Roman wall of Derventio.

A Calendar of the Fines for the County of Derby, from their commencement in the reign of Richard I.

[Continued from Vol. X., p. 158.]

1260.

May 30—June 6. Westminster. Within the octaves of Holy Trinity, 44 Henry III.

Between William, son of William de Gyneleg', *Plaintiff*, and William son of Michael de Langford, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff of 4 messuages, 2 oxgangs, and 26 acres of land, with appurtenances in Gyneleg'. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, at the yearly rent of 30 shillings, payable at the feasts of S. Martin and Easter, during the life of the Defendant, and after the death of the Defendant, at the yearly rent of 3 shillings and 4 pence at the same terms.

June 24—July 8. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. John the Baptist, 44 Henry III.

Between Emma de Tikenhall, *Plaintiff*, and Peter, Prior of Depindon, *Tenant*, by Richard de Curzun, his attorney.

Grant, in consideration of 2½ marks of silver, by the Plaintiff and her heirs to the Tenant and his successors, for ever, of 9 acres of land, and the third part of one messuage, with appurtenances in Tykenhall.

Nov. 11—25. Westminster. Within 15 days of the Feast of S. Martin, 45 Henry III.

Between Roger de Merssinton, *Plaintiff*, and Robert, son of Odo de Herebirbur', and Elizabeth, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 30 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of the moiety of the vill of Redesleye, with appurtenances, for ever. To hold at the yearly rent of 2 marks of silver, payable at Easter and Michaelmas.

Nov. 12. Westminster. The morrow of S. Martin, 45 Henry III.

Between Margaret, Countess of Lincoln, *Plaintiff*, by Adam de Condre, her attorney, and Robert de Acouere and Margery, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 30 marks, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff, of 4 virgates of land, with appurtenances in Melton, for ever.

1261. Westminster. Within the octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Feb. 2—8. Mary, 45 Henry III.

Between Thomas de Cumbe and Amice, his wife, *Plaintiff*s, and Richard, son of Eda, *Tenant*, by Simon, his son, his attorney.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, and in consideration of 16 marks of silver, by the Plaintiff, Thomas for himself, and the heirs of Amice to the Tenant and his heirs for ever, of 2 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in Aston.

Nov. 11—18. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. Martin, 46 Henry III.

Between Geoffrey Marcel, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Wendlesleg' and Galiena, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of one toft and 12 acres of land, with appurtenances in Peuerwyz (Parwich), for ever. Rendering to the Defendant Nicholas and the heirs of the same Galiena, one penny by the year, and doing to the chief lords of that fee, for the aforesaid Nicholas and Galiena and the heirs of the same Galiena, all other services which to that tenement pertain.

1262. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 46 Henry III.

Jan. 13—27. Between William de Buxstones, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Goyt, and Mary, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 20 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of 30 acres of land, with appurtenances in Grene. To hold of the Defendants and their heirs, for ever. Rendering one apple at Michaelmas for all services and exactions to the Defendants and the heirs of the same Mary, and doing to the chief lords of that fee for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Mary all other services which pertain to the aforesaid land.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. Michael, 46 Henry III.

Between Roger Crokes, *Plaintiff*, and Phillip le Marescall', and Cicely, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff, of one messuage and 4 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in Ekenton. To hold of the Deforciants and the heirs of the same Cicely for ever, at the yearly rent of one clove gilly-flower, payable at Easter.

1263. Westminster. The morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Mary,
Feb. 3. 47 Henry III.

Between Adam, son of Hugh de Roukworthe, *Plaintiff*, and William, son of William Pygoth and Alice, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 17 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of one carucate of land, with appurtenances in Hadesfeld. To hold of the chief lords of that fee, by the service which to that land pertains, for ever.

April 1—30. Westminster. Within one month of Easter, 47 Henry III.

Between Thomas, Abbot of Chester, *Plaintiff*, by Robert of Chester, his attorney, and Thomas de Cumbe and Amice, his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 37 marks of silver, by the Deforciants and the heirs of the same Amice, to the Plaintiff and his successors for ever, of one messuage and 4 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in Aston.

April 11. Westminster. The morrow of the Ascension, 47 Henry III.

Between Phillip le Marescall', *Plaintiff*, and Roger Crokes, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, and grant thereupon, in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and Cicely his wife, of one messuage and four oxgangs of land with appurtenances in Ekinton, and 5 shillings rent with appurtenances in Oneston. To hold to the same Phillip and Cicely and the heirs begotten by the same Phillip on the body of the same Cicely, of the Deforciant and his heirs for ever, performing to the chief lords of that fee all other services. And if the aforesaid Phillip should die without heirs begotten of the body of the same Cicely, the aforesaid tenement shall remain to the same Cicely, and then after the death of the same Cicely to the right heirs of the same Phillip, to hold of the same Roger and his heirs, by the aforesaid service, for ever.

May 27—June 10. Lincoln. Within 15 days of Holy Trinity, 47 Henry III.
Between William de Steyneby, *Plaintiff*, and Jocelin de Steyneby,
Deforciant.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Deforciant of the manor of Herdwik, with appurtenances as in demesnes, homages, rents, services of the freemen, villeinages, wards, reliefs, escheats, woods, meadows, pastures and all other things to the aforesaid manor pertaining. To hold of the Plaintiff and the heirs begotten of his body, for the life of the Deforciant, rendering 20 shillings by the year payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee. Reversion after the death of the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs. And if the Plaintiff die without heir of his body, or if the heirs of his body die without heir, the Deforciant being alive, then after the decease of Deforciant the manor with appurtenances to remain to Roger de Sumervile and Lucy his wife for their lives, and after the decease of the same Roger and Lucy the said manor to remain to William son of Lucy and John son of Mabel (*Mabilia*), nephews of the same Plaintiff, and their heirs.

September 22. Lincoln. The morrow of S. Mathew, 47 Henry III.

Between Matilda de Gonshull, *Plaintiff*, by Henry Sharp, her attorney, and Nigel de Langeford, *Deforciant*, by Alexander de Ramesbeye, his attorney.

Grant in perpetuity, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff of that capital messuage of Barleburg', which Annora, widow of Mathew de Hauerehegg', held in dower of the inheritance of the Deforciant on the day on which this agreement was made, with the gardens and edifices to the same messuage belonging. And thereupon the Plaintiff grants to Deforciant and his heirs for ever that capital messuage with appurtenances in Hauereshegg, which belonged to Mathew de Hauereshegg, And this agreement was made in the presence and with the consent of the said Annora, she claiming nothing in the aforesaid messuage of Barleburg, except in the name of dower.

1265.

Jan. 13-20 Westminster. Within the octaves of Hilary, 49 Henry III.

Between Henry de Knyveton and Sibyl his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and William de Stabington, *Tenant*.

Acknowledgement, by the Tenant to the same Sibyl, and grant thereupon, in consideration of 20 marks of silver, by Plaintiff to

Tenant of 2 oxgangs of land with appurtenances in Benteleg. To hold of the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Sibil for ever, rendering one penny at the feast of St. Oswald for all service.

Jan. 13-28 Westminster. Within 15 days of Hilary, 49 Henry III.

Between Stephen le Clerk de Mersinton, *Plaintiff*, and Robert le Clerk de Barton and Alice his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 100 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff of 2 oxgangs of land with appurtenances in Longeford. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the said Alice for ever, rendering yearly one clove gilly-flower at Christmas for all service, and rendering yearly to the altar of the Blessed Mary in the church of Longeford for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Alice 2 pounds of wax or 14 pence, payable at the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary and Christmas. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee for the Defendants, and the heirs of the said Alice.

1266. Westminster. Within the octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 50 Henry III.

Between Henry de Heryz, *Plaintiff*, by Simon de Havering, his attorney, and Agnes Prioress of S. Leonard's of Brewode, *Tenant*, by John de Prez, her attorney.

Grant, in consideration of 10 pounds sterling, by the Plaintiff to the Tenant and her successors, of the advowson of the church of Tybeshelf, for ever.

1268. Westminster. The morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 52 Henry III.

Between Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, *Plaintiff*, by Michael de Hispan' his attorney, and William de Gray, *Deforciant*, by Ingelram de Hanewrth, his attorney.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff, and his churches of Coventry and Lichfield, of the advowson of the Church of Saundiacre, with appurtenances, for ever. And the same Bishop receives the aforesaid Deforciant and his heirs in every benefit and prayer which from henceforth are made in his churches aforesaid, for ever.

1269. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter, 53 Henry III.

March 24—April 8. Between John de Grey, *Plaintiff*, and Geoffrey de Barewe and Avice his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, in consideration of 7 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of 10 shillings rent with appurtenances in Cote-grave, for ever.

March 24—April 13. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Roger de Kyleburne and Emma his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and William de Wynefeud, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, and in consideration of one mark of silver, by the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Emma, to the Tenant and his heirs for ever, of one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land with appurtenances, in Duffeud.

March 24—April 13. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Ellen daughter of William de Northbur', *Plaintiff*, and William Fitz-Herbert, *Defendant*.

Grant on a plea of warranty of charter, in consideration of the gift of one of her soar-sparrowhawks, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, of 1 toft, 56½ acres, ½ a rod and 3 oxgangs of land, 16 acres of wood, 1½ acre of meadow, and 5s. 3d. of rent, with appurtenances in Rossinton and Northbury, to hold to the Plaintiff and the heirs of her body begotten, of the Defendant and his heirs for ever by the annual rent of ½d. payable at Easter, and doing to the chief lords of that fee the services pertaining to the premises. If the Plaintiff should die without heir of her body, and Joan her sister should be then alive, all the premises to remain to the same Joan and the heirs of her body; and if Joan should die without heir of her body, then the premises to remain to Henry brother of the Plaintiff and Joan, to hold in a similar way. The Defendant further grants (with similar remainders) that the said Plaintiff and her tenants of Rossinton and Northbur' may be quit of pannage and herbage in the wood of Birichwode, and that they may have housebote and haybote, for burning and hedging as necessary, in the said wood, by view of the foresters of the Defendant and his heirs for ever.

March 24—April 23. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Henry Lorimar', *Plaintiff*, and Walter son of Godfrey and Cicely his wife, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 5 marks of silver, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, of 3½ acres of land with appurtenances in Derby. To hold, for ever, at the yearly rent of ½d., payable at the Feast of S. James.

March 24.—Derby, within 1 month of Easter, 53 Henry III.

April 23.—Between William de Burleye and Sibyl his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Master Ralph de Chaddeston, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgment by the Defendant to the Plaintiffs, and grant thereupon to the Defendant, of 17 acres of land with appurtenances in Chadesden. To hold of the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the said Sibyl for the life of the Defendant, by the yearly rent of 12d. payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day. After the Defendant's decease the said land wholly to revert to the said William and Sibyl and the heirs of the said Sibyl, quit of the heirs of the said Defendant. To hold of the chief lords of that fee.

March 24—April 23. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Adam de Grotewik and Margaret his wife, Gilbert son of William de Benetleye and Cicely his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Henry son of Elias de Benetley, *Tenant*.

Acknowledgement by the Tenant to the same Margaret and Cicely, and grant thereupon, in consideration of one mark of silver, by the Plaintiffs to the Tenant, of one oxgang of land with appurtenances in Benetleye. To hold of the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Margaret and Cicely for ever, at the yearly rent of one penny payable at Christmas, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee.

March 29—April 23. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between William le Herbergur, *Plaintiff*, and Master Ralph de Chaddesden, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgement by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Defendant of one messuage, 3 carucates of land and one mill with appurtenances in Chadeston, and 40 acres of land with appurtenances in Wynesleye. To hold of the Plaintiff and his heirs for the life of the Defendant at the yearly rent of 6 shillings and 8 pence, payable at Michaelmas and Easter. And after the decease of the Defendant the tenements aforesaid to wholly revert to the Plaintiff and his heirs.

March 24—April 23. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Nicholas de Blakewelle, *Plaintiff*, and Benedict son of Reginald and Christiana his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of five marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff of one messuage and 21 acres of land with appurtenances in Blakewelle. To hold of the aforesaid Defendants' and the heirs of the said Christiana for ever, at the yearly rent of one halfpenny payable at Michaelmas, and

performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee. And grant thereupon by Plaintiff to Defendants of those 6 acres of land with appurtenances in Medwe which Richard de Vernun formerly held in that vill. To hold to the Defendant and the heirs of the said Christiana of the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, at the rent of one halfpenny payable at Michaelmas and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee.

March 24—April 27. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between John de la Cornere, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas son of Richard Tebaud and Cicely his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 4 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of the moiety of one messuage with appurtenances in Dereb'. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs of the Defendants and the heirs of the said Cicely for ever at the rent of one penny payable at Easter and performing all other services to the chief lords of the fee.

1269. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

March 24—April 27. Between John de la Cornere, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Cruce and Matilda his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 5 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of the moiety of that messuage with appurtenances in Derby which lies between the land which William son of Herbert, formerly held and the land which John son of Peter, formerly held. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Matilda for ever, at the yearly rent of one penny, payable at Easter, for all service.

March 24.—April 27. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Roger, Bishop of Lichfield, *Plaintiff*, by Simon de Coventr', his attorney, and Roesia de Oyle, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 12 marks of silver, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his church of one messuage and two oxgangs of land, with appurtenances, in Stanton, for ever.

March 24—April 27. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between John, son of John de Shortehaseles, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph le Butiler and Matilda, his wife, *Tenants*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by the Tenants, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of one virgate of land, with appurtenances, in Herteshorn,

with covenant by the Plaintiff to pay 12 shillings yearly at Michaelmas and Lady day, and with proviso for the Tenants and their heirs to enter upon the land in default of such payment.

March 24—April 27. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Roger, Prior of Lenton, *Plaintiff*, and Nigel de Langeford, that the same Nigel should acquit the aforesaid Prior of the service which Ralph Musard, Nicholas Wake, and Phillip de Coleworth, keeper of the land and heir of Simon de Wydington, exacted from him for the free tenement which the same Prior held of the aforesaid Nigel in Hulm and Duneston, to wit, the manors of Hulm and Duneston, with appurtenances, and whereof the same Prior complained that the aforesaid Ralph destrained him for suit of his court of Staneleye from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, and that Nicholas Wake destrained him for suit at his court of Cestrefeuld from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, and that Philip de Coleworth, keeper of the land and heir of Simon de Wydington, destrained him for suit at his court of Wydington, from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, whereof the same Nigel, who is mesne between them, ought to acquit him. The aforesaid Nigel acknowledges the aforesaid manors, with appurtenances, to be the right of the same Prior and his church of Lenton, to hold to the same Prior and his successors and his church aforesaid, of the aforesaid Nigel and his heirs, in free and perpetual alms for ever, at the yearly rent of 24 shillings. In consideration of this fine the same Prior remits, for himself and his successors, to the same Nigel all damages which he said he had by occasion of the said Nigel not having before acquitted him.

March 24—April 27. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between William, son of Richer' de Cestrefeuld, *Plaintiff*, and Richer', son of Weneth, *Defendant*, by William Pite, his attorney.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Defendant of 2 messuages, 47 acres of land and 3 acres of meadow, with appurtenances, in Cestrefeuld, Newebold, Brimington, and Tapton. To hold of the Plaintiff and his heirs, during the life of the defendant, at the yearly rent of 14 shillings, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day. After the death of the defendant, the aforesaid tenements, with appurtenances, wholly to revert to the Plaintiff and his heirs, quit of the heirs of the Defendant.

March 24—May 4. Derby. Within 6 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Henry, son of William de Northbur', *Plaintiff*, and William, son of Herbert, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff of the manor of Northbur' and the advowson of the church of the same manor, except 56½ acres and half a rood and 3 oxgangs of land, 16 acres of wood, one acre and a half of meadow, 5 shillings and 3 pence rent, with appurtenances in Boscinton (*sic*) and Northbur'. To hold to the plaintiff and the heirs of his body, of the Defendant during the life of the said Defendant, at the yearly rent of 20 pounds sterling, payable at the Feast of S. James and the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, and performing all other services to the chief lords of the fee, for the Defendant. After the death of the same Defendant the aforesaid Plaintiff and his heirs to be quit of the payment of the aforesaid 20 pounds for ever, and to hold of the heirs of the Defendant at the yearly rent of one penny, at Christmas, for all service, for ever. And if it happen that the Plaintiff die without heir of his body begotten, Robert, brother of the Plaintiff, being alive, then the tenements aforesaid to remain to the said Robert after the death of the Plaintiff under same conditions as to rent and tenure. And in default of heirs of the body of the said Robert, the tenements aforesaid to remain to Roger, brother of the aforesaid Plaintiff, Robert, under same conditions as to rent and tenure. And in default of heirs of the body of the said Roger, the tenements aforesaid to remain to Margaret, sister of the aforesaid Plaintiff and Robert and Roger. And in default of heirs of the body of the said Margaret, the tenements aforesaid to remain to Joan, sister of the aforesaid Plaintiff, Robert, Roger, and Margaret. And in default of heirs of the bodies of the aforesaid Plaintiff, Robert, Roger, Margaret, and Joan, the tenements aforesaid to revert to the aforesaid Defendant and his heirs, quit of the heirs of the aforesaid Plaintiff and the others.

March 24—May 4. Derby. Within 6 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Roger Sarrazin and Margaret his wife, Ralph de la Spanne and Agnes his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Thomas Tuchet, *Tenant*.

Grant, in consideration of 40 shillings sterling, by the Plaintiffs for themselves and the heirs of Margaret and Agnes to the Tenant and his heirs, for ever of 8 shillings rent with appurtenances in Makwrth'.

Marh 24.—May 4. Derby. Within 6 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Henry de Ouram and Joan, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Hugh de Dun, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, by the Defendant to the Plaintiffs, of the moiety of a Knight's fee in Breydeshal with the demesne lands, arable lands, reliefs, wards, services of free men, villeinages, and the villeins holding them, meadows, pastures, and all things to the said moiety pertaining, and the advowson of the church of Breydeshal. The Plaintiffs, thereupon, grant to the Defendant the said moiety with appurtenances. To hold for his life of them and the heirs of the said Joan at the yearly rent of 40s. sterling, payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day. After Hugh's death the said moiety to revert to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the said Joan, quit of the heirs of the said Hugh. To hold of the chief lords of that fee.

May 8. Derby and York. Wednesday next after the Ascension, 53 Henry III.

Between Ralph de Cressy parson of the Church of St. Chad (*Cedde* of Langeford, by Peter le Venur his Attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Nigel de Langeford, concerning the reasonable estovers which the Plaintiff claimed to have in Nigel's wood called "le Park," and about which battle (*duellū armaī*) was waged and fought between them in the same court. Nigel, in consideration of 20 marks of silver, grants for him and his heirs that the Plaintiff and his successors, parsons of the church of Langeford, shall thenceforth for ever have in the same wood by view of their foresters reasonable estovers, viz.—housebote and haybote, for building burning and hedging. And if at any time the forester could not be found or should wilfully or maliciously absent himself, the parson of the said church for the time being is to take the estovers as necessary in the said wood, without the view of the said forester, and without contradiction or impediment of the said Nigel or his heirs. This agreement is not to exclude the parson of Langford from taking estovers in the other woods of the said Nigel and his heirs, in the same vill, in which the same were customarily taken.

1270. Westminster. Within the octaves of Michaelmas, 54 Henry III.

Sept. 29.—Oct. 6. Between John son of Inge de Cesterfeld, *Plaintiff*, and Thomas son of Hugh de Tydeswell and Amice his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 100 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff of 1 messuage with appurtenances in Cesterfeld. To hold to him and

his heirs of the Defendants and the heirs of the said Amice for ever by the annual render of 1 clove gilly-flower at Easter for all service; the Plaintiffs and their heirs doing to the chief lords of that fee the services accustomed.

Nov. 3. Westminster. The morrow of All Souls, 55 Henry III.

Between Adam de Oxeton and Amice his wife, John de Rokele and Emma his wife, and Joan and Emma (*sic*) sisters of the same Amice and Emma (*sic*), *Plaintiffs*, by Walter de Whyteneye attorney of the same Adam and Amice, Joan and Emma, and Richard Hardi, *Tenant*.

Grant, in consideration of 5 marks of silver, by the Plaintiffs for themselves and the heirs of the said Amice and Emma and Joan and Emma to the Tenant and his heirs for ever of the moiety of 1 toft with appurtenances in Cesterfeld.

1271. Westminster. Within the octaves of Hilary, 55 Henry III.

Jan. 13-20. Between John de Hampton, *Plaintiff*, and John Damel, *Tenant*.

Acknowledgment, by the Tenant to the Plaintiff, and grant, thereupon, by the Plaintiff to the Tenant of five oxgangs of land and 100 shillings of rent, with appurtenances, in Tydeswell and Whetston. To hold to him and his heirs of the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever by the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at Easter, and doing to the chief lords of that fee the services accustomed.

1272. Lincoln. The morrow of Hilary, 56 Henry III.

Jan. 14. Between Henry Parfey de Benetlegh, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Effedecote (Offcote) and Matilda, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, by the Defendants, for themselves and the heirs of the said Matilda to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of 5 acres of land, with appurtenances in Fennibenetlegh. And grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the said Nicholas of a messuage, with appurtenances in the same vill, lying between the messuage of Bertar' (*sic*) and that of Robert de Bridlowe. To hold to the said Nicholas and his heirs for ever of the chief lords of that fee by the services accustomed.

Lincoln. The morrow of the Purification, 56 Henry III.

Feb. 3. Between John Basset de Sapecote, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph Basset de Sapcote, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one mew-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks of rent, with appurtenances in Duffeuld. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs for the life of the Defendant at the yearly rent of 100 shillings payable at Easter and Michaelmas. After Ralph's death, John

and his heirs to be quit of the payment of the said rent of 100 shillings and to hold the said $10\frac{1}{2}$ marks of rent, of the heirs of the said Ralph for ever, paying, therefore, a yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the feast of S. Botolph.

Feb. 3. Lincoln. Same date.

Between Thomas le Parmenter and Ingred', his wife, and Matilda, her sister, *Plaintiffs*, and Richard Peccth, whom Henry Barfot calls to warrant, and who warrants him of 2 parts of 3 oxgangs of land and of 1 messuage, with appurtenances (except 3 acres of land and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of meadow in Tikenhale), whereof there was a plea between them by which the said Richard acknowledged the said tenement, with appurtenances, to be the right of the said Ingred' and Matilda, and the moiety of the aforesaid tenement, with appurtenances, viz., that moiety lying towards the sun (*i.e.*, the east) he rendered into Court to the same Thomas, Ingred' and Matilda, and remised and quitclaimed it for himself and his heirs, to them and the heirs of the said Ingred' and Matilda for ever. And for this, Thomas, Ingred' and Matilda, grant to the said Richard, the other moiety of the said tenement, lying towards the shade (*i.e.*, the west). To have and to hold to him and his heirs, of the plaintiffs and the heirs of the said Ingred' and Matilda for ever at the yearly rent of $13\frac{1}{2}$ d., payable at Easter and Michaelmas, and doing to the chief lords of that fee the services accustomed. And, moreover, the said Richard grants for him and his heirs that all the lands and tenements, which William de Essewelle and Isolda, his wife (on the day on which this agreement was made), held for term of the life of the said Isolda, as her dower, of the gift of William, son of Nicholas de Crackele (?) kinsman of the same Richard—and which, after Isolda's death, ought to revert to the said Richard and his heirs—shall wholly revert to the said Thomas, Ingred', and Matilda, and the heirs of Ingred' and Matilda. To hold, together with the aforesaid tenements which are given to them by this fine, of the chief lords of that fee by the services accustomed for ever. And the aforesaid William and Isolda, who were present in court at the making of this fine, acknowledged that they claimed nothing in the aforesaid tenements except for term of the life of the said Isolda in the name of dower. And they did fealty to the said Thomas, Ingred', and Matilda, for the said tenements.

May 24—31. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. John the Baptist, 56 Henry III.

Between Adam de Gretewyke and Margery his wife, and Gilbert, son of William de Bentleye and Cicely his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by William de Bentleye, clerk, their attorney, and Robert son of Robert de Offdecote, *Tenant*.

Grant, by the Plaintiffs for themselves and the heirs of Margery and Cicely, to the Defendant, in consideration of 10 marks of silver, of 2 oxgangs of land with appurtenances in Offdecote to hold to him and his heirs for ever.

May 24—31. Westminster. Same date.

Between Peter Picot, *Plaintiff*, and Master Gilbert de Mylers whom Felicia de Grey calls to warrant, and who warrants her of 6 oxgangs of land in Buryasch and grant, in consideration of 55 marks of silver, by the Plaintiff to the same Gilbert and his heirs for ever, of the premises.

June 3. Warwick. The Morrow of the Ascension, 56 Henry III.

Between William son of Robert de Pillesley, *Plaintiff*, and Richard Blounde and Mary his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 40 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of 38 acres of land with appurtenances in Steynesby. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs, of the Defendants, and the heirs of the said Mary for ever, by the yearly render of one rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all services to the chief lord of that fee

Nov. 3. Westminster. The Morrow of All Souls', 57 Henry III.

Between Matilda, who was the wife of Robert de Stretton, *Plaintiff*, by Simon de Dene, her attorney, and Matthew de Knyveton, *Tenant*, by William son of Robert de Tyston, his attorney. And

Between the same Matilda, *Plaintiff*, and Henry son of Matthew de Knyveton, *Tenant*.

Grant, by the Plaintiff, in consideration of 40 marks of silver, to the same Matthew, of the manor of Wodethorpe (except 24 acres of land), the 3rd part of 24s. of rent with appurtenances in Bradeles; and to the same Matthew and Henry the 3rd part of 4 oxgangs of land, 8 score acres of wood, 1 water mill, and 60s. of rent with appurtenances in the same vill. of Wodethorpe, and in Thur. . . . These, Matilda held as the dower which fell to her by the free tenement of her late husband in the said vill. To hold to the same Matthew and Henry and their heirs for ever.

[To be continued.]

Documents Relative to the Sequestration of the Derbyshire Estates of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield.

BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



AMONG the Meynell MSS., at Meynell Langley, are various original papers pertaining to the Sequestration of the estates of the Derbyshire loyalists during the Commonwealth. The most distinguished Derbyshire supporter of the cause of the King was Sir Philip Stanhope, created Baron Stanhope of Shelford in 1616, and Earl of Chesterfield in 1626. When the Civil War broke out, the Earl garrisoned his houses at Bretby and Shelford, and seized on the city of Lichfield for the King. The Earl lost two sons (Philip and Ferdinand), as well as most of his fortune, in the wars, and was himself taken prisoner and kept in confinement until his death in 1656.

The following interesting and original documents pertaining to the Earl's Derbyshire estates and his family are now for the first time printed. They throw much light on the working of the Sequestration Acts during the Commonwealth. The members of the Derbyshire Archæological Society are again indebted to the courtesy of Godfrey F. Meynell, Esq., of Meynell Langley, one of the Society's vice-presidents, for the opportunity and permission afforded to the Editor of giving these transcripts.

Die Lune 1 Martii 1646

Ordered (upon the question) by the Commons Assembled in Parliament, That Phillipp Earle of Chesterfeild shall have the allowance of Five pounds per weeke allowed him out of his owne Estate for his support, & the Committee of the severall Counties where his Estate lies are to take notice hereof and to yeild obedience thereunto.

H. ELSYNGE Cler.

Parl : D : Com :

By the Commissioners for Sequestrations for the countye
of Derby.

It is this present day ordered that Anne* Countesse of Chesterfeild on & after the 25 May next shall have & enjoy all & every the lands messuages farmes & tenements in Cubly in the said county (except the farme now or late in the tenure of Richard Ryley the severall grounds called Brickhill leas & Connygree & an other ground called Sanders Coppy late in the tenure of Mr. Williams) in leiu & satysfaction of the fifth part of the estate in this county sequestred from Phillip Earle of Chesterfeild her husband. Given under our hands Derby May the 14th 1650

ROBERT MELLOR.†

GER. BENNETT.‡

A Lease of the Derbyshire Estates of Philip Earl of Chesterfield granted by the three county Commissioners for a year at the rent of £1141.

Derb :

Whereas the Estate reall & personall of Phillip Earle of Chesterfeilde for his delinquencie against the parliament & by the

* The Earl of Chesterfield married, firstly, Catherine, daughter of Francis, Lord Hastings, who died in 1636, and secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir John Pakington, of Westwood, Worcestershire, and relict of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, of Tamworth.

† Robert Mellor was Mayor of Derby in 1647, and fellow-Commissioner with Gervase Bennett for the Sequestration of Estates in Derbyshire.

‡ Gervase Bennett was member for Derby during the Commonwealth, and also Mayor of Derby in 1645.

authoritie of the same is seized and sequestered to & for the use & benefitt of the Comonwealth & whereas the said Earle was heretofore seized of Certain Lands & Tenements situate lying & being in Brettby Sawly & Horsely & of one Farme in Cubley & certaine grounds there called Brickilne Leyes Cunnygray & Sanders Coppy in the possession of Richard Ryly and Mr. Nathaniell Williams or there Assignes now these presents witness that wee Raphe Clarke Robert Mellor & Gervase Bennett substituted and appointed Commissioners for Sequestrations in the said county have demised granted leased sett & to farme lett & by those presents doe demise etc unto Robert Swaine of Horsely John Pim of Draycott John North of Cubley & Arthur Lothbury of Hillton in the said county of Derby yeomen all the rentes lands and tenements with their and every of their appurtenances To have and to hold the said lands and tenements to them the said Robert Swaine John Pim John North Arthur Lothbury & their assignes for & during & untill the full end & Terme of one whole yeare from the five & twentyeth day of March now next following & fully to be compleate & ended yeilding & paying therefore to us to & for the use of the Comonwealth the Rent or Sume of Eleaven Hundred forty & one pounds of Currant English money in and upon the nine & twentyeth day of September & the five & Twentyeth of March now next ensuing by even & equal portions & also paying and discharging all & all manner of Taxes due & payable forth of the premises & paying the rent or sume of Forty pound unto Nathaniell Hallowes Esq^r & likewise well & sufficiently uphoulding repairing & maintaining all Houses & out-houses upon the premises in good & sufficient repair & making no waste of any part of the premises And it is further agreed & the said R. S., J. P., J. N., & A. L. for themselves & their assignes doe covenant & agree to & with the said Commissioners that for every aker of ground that the said R. S. etc shall plow by more than what is allowed & employed in Tillage shall forfeit to the use of the Comonwealth to be leaved by distress & sale the sume of five pounds And lastly it is covenanted & agreed by & betweene the said parties that in Case the said Rents be behind &

unpaid after any of the said Termes in which it ought to be paid that then it shall & may be lawfull to & for the said Commissioners into the premises to enter & distraine & the distress there found to take leade drive away & sell March xiiij^o 1650

ROBT SWAINE

JOHN NORTH

JOHN PYMME

ARTHUR LOTHBURY

Sealed & delivered in the presence of Tho : Neighbour & W^m Flint.

Die Mercury April 1651

Ordered by the Parliament that the Sum of Five ponds per weeke together with the Arrears thereof bee paid and satisfied unto Phillipp Earle of Chesterfeild or his Assignes in Leiu and Satisfaction of all Fifth parte of his estate And that the said Five pounds per weeke bee charged upon Goldsmithe Hall, And that the Commissioners for Compounding bee and are hereby Authorised and required to give warrant to the Treasurers of that Receipt to make payment thereof accordingly And the acquittance and acquittances of the said Phillipp Earle of Chesterfeild or his Assignes Testifieing the receipt thereof shalbe their sufficient discharge in that behalfe.

HEN : SCOBELL, Cler. Parliament.

By the Commissioners for Compounding octavo die
Apri^{li}, 1651

In pursuance of the order of Parliament above written it is ordered that the Treasurers at Goldsmithe Hall doe pay unto the said Phillipp E. of C. in Lieu & Sattisfaction of all Fifth part of his Estate the Sum of Five poundes per weeke with the Arreares thereof And these together with the Acquittance or Acquittances of the said E. or his Assignes acknowledgeing the receipte thereof shalbe to the said Treasurers a sufficient warrant in that behalf.

EDW : WINSLOE

JO : RUSSELL

JO : DERMAN

RIC : MOORE.

By the Commissioners for Compounding

9^o April 1651

Gent^l.

Wee desire you to take notice that the Parliament have granted five pounds per weeke to be paid out of our Treasury to the Earle of Chesterfeild in lieu of his fifth part & therefore you are not to pay any fifth part to the said Earle's wife or children or to or for their use. Wee remaine

Yo^r affectionate freinds

*JO: BERNERS

†SAM: MOYER

RIC. MOORE

‡EDW: WINSLOW

For the Commissioners for sequestrations in the County of Derby sitting at Derby

these for the service of the Comon-wealth.

By the Commissioners for Compounding &c

6 May 1651

Gent.

Wee desire that you forthwith certifie unto us the true yearly value of the Estate of the Earle of Chesterfeild in your County Wee remayne

Your affectionate freinds

JO: BERNERS

SAM: MOYER

RIC: MOORE

EDW: WINSLOW

[Rough copy of reply at foot]

Gent.

According to your order of the vjth instant concerning the yearly value of the Earle of Chesterfeilds estate in this county we doe hereby certefie that the said Earles estate in this county is

* Josias Berners was one of the Council of State in 1659. He subscribed a letter with nine others to General Monk thanking him for his great service to the Commonwealth, and their own resolution to stand and fall with him in defence thereof; he was also of the Rump Parliament who agreed to settle the King's lands at Hampton upon Richard Cromwell.

† Samuel Moyer was member for London and of Barebones Parliament; he was one of the Council of State in 1653.

‡ Edward Winslow was an arbitrator of the differences about the ships left by the Danes in 1653, vide *Heath's Chronicle*, p. 357.

1631s. 11d. per annum over & above 4s. yearly paid forth of the rectory of Sawly to the Bishop & now purchased by Mr. Hallowes a member of the Parliament for this County and allowed by your order for one yeare from the 25 of March last past let for 1426s. cleare over & besides all taxes & other out rents. By

Your humble servants

Derby May 12^o 1651

By the Commissioners for Compoundinge &c

29 May 1651

Upon the petition of Alexander Stanhope youngest sonne of Phillipp Earle of Chesterfeild (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed and attested by our Register, It is ordered that it be referred to the Commissioners for sequestrations in the County of Derby to peruse & examine the matter of the said petition with witnesses on oath touching the Deeds therein mentioned & certifie the true state of the case with the proofes & what other they know touchinge the premises to us sealed upp within three weekes after notice thereof And it is referred to Mr. Readinge to state & report the case to us.

EDW : WINSLOW

JO : BERNERS

WILLM MOLINS

RIC : MOORE.

Rec: July 17^o 1651.

To the Hon^{ble} Committee at Goldsmyther Hall

The humble petition of Alexander Stanhoppe* youngest sonne of Phillipp Earle of Chesterfield

Sheweth

That your petitioner's said Father the vijth day of Aprill in the xijth yeare of the late King Charles did for the provision education & mayntenance of your petitioner demise unto

* Alexander Stanhope was the only surviving son of the first Earl of Chesterfield by Anne his second wife, and was in his 17th year at the date of this petition. After the Restoration, he was Gentleman Usher to the Queen, and subsequently, by William III., was appointed successively Ambassador to Spain and to the Low Countries. He died in 1707; his eldest son, James, was the first Earl Stanhope.

Thomas Packington William Paryter Richard Evans & Edward Burton all those 3 inclosed groundes called the 3 padocks parcells of the Mannor of Horsley in the County of Derby, & all those now inclosed groundes lately severed from Horsley Parke there divided into two Inclosures, & one house or tenement in the tenure of Robert Swayne two barnes & all other buildings standing on the premises under the rent in the said lease mentioned, The benefitt of which lease was intended & declared as well by the sayd Earle your Petitioners Father as by the sayd Trustees to be to the use of your Petitioner, as by the syd Lease & declaration under their hands & seales appeareth.

The Premises appearing to bee & really & bona fide for your Petitioners provision education & lyvelyhood as is afore-sayd, The Petitioner humbly prayeth the said Deeds may bee allowed, notwithstanding any sequestration of his sayd Fathers estate, & that he may receive the rents yssues & profittes of the premisses henceforth during the said lease and the Arreares due by virtue thereof, the petitioner having nothing else for his mayntenance education & subsistence

Thus he shall daily pray etc

ALEXANDER STANHOPE.

Copia vera ex^d

T^r Bayley.

Depositions of witnesses taken the July. iij^o 1651 before R. M. & G. B. commissioners of Sequestrations for the county of Derbyshire by vertue of an order In the Ho: of Commons for Compounding etc the 29 of May 1651 upon the petition of Alexander youngest sonne of P. E. of Chesterfeilde.

Henry Harris of Droitwich in the county of Worcester gent aged 58 or thereabouts maketh oath that he did see the deed now shewed unto him bearing date 18 April 1645 sealed and delivered by Tho Packington & to his best remembrance it is about 11 yeares since but is Certayne it was a litle befor the war broke forth but knows nothing of the reasons nor anything of the uses

only his hand is thereunto subscribed as a wittnesse & is his owne hand writeing.

HENRIE HARRIS.

George Savage of Dodder Hill in the county of Worcester gent aged 68 or thereabouts upon his oath saith he saw Mr. Tho Packington seale & as his act & deed deliver the deed now shewn unto him dated 18th April 1645, & to his best remembrance it was sealed a little before the war broke forth, and his name thereunto subscribed is his proper hand writeing.

GEORGE SAVAGE.

W^m Bennett of Bretby in the county of Derby gent aged about 58 upon his oath saith he did see the E. of Chesterfeild W^m Pargiter Richard Evans & Ed. Barton seale and deliver the deed now shown unto him dated 10 Apr 1645 but knows not the tyme of the sealinge and deliveringe but remembers it was sealed before the said E. was prisoner or the Close taken at Litchfeild and thinks it was about 3 months before the taking of the sayd Close but knows nothing of the uses. And also did see the E. of C. seale and deliver the deed now shown him bearing date 16 April 1645 & thinks that was sealed at the same tyme as the other was sealed

WILLIAM BENNETT.

[Rough copy of reply appended to the Depositions.]

Gent.

In observance to your order of the 29 of May last which we received the 17^o July, upon the petition of Alexander Stanhope youngest sonne of the Right Hon^{ble} Phillip Earle of Chesterfeild wee have herewith sent you the depositions that such witnesses as have been produced for the prooffe that the deed and lease in the petition mentioned and know nothing farther touchinge the premises save only that by the deed of the 16 Apr. purporting a power in the said Earle to make leases reserving the old rents is covenanted that 30^s reserved upon this lease with the residue that the said Mannor will make up 300 *li* per annum over and above

reprises. Whereas the whole Mannor is not above 300 *li* per annum upon the present rents without rebatement & the lands now claymed are sett at 82 *li* this present yeare.

So remayne

Your humble servants.

Derby Aug : 2^d 1651

Worthy S^r

My Lord desires to bee very kindly remembered to you & to Captaine Millers. I have sent you here a copie of ye order, for the Treasurers of Goldsmiths Hall will not pay the money without a certificate from you & the rest of the Commissioners. You know that wee have had nothing of the Five pounds per weeke since our Lady Day last was Twelve moneths. Robert Swayne or some other in his stead shall wait upon you for a certificate which my Lord intreats both you & the rest of the Commissioners to send under your hands of the truth of the businesse that may sattisfie the Treasurers att Goldsmiths hall. My Lord intreats you it may bee sent the next post. Thus with my service to your selfe & Captaine Millers with the returne of my humble thanks for your many favours to mee I rest

Your servant

WILL^M GYLES.

1^o July 1651

To the right worth and his much honoured friend Jarvis Bennett Esq att Derby these present, or in his absence to Captaine Millers Darbie.

[Draft of reply follows on the letter.]

Gent

Att the instance of the agente for the Earle of Chesterfeld we do hereby Certefie that since our enterance there hath no five pounds per weeke nor any part thereof beene paid to the said Earle but all fifth parte of his Estate hath beene dewly paid as the same half became due & it was paid the 15^o of March last, & of the remainder of the rents then due being 484 *li* is part of the money paid in unto you since by

Your humble servante.

July 7^o 1651.

By the Commissioners for Compounding etc 9^o Aprilis 1652

Upon the petition of Phillip Lord Stanhope* only sone and heire of Henry Lord Stanhope deceased (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed & attested by our Register). It is ordered that it be referred to the Commissioners for Sequestrations in the severall Countyes of Darby & Leicester to peruse the sayd petition & examine the matter & contents thereof with witnesses on oath for proove of the petitioners deed whereby he claymes the premises mentioned in the sayd petition & certifie the true state of the case & proofes with the cause & tyme of Sequestration & from whom the said premises were first sequestrated & what else they know materiall in the businesse to us sealed upp with all convenient speed. And it is referred to M^r Readinge to Examine the petitioners tyle & state & report the case to us.

EDW: WINSLOW

JA: RUSSELL

WILL^M MOLINS

RIC: MOORE

To the Honor^{ble} Com^{tee} for Compounding etc

The humble petition of Phillipp Lord Stanhope only sonne & heire
of Henry Lord Stanhope deceased

Sheweth

That the Mannor & Soake of Sawly with the appurtenances in the County of Darby & Leicester upon good and valuable considerations was sold by Phillip Earle of Chesterfeild unto Henry Lord Stanhope your pet: father dec^d as by Deed inrolled dated 14 June 1633 will appeare & your pet: sayd father enjoyed the same untill the tyme of his death. That your petitioner being an Infant at the tyme of his death Phillipp E. of C. his grandfather through y^e neglect of your petitioner's mother his Guardian re-entered uppon the sayd Mannor by reason whereof since the late warrs the same hath beene sequestrated as belonging to your pet: grandfather for his delinquency, That

* Henry Lord Stanhope, eldest son of the first Earl of Chesterfield, died in 1634. His only surviving son, by Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Wotton, was Philip, this petitioner, who succeeded his grandfather in the earldom, and died in 1713.

your pet: having noe present meanes of subsistence some of his friends very lately made enquiry into y^e former settlement made by his Grandfather uppon his deceased Father & upon search found the sayd Deed of bargaine & Sale of the sayd Mannor unto your pet: Father.

Your pet: therefore humbly prayes that his tittle to the sayd Mannor & appurtenances may be referred to your councell to be stated and reported to your honors for your judgment therein.

And he shall pray etc

PHILLIPP STANHOPE.

Copied vera ex

Jo: Leech.

Depositions of wittnesses taken before R. M. and G. B. comissioners etc by vertue of an order from the Honorable the comissioners for Compounding etc of the 9th instant in the case of Phillip Lord Stanhope touching his clayme to the Mannor of Sawly and the soake now void or sequestrated for the Delinquencye of phillip earle of Chesterfeild. Taken at Derby the 16th of Aprill, 1652.

Magdalen Greene of Long Eaton in the County of Derby, widow upon her oath saith that William Greene her late husband deceased was sarvant to Henry Lord Stanhope the peticoner's father and did receive the rents of Sawly and the Soake for about the space of two yeares before the said Henry died wich is about 17 years since and saith she hath heard her husband say that he has disbursed of the said Lord Henry money about building and repairing the Mills and house at Sawly about 1500^s. and conceived the peticoner was about a yeare old when ye Lord Henry his father dyed And this deponant further saith that immediately after the death of the said Lord Henry the new Earle of Chesterfield did enter upon the said mannor of Sawly & the soake & enjoyed the said untill the tymes of sequestration, & this deponent's late husband was imployed as Baylife under him, and this deponent further saith that the name W^m Greene

endorsed as a witness on the backside of the deed now showed unto her bearing date the 14 day of June in the 9^o yeare of the late King Charles & made betweene the right Hon: Phill: Earle of Chesterfeild of the one part & Hen. Lord Stanhope soone & heire apparant of the said Earle of the other part she verily believes is the proper handwriting of the said W^m Greene her late husband deceased.

MAGDLENE GREENE.

[Richard Pearson, Robert Trowell, and Joseph Pym, all husbandmen of Draycote, bear witness to the same effect; Timothy Levinge, clerk of the peace, testifies to the genuineness of the signature of his father as witness to the deed between the Earl and his son Henry.]

Robert Benett of Derby in y^e County of Derby yeoman aged thirty-seaven yeares or thereabout sworne & examined. This deponent sayeth that hee verily behelden y^e name Thomas Levinge subscribed to y^e deed now showed unto him att y^e tyme of his examination dated y^e 14 day of June in the 9th yeare of y^e late king Charles & made betwixt y^e Earle of Chesterfeild of the one part & Henry Lord Stanhope his sonne & heyre of the other part was his the said Thomas Levinges own handwriting & the Indorsement upon y^e same deed purporting an Inrollment of y^e sayd deed was all of itt y^e handwritinge of y^e sayd Thomas Levinge, att which tyme & before & after hee this deponent was clerke to y^e sayd Thomas Levinge, & did in y^e tyme of his service Ingrosse a large deed by way of Inrollment in y^e county of Derby & beleeveth this deed to bee the same, and further this deponent remembreth y^e sayd Earle of Chesterfeild & y^e lord Wootton were mentioned in y^e same & certaine lands in Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire were therein contayned which are mentioned in this deed, which Inrollment with many others are lost & not to bee found in y^e now Clarke of y^e Peaces office in Derbyshire, & this deponent being now Assistant to y^e now Clarke of y^e Peace

for Derbyshire having y^e Custody of y^e Records under him, hath made dilligent search amongst all & cannot finde y^e same.

ROBERT BENETT.

Gent.

According to y^e order the ix. of this instant Aprill in the case of Phillip Lord Stanhope touching his clayme to the mannor of Sawly & the Soake we have herewith sent you the depositions of such witnesses as have been produced before us for the proove of his sayd clayme & doe farther certifie that the said mannor is sequestred as the lands & for the delinquencie of Phillip Earle of Chesterfeild & hath been under sequestration as the said Earle's estate since the year 1643. Which is all materiall in the premises that have come to the knowledge of

Gent. your humble servants.

Derby, Apr. xx^o 1652.

The Castle of the Peak, and the Pipe Rolls.*

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.,

Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

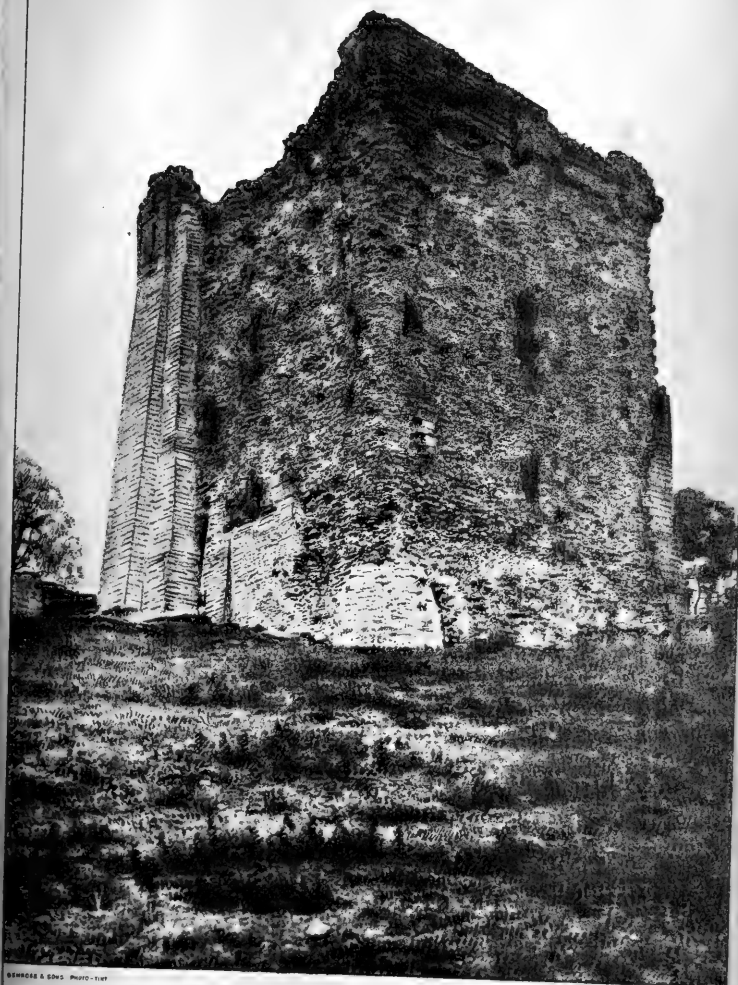


THE Castle of the Peak, as it was anciently called, is familiar to most people, at least in name, from Sir Walter Scott's novel, *Peveril of the Peak*. But alas for the truth of the romance! the novelist's castle is not the well-nigh impregnable fortress that kept guard over the "Peaclond," but the charming medieval house that we know as Haddon Hall.

According to Domesday Survey, where the earliest mention of the Peak Castle occurs, at the time of the Norman Conquest, Gernebern and Hundinc held the land of William Peverel's Castle in Pechefers.† Who Gernebern and Hundinc were does not concern us now, neither need we enter into the difficult question of the parentage of William Peverel. Mr. Freeman is content to describe him as "a Norman adventurer of unknown origin, who became one of the greatest landowners in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire." Whoever he was, he certainly stood high in the favour of William the Conqueror, for after the submission of Nottingham in 1068, in the course of the conquest of the North, the king "wrought a castle" there, and it was to Peverel's hand that the command of so important a stronghold was entrusted.

* Abstract of a paper read to the members of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, at the Castle of the Peak, on August 13th, 1887.

† *Terram castelli in pechefers Willelmi Peurel tenuerunt Gernebern et Hundinc.*



GEORGE & SONS PHOTO-ENY

DERRY & LONDON

THE KEEP OF THE CASTLE OF THE PEAK.



It was at this time, also, that William granted to Peverel the numerous lordships in Derbyshire and other counties, which constituted what was known as the Honor of Peverel. Included in this, was the land where William Peverel erected his Castle of the Peak.

On the south side of the vale of Hope, close to where Mam Tor raises its ever-crumbling head, is a height of less elevation than most of those around it, but one nevertheless of singular natural strength. Its west side is a frightful precipice, at whose foot is the yawning mouth of the great cavern called the Devil's Hole. The south side, if it be not so precipitous, is equally inaccessible; whilst the end and side towards the valley are sufficiently steep to render the ascent toilsome and the attack difficult.

It was on the top of this strong position that William Peverel built his castle. The term castle, it must be remembered, does not mean the later tower erected on the highest point, but is the usual term for any fortified position, and, therefore, refers to the whole area within the walls. The Conqueror and his barons appear to have employed two classes of castles—one always constructed in masonry, the other very often with only wooden defences. Where a castle was built on an old site, they seem to have contented themselves with repairing the existing works, which were usually of earth, with timber palisading on the top, and with an external ditch. If, as was often the case, these earthworks included a mound, it was fortified with a shell or circular keep of masonry. The latter work, however, was frequently postponed, and wooden defences temporarily set up. When, on the other hand, as was the case here, the castle was built on a new site, masonry was employed for the outer works, and a rectangular keep built where necessary. It was the policy of the Conqueror, on obtaining possession of a district, to fortify such strong places as might be essential to hold it. This was done either by the king himself, as at Nottingham and elsewhere, or the barons to whom the lands were allotted were allowed to do so for the security of their new possessions.

Thus it came to pass that William Peverel built his Castle of the Peak, apparently on an entirely new site, as there are no signs of earlier works. It was, however, a building of a purely military character, intended to shelter only a small garrison, and probably consisted merely of a curtain wall of stone round the top of the hill, with lodgings within for the defenders.

On Peverel's death, which took place about 1114, all his vast possessions passed to his son, William Peverel the younger. What was done to the Castle of the Peak during the latter's tenure is not known. In 1115, according to Matthew Paris and Ralph de Diceto, Peverel was disinherited by the king for poisoning Ranulph earl of Chester, and all his estates and possessions were forfeited to the Crown.

From this date the history of the Castle of the Peak may be easily followed from the entries relating to it on the Pipe Rolls.

The first undoubted entry relating to it is in the 3rd of Henry II. (1157)—

In liberatione ij vigilum et portarii de Pech, iiii ti. et xs.

That is "in payment of 2 watchmen and the porter of the Peak, £4 10s."

This annual charge continues for a long series of years, even after the castle had been strengthened by the addition of the keep and other works.

In the same year (1157) the king himself was at the Castle of the Peak, where he received the submission of Malcolm, King of Scotland.

The sheriff's expenses are duly entered on the Pipe Roll—

In adquietatione Corredii Regis apud Pech per Nigellum de Broc. x. ti. et xvi d. Et in adquietatione Corredii Regis Scotie de Notingheham et de Pech. xxxvii. ti. et xii s. et iiid. per breve Regis. Et in Soltis pro vino apud Pech lxxiis. per breve Regis.

In plain English, the king's board and lodging cost £10 1s. 4d.; that of the king of Scotland here and at Nottingham cost £37 12s. 3d.; and the bill for the wine provided for the occasion at the Peak castle was 72s.

The king appears to have been here again in the following year (1158), for the sheriff enters on the Pipe Roll a charge of £36 5s. "In corredium Regis apud Pech."

In 1164 the Castle of the Peak was a third time visited by the king, his expenses being returned to the sheriff as £8 8s. 2d.

No specific notice of the castle occurs until 19 Henry II. (1173). In that year the rising of the barons necessitated strong measures being taken by the king, and the royal castles generally were ordered to be provisioned and garrisoned. Such a chain of fortresses as the Castles of the Peak, Bolsover, and Nottingham were of course duly strengthened and garrisoned, and the cost entered on the Pipe Roll, but the charges are not always separately given for each castle. The items are as follows :—

In the provisioning of the Castle of the Peak : for 20 seams* of corn, 50s. 6d. ; for 20 bacons, 39s.

Twenty knights received for 20 days £20, or the unusually high rate of pay of 1s. a day per man.

On the works of the castles of the Peak and Bolsover were spent sums of 40s., £46 10s., and £41 10s. 3d., or £90 in all, and the payments of the knights and servants at Nottingham, Bolsover, and the Peak amounted to £135. The Pipe Roll for the following year, 20 Henry II. (1174), contains further entries of a similar kind. £70 was paid to 20 knights and 60 servants at Nottingham, Bolsover, and the Peak, and a further sum of £24 was laid out on the works at the Peak and Bolsover.

The original entries for these two years are as follows :—

19 HENRY II. In warnisione Castelli de Pech pro xx, summis frumenti 1s. et vjd. Et pro xx. Baconibus xxxixs. per breve Ricardi de Luci.

Et xx. militibus xx. fi de liberatione xx. dierum per breve Ricardi de Luci. de quibus xvij. libras sunt de firma comitatus.

In liberatione militum et servientium de Bolesoura et de Pech xx. fi per breve Regis quod continet numerum et terminum eorundem militum et servientium.

* A seam is eight bushels.

Et Reginaldo de Luci xls. ad faciendum operat' Castellorum Regis de Bolesoura et de Pech per breve Ricardi de Luci quod habuit de liberatione ipsius Reginaldi.

Et In liberatione ij. vigilum et j. portarij de Pech xlvs. de dimidio anno.

Et Reginaldo de Lucy xlvj. ii et xs. ad faciendum operat' Castellorum Regis de Bolesoura et de Pech per breve Ricardi de Luci.

Et in operat' Castellorum de Bolesoura et de Pech xlvj. ii et xs. et iij*d.* per breve Regis et per visum Roberti Avenelli et Roberti de Hopa et Serlonis de Pleseleia et Gervasii Avenelli.

Et In liberatione militum et servientium de Notingham et de Bolesoura et de Pech c. et xxxv. ii per breve Regis quod continet numerum et terminum eorundem militum et servientium.

20 HENRY II. Et Reginaldo de Luci xxv. ii ad faciendum prest' xx. militum et lx. servientium ped residentibus in castellis Regis de Notingham et de Bolesoura et de Pech per breve Ricardi de Luci.

Et Item eidem Reginaldo xxv. ii ad faciendum prest' eisdem militibus et eisdem servientibus in eisdem castellis per breve Ricardi de Luci. Et In liberatione ij. vigilum et j. Portarij de Pech iiii. ii et xs.

Et In Operat' Castellorum de Pech et de Bolesoura xxiiij. ii per breve Regis et per visum Roberti Avenelli et Serlonis de Pleseleia.

What these works were is uncertain. With Bolsover we are not now concerned, but the outlay on the castle of the Peak was perhaps for re-building and strengthening, where necessary, the curtain wall built by Peverel and its immediate defences, such as the gate-houses, etc.

In 1175 a chamber was constructed in the Castle of the Peak at a cost of £4 17*s.*, under the superintendence of Robert Avenel and Serlo de Pleasley.

The Pipe Roll for the next year, 22 Henry II. (1176), brings us to an entry of great interest, namely, that which records the building of the keep, or Tower, as it is called.

Et In Operatione Turris in Castello de Pech c. et xxxv. ii per breve Regis et per visum Roberti de Hoppa et Warini filii Roberti et Willelmi Avenelli et Gervasii Avenelli et Roberii de Herthil.

The cost was £135, equivalent to at least £3,000 of our money. A further sum of £49 was spent the following year (1177) on the works of the castle, which was apparently then completed, as no entries of importance occur on the Pipe Rolls

during at least the next twenty years, beyond the usual annual charge of £4 10s. for the two watchmen and the porter.

The later Rolls I have not yet been able to examine.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, in his excellent paper on the castle in the *Archæological Journal* (Vol. v.) for 1850, quotes sundry other items of a later day for works on the castle, generally of small amount, the only large sums being £12 9s. 1d., £24 5s. 7d., and £43 5s. 4d., in the 4th, 7th, and 13th years of John respectively. Owing to the destruction of all the works within the curtain wall



except the great tower, it is difficult to say upon what these sums were laid out.*

It only remains for me at the present time to say a brief word

* With regard to the historical evidence of this or any other building, it is absolutely necessary to consult original records, and not trust to print. In reading Mr. Hartshorne's paper, I was desirous of knowing the precise text of some of the entries quoted. The only way to do this was to examine the original Pipe Rolls at the Public Record Office. I then found that Mr. Hartshorne had overlooked, among other items of less moment, the very important entry on the Roll for 1176, which records the building of the keep and the cost of the work, facts that we now know for the first time.


or two as to the character of the remains of the Peak fortress now extant, so far as they illustrate the outline history just given. On the top of the hill on which it stands is an irregular area, measuring roughly about 220 feet in length from east to west, and 100 feet and 60 feet in width at the west and east ends respectively. This area is enclosed by a curtain wall of masonry. The wall on the west, crowning the precipice, deserves close attention. At several points its masonry will be seen to be formed of rude courses of herring-bone work.

There can be little doubt that we have here a portion of the castle built by William Peverel shortly after 1068. If this be really the case, Derbyshire may lay claim to possess one of the earliest military works executed in this country after the advent of the Norman William.

On the highest point within the area stands the keep, or great Tower. It is a characteristic late Norman rectangular keep, about 60ft. high, and measuring 21ft. 3½in. by 19ft. 2in. internally, with walls 8ft. thick. It has unfortunately been robbed of much of its ashlar facing, especially on the north and east sides. The basement is much choked up with rubbish.

Notes on Fenny Bentley Church.*

BY ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A.

N consequence of the thorough restoration which Bentley Church has undergone, it will be at once understood that there is very little to say about ancient architecture inside the building. It consists, at the present day, of a nave of three bays, with an arcade opening into a north aisle, and a chancel of two more bays, opening into a chapel, now screened off and used as an organ chamber and vestry, and a short sacarium. There is no chancel arch, and the whole length of the church is roofed straight through from end to end. In the darkness it might be taken at first glance to be an old roof, but from the style it is apparently all modern. The arcades and north aisle and tower are new entirely, and there appears to be no evidence remaining to show whether they follow ancient lines, though it may perhaps be taken for granted that at least the chancel arcade occupies ancient foundations.

The chief object inside the church is undoubtedly the rood screen, which has fortunately retained its loft with the carved wooden groinings supporting it. The original front, which would have been a panelled railing about three feet high, is now represented by a cresting. The date of this piece of carpentry is about 1460. Whether the screen has originally been painted and decorated, after the fashion of the examples in East Anglia, is an open question; at any rate, it has been unfortunately varnished in

* Read at Fenny Bentley Church, July 21, 1888.

modern and evil times, a fatal treatment of woodwork, old or modern.

The next object in importance is the alabaster altar tomb of Thomas Beresford and his wife, who died respectively in 1473 and 1467. This is a remarkable memorial in more ways than one. It commemorates a distinguished warrior, who fought at Agincourt, and rendered much service to Henry VI. during his wars in France, and for whom he is said to have raised a troop of horse from his own and his sons' retainers, which he mustered at Chesterfield. He was the first of the Beresfords who settled at Bentley, and either he or his immediate successor built the ancient hall, part of which is still standing, in the form of a low castellated tower, now incorporated with later buildings, and occupied as a farm house. This is seen on the right hand, below the church, on the road from Ashbourne to Bentley.

It was not an unusual thing for a monument to be set up during the lifetime of the person commemorated, but it is very unusual that such a record should be made so many years after his death. It was impossible for the sculptor to give, from personal knowledge, a likeness of the deceased soldier and his wife, his armour, or her costume, and from the state of the arts at the time there would have been no portrait to follow, save such as might have been introduced into a specially illuminated book, not perhaps available. So the "marbler" very wisely chose to represent his subjects in habits which he well knew they must have worn, their last earthly garb—their shrouds. In the Middle Ages the common people were buried without coffins, and only in their shrouds drawn together and tied above the head and below the feet. The higher classes were buried in coffins of stone or wood, the bodies in earlier times being salted and wrapped in leather; later, the dead carcass was embalmed and covered with cere cloth—"cered, and chested." The simple fashion of burying in a shroud only, tied like the Bentley examples, was continued for the lower orders until the time of Charles II., when the enactments concerning burial in woollen cloth somewhat altered the mode of laying out. These unchested bodies necessitated

the use of a bier for carrying the body to the grave's actual side, and the early interment after death of uncoffined corpses. The gradual growth of a tomb, from the stone coffin level with the pavement and the effigy carved on the lid, to the high altar tomb with, or without an effigy, is very interesting. Up to the end of the fifteenth century, the bodies of important persons were laid above ground, within the altar tomb, but it was a practice that was attended with much inconvenience, and was entirely abandoned before the middle of the sixteenth century.

The altar-tomb now became a cenotaph, and it is a cenotaph and not a tomb which forms the monument of Thomas Beresford and his wife. If the tomb stands in its original place, it is most likely immediately over the grave, and no doubt Thomas Beresford and his wife were tied up just as the effigies represent them, and placed in the earth in stone coffins, or, as was sometimes the case, in tombs built up with sides of stone, with a bed of sand beneath, for the more rapid consumption of the remains.

As to the effigies themselves, they are carved in alabaster, and the human form is well expressed beneath the shroud, and showing the—

“ Hands in resignation pressed,
Palm to palm on the tranquil breast.”

They are probably the work of an Italian.

Along the verge of the upper slab is a very interesting series of military trophies, which sufficiently give the date of the erection of the monument, and which, from these evidences, must be about 1550. Taking them in their order from the north-west corner, we have in succession :—Cross trumpets, a standard, a combed morion, a drum, cross partizans, a targe, an armet, cross gauntlets, cross batons, a cabasset, a back piece, a breast piece, a shield, a sword crossed with a falchion, and a casque. These are strung or carried on a flat cord or band, with ties or bows at intervals, and are all forms of military equipment well known to antiquaries who are acquainted with Burgmaier's “Triumph of Maximilian,” or who have paid attention to the armour of the time of Henry VIII. The series of twenty-one children, all clad

in shrouds, and incised in the panels of the tomb, are very unusual, both in number and for treatment. There are other Beresford monuments fixed on the north and south walls of the chancel. They have some merit.

The screen dividing the vestry from the north aisle has probably formed part of a *parclose*; some of its component portions are old. The ends of the modern *sedilia* are those of choir-stalls of about 1450; the tops, or "poppy-heads," have been cut off. The seat at the end of the church under the tower is partly made out of a nave seat frontlet of the same period. The font is rude work, and may be of almost any date before the Reformation, though it probably is not earlier than 1450; and the same remark applies to the chest close by it. The modern paving speaks loudly enough for itself, and it is the less bearable because we know it replaces a most valuable and interesting ancient tile floor, replete with the reliable history that heraldry gives.*

The stone-roofed porch should be noticed, and immediately facing it, in the churchyard, is a good example of an out-door panelled altar-tomb. It is much sunk and hidden in the grass. It is of about the date of 1480. Precisely similar examples may be seen in the churchyards of Thrapstone and Newland. The only other features outside that call for the attention of antiquaries are the windows at the east end and the south side of the church. The east window is old, with strange, straggling tracery; perhaps some of the original upper work is missing. Of the three windows on the south side, the first to the east and the second are good Late Decorated work, and the third, though different in style, is apparently not much so in date; perhaps, like the

* Mr. F. J. Robinson has been kind enough to bring under my notice, since the above paper was read, some drawings of this pavement made by himself many years ago. These show a border of tiles in sets of four, laid square, with geometric patterns, and enclosing a space of plain tiles set in lozenge, and each alternate row containing tiles with shields, in the following order:—(1) Three crosses *botonée fitchée*, in chief two mullets of six points pierced; (2) a lion passant to the sinister; (3) the See of Lichfield (counter-changed per bend sinister); (4) a rose; (5) a cross fimbriated. Evidently Nos. 2 and 3 are reversed by the tile maker.

chancel window, it is a few years earlier than the others. All of them are very coarse work, even for Derbyshire, and one cannot apply with strictness the same rules as to dates of architecture in this county which are such certain guides in the valley of the Nene, for instance. Perhaps 1360 would not be far off the date of these windows. The extreme coarseness of their details, a quality so usual in Derbyshire, and the absence of the distinctive mouldings which are so usual in Northamptonshire, somewhat hamper the inquirers who are accustomed to the works of a more polished school.

Melbourne Castle and Park.

BY W. DASHWOOD FANE.



THE following extracts from the Duchy of Lancaster Ministers' Accounts (formerly preserved in the Savoy Chapel, but now in the Public Record Office in London) relate to the ancient Castle and Park of Melbourne in Derbyshire.

The Castle stood at the eastern side of the town, opposite to the end of Potter Street (a street so called in an existing deed of 5 Henry VIII.). Remains of the Castle are still visible in a ruinous wall, formerly of great thickness, standing on the southern verge of the "Castle Farm" yard, and in the semi-circular base of a turret recently unearthed in the garden of "Castle Cottage." About five years ago considerable foundation walls were uncovered (and covered again) in many parts of the garden which lies between that ruinous wall and that turret, now the property of Lord Donington.

The Manor of Melbourne ("Mileburne") is described in the Domesday Record as belonging to the King.

The Rectory of Melbourne was annexed to the Bishopric of Carlisle at or soon after the creation of that See in A.D. 1132.

In the Itinerary of King John, compiled by the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, it appears that that monarch lay at Melbourne at five different times during his reign. Whether the place of his abode was a royal mansion, or the Rectory-house, is uncertain. The King long kept the Bishopric of Carlisle vacant, and the Rectory-house of Melbourne was at his disposal.

In the Calendar of Close Letters (page 51) is an order of King John in A.D. 1205 that 40 tuns of wine be conveyed from Bristol

to Nottingham, of which two tuns were to be conveyed from Nottingham to Melbourne. In A.D. 1206 (page 936) he ordered 9 marcs to be paid for three casks of wine bought to be used by him at Melbourne. In these records there is no mention of a Castle at Melbourne. Nor is there any mention of a Castle in the grant, A.D. 1259, of the Manor of Melbourne by King Henry III. to Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester and Eleanor his wife, "sister of the King." (Calendar of Patent Rolls, p. 31, and Calendar of Charter Rolls, p. 88.)

In the Inquisition after the death of Edmund Earl of Lancaster and Leicester "Brother of the King" (Edward I.), A.D. 1297, mention is made of the Manor of Melbourne, but not of a Castle there. (Cal. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. 1, p. 136, No. 51.)

His son and successor, Thomas Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, appears to have granted to his adherent, Robert de Holland, the Manor of Melbourne and a "mansus" there; for in A.D. 1311 Robert de Holland obtained from King Edward II. letters patent of license to "kernellate" his "mansus" of Melbourne. (Cal. Rot. Pat., p. 72, No. 4.) Robert de Holland's possession of the Manor of Melbourne was confirmed by King Edward II., A.D. 1326. (Cal. of Charter Rolls, p. 140.)

This is perhaps the origin of what was thereafter known as Melbourne Castle. Probably it was not erected as a place of strength, but was a nobleman's mansion converted into a place of strength.

Accordingly, the first mention in the Public Records of the Castle of Melbourne appears to be in the Inquisition taken 1 Edward III., A.D. 1327, of the possessions of Thomas Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, who had been beheaded at Pontefract in A.D. 1321. (Cal. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. 2, p. 8.) This was preliminary to the transfer of those possessions to his younger brother, Henry, with the Earldoms of Lancaster and Leicester, in the first Parliament of King Edward III.; which Henry was succeeded by his son Henry, created Duke of Lancaster, 23 Edward III. In 1361, Henry Duke of Lancaster died; and in the Inquisition taken after his death, Melbourne Castle is specified

among his possessions. From him it passed to his daughter Blanche, and her husband, John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, who was created Duke of Lancaster by his father, King Edward III., A.D. 1363.

Upon John of Gaunt's son becoming King Henry IV., the Dukedom of Lancaster was erected by Act of Parliament into a Principality, separate from the Crown, and thenceforth the Manor and Castle of Melbourne became "parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster."

Of the formation of the Park of Melbourne there does not appear to be any trace in the Public Records. The ordinary license from the Crown to authorise a subject to inclose a park was not necessary, as the park was formed in the King's own demesne. The limits of the Park are well marked by the bank (formerly carrying a paling) which is still conspicuous in the ground, and is defined on the recent Ordnance Survey with a circuit of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It occupied the south-eastern portion of the parish of Melbourne, and is now divided into fields, in the occupancy of three tenants of Earl Cowper. The farm-house and buildings now known as Park Farm, were formerly called Lodge Farm, and occupy the site of the "Lodge" mentioned in the "Minister's Accounts." Near it are grounds, designated in an old map "Queen's Garden" and "Queen's Walk," perhaps from Melbourne Manor having been part of the dower of Katharine, widow of King Henry V., the Queen referred to in the latter part of the extract from Minister's Account, No. 6174, and who died 3 January, 1437-8.

Duchy of Lancaster. Ministers' Accounts.

Extracts (extended).

A.D.	No. 6,149.	} Compotus Petri de Melborne Constabularii Castri ibidem a festo Sci Michaelis Arch- angeli anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum xvj usque idem festum proximum sequens anno ejusdem Regis xvij per unum annum integrum.
1392-3	Melborne	

Firme Piscarie } De xviii s. receptis de firma piscarie de Trent
 per dimissionem } hoc anno Et de ij s. de incremento ejusdem
 firme hoc anno Et de xviii d. de piscaria de Karebrok dimissis
 Johanni Warner ad terminum xx annorum hoc anno xx^m et
 ultimo * * *

Custus Castri } Et in stipendio ij hominum serrancium
 maremium pro bordis faciendis pro ariis camerarum bordandis per
 unam septimanam iiij s. iiij d. Et stipendio [ij hominum] per
 unam septimanam capiencium inter se iiij s. vj d. faciendo diversas
 fenestras in communi aula et magna camera ibidem iiij s. vj d.
 Et in stipendio [unius hominis] operantis ibidem in eodem opere
 per duas septimanas viz usque xij diem Octobris iiij s. viij d. Et
 in M D sclatis emptis pro coopertura unius bachous
 infra castrum iiij s. ij d. Et in cariagio eorundem per ij carectas
 de Swytheland usque Melborne vij s. vj d. Et in C C C dimidium
 Lattenayle emptis pro eodem vij d. Et in xl spykynges pro
 eodem opere ij d. Et in iiij quarteriis calceti emptis pro eodem
 opere et aliis operibus apud Damhed. ad vj d.—ij s. Et in i
 carecta zabuli pro eodem ij d. Et in cariagio . . . calceti
 vj d. Et solutum cuidam plumbario removenti telas plumbi et
 sodanti diversos defectus super diversa loca per xvj dies per diem
 vj d.—[viij s.] Et in viij libris stanni emptis pro eodem opere ad
 iiij d.—ij s. Et solutum cuidam tegulatori tegulanti super dictam
 domum del Bachous x s. vj d. Et in xx comis pro
 crestyng ejusdem domi cum ij d. pro cariagio eorundem xxij d.
 Et in cariagio ij carectarum lapidum pro j brect (?) . . . super
 le Polished vj d. Et solutum cuidam cementario facienti dictum
 brect (?) xij d. Et in xvii copulis vectium ferri infra castrum
 pro fenestris predictis pendendis cum xvj hamis pretium copuli
 xij d.—xix s. vj d. Et in xvii^{xx} grossis clavis quadrato capite emptis
 pro eadem pretium xij d. Et in xvii clattes ferri emptis
 pro eisdem claudendis pretium pecie iiij d.—iiij s. vjd. Et solutum
 pro lxxvii pedibus quadratis vitrei empti pro v. fenestris vitrandis
 in capella et closetta domini ibidem pretium pedis vj d.—xxxix s.
 Et in c grossis spykyngs emptis pro operatione (?) ariarum
 camerarum viij d. Et in ij^c bordnaills pro fenestris predicis viij d.

Et in ij^c midilspykyngs emptis pro eodem vj *d.* Et in stipendio unius cementarii anglice Rygallyng parietes (?) lapideos pro fenestris vitrandis et illos perforantis pro hamis figendis per iij dies xij *d.* Et solutum . . . hominibus findentibus bordas et illas scapulantibus per ij septimanas capientibus per septimanam inter se iij *s.* vj *d.* vij *s.* Et in CC clavis vj *d.* Et in dimidium C spykyng iij *d.* Et solutum Henrico Wryght operanti ibidem post xij diem Octobris ut supra per j septimanam ij *s.* iij *d.* Et in uno equo conducto de Melborne usque Duffeld pro . . . ij *d.* Et in v hyrdels emptis pro les flodgates molendini xx *d.* Et in pergameno empto pro rotulis curie xij *d.*

Summa vj *li.* xij *s.* v *d.*

* * * *

No. 6150. Compotus Petri de Melborne * *

A.D. 1393-4. Custus Parci} Et ij *s.* iij *d.* solutis pro decima agistamenti parci ibidem hoc anno Et in iij^{xx} ix acris j roda nove haie claudende circa parcum ibidem hoc anno acra ad vj *d.* —xliij *s.* vij *d.* Et in j carecta conducta ad cariandum ramellos et clausuram pro dicta haia facienda per xxx^{ta} dies capiente per diem xij *d.*—xxx *s.*

Summa lxxvj *s.* xi *d.*

Custus Castri} Et solutum cuidam cementario emendanti et reparanti diversos defectus unius pontis ibidem cum serviente suo sibi auxiliante ex convencione in grosso xvij *d.* Et solutum cuidam homini carianti cum j carecta mailon pro reparatione dicti pontis per iij dies capienti per diem xij *d.*—iij *s.* Et in pergameno empto pro officio seneschalli ibidem hoc anno xij *d.*

Summa v *s.* vj *d.*

No. 6154. Compotus Petri de Melborne * *

A.D. 1399-1400. Custus Castri} Et solutum uni plumbario emendanti diversos defectus camerarum infra Castrum ex convencione secum facta in grosso xvij *d.* Et solutum eidem pro soudura empti pro iij brect. ibidem emendandis ij *d.* Et in una carecta argille cariate ad opus predictum ij *d.*

Summa xxij *d.*

Custus Parci} Et in lxij acris nove haie facte hoc anno circa parcum ibidem acra ad vj *d*—xxxj *s.* vj *d.* Et in una carecta cariante ramellos ad dictam haiam per xxvij dies capiente per diem xij *d*—xxvij *s.*

Summa lix *s.* vj *d.*

* * *

Memorandum de vj peciis plumbi precio xx *s.* provenientibus in manum domini per forisfacturam Roberti Grenesmyth de Bomersale per extractum Johannis Busshy capitalis seneschalli prout notatur in compoto Ballivi Hundredi de Gresley de anno xx^o qui quidem Ballivus liberavit constabulario castri de Melborne predictum plumbum pro stauro dicti castri unde remanent predicto constabulario ibidem vj pecie dicte plumbi.

No. 6157. Compotus Petri de Melborne * *

A.D. 1402-3. Custus Parci} In xlviij acris dimidium nove haie facte hoc anno circa parcum ibidem acra ad vj *d*—xxiiij *s.* iij *d.* Et in stipendio unius hominis emendantis diversos defectus haie circa dictum parcum per iij dies capientis per diem iij *d*—ix *d.* Et in stipendio unius carpentarii emendantis diversos defectus logie infra parcum predictum ex convencione in grosso ij *s.* Et in stipendio unius cementarii emendantis muros lapideos dicte logie per j diem—iiiij *d.* Et solutum pro ij carectis de plastro empto ad idem opus xiiij *d.* Et solutum pro cariagio dicti platri ex convencione xvj *d.* Et solutum j plasteri operanti super dictam logiam et emendenti diversos defectus ejusdem ex convencione iiiij *s.* Et solutum j mulieri portanti aquam ad idem opus per iij dies—vj *d.* Et solutum pro j summagio carbonum emptorum ad comburendum dictum plastrum iiiij *d.* Et in stramine empto pro coopertura dicte logie—xx *d.* Et in cariagio ejusdem—xij *d.* Et in stipendio unius tectoris cooperientis dictam logiam—xx *d.* Et in stipendio j mulieris eidem servientis per v dies per diem ij *d*—x *d.* Et in j hurdell empto pro les floodyates molendini ibidem vj *d.*

Summa — xl *s.* iiiij *d.*

No. 6159. Compotus Petri de Melburne * *

A.D. 1404-5. Custus Parci} Solutum j carpentario pro factura
ij novarum portarum in parco ibidem ex convencione in grosso
vj s. Et in clavis emptis pro predictis portis v d. Et solutum pro
j hope j plate j goion iij d. Et solutum j laborario operanti et
emendanti diversos defectus infra parcum iiij d. Et in xiiij acris
nove haie facte hoc anno acra ad vj d.—vij s. Et solutum pro
factura et emendacione capitis stagni infra parcum ibidem ij s.

Summa — xvj s.

No. 6163. Compotus Petri de Melbourne. * *

A.D. 1409-10. } Solutum uni plumbario conducto per iiij^{or}
Custus Castri. } dies pro emendatione castri ibidem capienti
per diem viij d.—ij s. viij d. Et solutum uni
sibi servienti per idem tempus per diem iiij d. —xvj d. Et solutum
pro ij libris de Tyn emptis ad idem opus viij d. Et solutum iij
cementariis emendantibus cameram ibidem per unum diem—
xviij d. Et solutum j carpentario et uni tegulatori operantibus
ibidem per iij dies—xviii d.

Summa—vij s. viij d.

Custus Parci et } Et in xvij acris novæ haie facte circa parcum
feni pro feris } ibidem hoc anno in diversis locis acra ad vj d
in parco. } —viij s. vj d. Et solutum uni carecte carianti
ramellos pro dicta haia facienda per viij dies
per diem xij d.—viij s. Et xxj d. in falcacione iij acrarum prati
vocati le Russhes assignati pro feris domini in parco ibidem in
yeme et xij d. in herbagio spergendo et feno inde levando et
faciendo Et xij d. solutum pro una carecta cariante dictum
fenum per unum diem. Et solutum pro pergameno empto pro
rotulis curie et compoto hoc anno xij d. Et allocatur eidem
iiij s. jx d. pro feno et pergameno emptis pro anno precedente
ibidem omissis et non allocatis prout patet per inspectionem
compoti anni precedentis.

Summa—xxvj s.

No. 6163A. Compotus Petri de Melburn.

A. D. 1410-1. } In ij carectis conductis ad carianum mare-
 Custus } mium de bosco Regis usque molendinum
 Portiflumiorum. } ibidem pro porti flumiorum ejusdem
 per iiij dies—per diem xij *d.* viii *s.* Et in
 stipendio unius carpentarii conducti ad facienda dicta porti-
 flumia cum dicto maremio ex convencione in grosso xlvj *s.* viij *d.*
 Et in iiij quarteriis calcis emptis pro emendacione et reparacione
 eorundem hoc anno ij *s.* vj *d.* Et in stipendio unius [cementarii]
 conducti per iiij dies ad facienda reparanda et emendanda dicta
 portiflumia per diem vj *d.* ij *s.*

No. 6165.

A. D. 1415-6. } Compotus Petri de Melburne constabularii
 Melburne. } Castri ibidem a festo Michaelis anno regni
 Regis Henrici filii Regis Henrici tercio usque
 idem festum ex tunc proximum sequens anno ejusdem Regis
 quarto per unum annum integrum

*

*

*

*

Custus Parci. } Solutum pro factura x acrarum nove haie
 in locis defectivis circa dictum parcum acra
 ad vj *d.*—v *s.* Et solutum pro emendacione
 haie circa le Spryng ibidem in locis defectivis ex convencione
 in grosso ij *s.* viij *d.* Et solutum pro coopertura pontis apud les
 flodegatis cum petris ex convencione in grosso ij *s.*

Summa ix *s.* viij *d.*

Custus feni et } Et xxj *d.* in falcatione iiij acrarum prati
 pergameni. } vocati les Russhes assignati pro feris domini
 Regis in yeme acra ad vij *d.* Et xij *d.* in
 herbagio spergendo et feno inde levando et faciendo Et xij *d.*
 pro una carecta cariante dictum fenum per unum diem Et
 solutum pro pergameno empto pro rotulis curie hoc anno xij *d.*

Summa iiij *s.* ix *d.*

Custus Castri. } Et in diversis custubus missis et expensis
 factis tam super reparacione murorum castri
 quam domorum infra castrum ex ordinacione

Receptoris et Thome Grysley militis eo quod ordinatum fuit per Regem ut dicebatur quod diversi duces et alii diversi domini Franchie prisonarii ibidem salvo custodirentur sub custodia dicti Thome *xlviij s. ij d.* ut patet per parcellam super hunc compotum examinatam.

Summa *xlviij s. ij d.*

No. 6174.

A.D. 1429-30.

Melbourne.

Compotus Thome Staunton Constabularii
 Castri Parcarii ac Collectoris reddituum ibidem
 et firmarum a festo Sancti Michaelis anno
 regni regis Henrici Sexti octavo usque idem festum Sancti
 Michaelis extunc proximum sequens anno ejusdem Regis nono
 per unum annum integrum

Custus
 Reparacionis
 domorum et
 turrium castri.

In stipendio unius carpentarii unam peciam
 maremii qeurchini scapulantis et squarrantis et
 eandem peciam in trabem formantis et in
 quamdam domum (sic) dicti castri loco peru-
 sitato erigentis et ponentis per convencionem

in grosso *ij s. ix d.* Et in viij *lbs.* soulduræ emptæ pro souldacione
 rupturarum telarum plunibi ibidem per convencionem in grosso
ij s. Et in stipendio unius hominis reparantis et emendantis
 unam gutteram super coquinam in opere ligneo infra castrum
 predictum per convencionem in grosso *xviij d.* Et in stipendio
iiij^{or} hominum per *iiij* dies mundancium domos et turres castri
 supradicti de stramine rubiso et aliis nocumentis in eisdem
 existentibus quolibet capiente per diem *iiij d.—iiij s.*

Summa *x s. iiij d.*

Custus Clausure
 Parc cum aliis.

Et in stipendio diversorum laborariorum
 succidencium Tynet et cum eodem de novo
 faciencium et erigencium *xxviij* acras nove
 sepi circa parcum hujus Dominii prout opus erat pro factura et
 erectione cujuslibet acre sepi *vj d.—xiiij s.* Et in stipendio
 eorundem consimili forma succidencium et cariencium tynet et
 cum eodem faciencium et erigencium unam sepem circa
 quamdam clausuram infra dictum parcum pro conservacione

ejusdem per convencionem in grosso ii s. ij d. Et in uno Goion ferri iiij d. empto cum clavis ij d. ad reparacionem portarum parci predicti apud Quarrecam vj d. Et in stipendio unius laborarii falcantis ferne et brakes in quadam landa infra parcum pro meliori crescencia herbagii ejusdem habenda per ij dies viij d. Et in stipendio unius hominis per iiij dies succidentis tynet et cum eodem facientis et emendantis sepes cujusdam clausi vocati le Karre prout opus erat capientis per diem iiij d.—xvj d. Ac eciam consimili forma alia vice emendantis et facientis parcellam sepis clausi predicti per convencionem in grosso in toto xxij d. Et in stipendiis Willielmi Rudde et sociorum suorum mundancium et escurancium caput stagni predicti parci de luto et mudde pro meliori aqua infra dictum stagnum habenda et conservanda per convencionem in grosso viij s. Et in cariagio duarum carectarum maremii quercini per carpentarium inferius succisi et scapulati de boscis Regine vocatis les Outewodes ad predictum stagnum pro reparacione pipe capitis ejusdem x d. Et in stipendio duorum sarratorum per unum diem parcellam maremii predicti in bordas et alias pecias maremii aptas ad reparacionem dicte pipe x d. Et in stipendio Willielmi Wryght carpentarii per viij dies predictum maremium quercinum succidentis scapulantis et squarrantis et cum eodem predictam pipam stagni supradicti in opere ligneo prout opus erat facientis et reparantis capientis per diem vj d.—iii s. Et in falcacione spergicione levacione cariacione et mullionacione iiij carectarum feni ordinati pro feris predicti parci tempore yemali anni futuri pascendis per convencionem in grosso iiij s.

Summa xxxvj s. x d.

NOTES.

Maremium—timber.
 Zabuli—sand ("sable" Fr.).
 Sodare, soudare—solder.
 Stannum—tin.
 Comis—ridge tiles?
 Vectium—bolts or bars.
 Rygallyng—grooving.
 Summagium—a horse load.

Serrare—to saw.
 Scapulare—to adze.
 Polished—Head of the Pool.
 Rubiso—rubbish?
 Tynet—brushwood.
 Escurancium—scouring-out.
 Mullionacione—stacking.

Receipt Roll of the Peak Jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

A.D. 1339.

BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



AMONG the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield pertaining to their extensive ecclesiastical rights throughout the Peak, is a Receipt Roll of the year 1339, giving in detail all the money received from (1) the small tenants, from (2) the farmers, from (3) pensions, from (4) mills, and from (5) tithes of minerals, corn, and hay. The total amounts to £218 13s. 1¼d., a very large sum for those days.* In addition to this was the tithe on wool and lambs, which was collected at a different time of the year and entered on another roll. The roll of receipts for 1339 is on a long, narrow piece of parchment, measuring 6ft. 8in. by 8in. in width; the upper part is much frayed, and in parts illegible. It has, therefore, been impossible to copy the first receipts that relate to the payments from cottage or garden tenants at Holme, Hope, Tideswell, Brough, and Rowsley; their rents amount to £7 4s. 9d.

On the back of the roll is the most interesting and somewhat exceptional feature of these 14th century accounts, namely, the Mortuary List for the year. The mortuary fee, which still prevails in some of our parishes for the wealthy deceased,† is a fee

* This sum was, however, often exceeded in more prosperous years; in 1306 it amounted to £264 9s. 8d.

† Statute 21 Hen. VIII., cap. 6, restrained the amount of mortuaries, and limited them to persons of substance and heads of houses. By 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 62, the Tithe Commutation Commissioners were empowered to commute them before confirmation of award.

altogether distinct from any funeral charge to the rector for breaking the turf of the graveyard, which is technically his freehold. The mortuary, in its origin, was a gift left by a man at his death to his parish church as a set-off against any personal tithes or offerings that had not been duly paid during his lifetime. By custom, the voluntary and occasional offering became a regular due in most districts, and eventually grew into an impost that was enjoined both by civil* and ecclesiastical law in all parishes where the custom had obtained. The mortuary of the rector was the analogous liability to the heriot of the lord. From being payable to the church, it became in impropriated parishes the absentee rector's perquisite, unless expressly settled on the vicar by the *Ordinatio Vicarii*. Hence they were payable throughout the Peak to the official receiver for the Dean and Chapter.

These mortuaries came to be considered a charge *in rem* rather than *in personam*, and hence assumed in most places a claim on the second best beast that the defunct householder had possessed. In some parishes sheep, pigs, geese, poultry, and even hives of bees were thus claimed; and in other places we have found instances in medieval days of household furniture, such as chests, being taken in default of beasts.

After comparing this mortuary roll with five or six others of the same century that are extant at Lichfield, it becomes clear that the custom in the Peak was as follows:—Firstly, that the mortuary was levied on every householder and on every householder's wife; secondly, that it was the (second) best beast that was taken, but the term beast confined to horses and cattle, and in default of a beast that claim was made to the best wearing apparel of the deceased.

However much custom might vary, as it did most widely with regard to these death payments, in one particular there was a common use throughout England, namely, that a mortuary of a beast could only be taken where the deceased had possessed three, though not necessarily three of the same kind. Thus, for

* Statute of *Circumspecte agatis*, 13 Edw. I.

instance, in the Peak, if A. B. died possessed of a horse and a cow, no mortuary on the beast would hold good, and it would simply be levied on his wearing apparel. If A. B. died possessed of a horse, cow, and calf, the church laid claim to the cow, for the first claim or heriot was due to the lord of the manor, and the church only obtained the second best, save from tenants on glebe land or in certain other exceptional cases. The merciful provision of no mortuary beast being taken save when there were three, did therefore secure to the survivor a single beast. It is necessary to bear this in mind in studying the following mortuary roll, for, with this explanation, it affords a remarkable proof of the prosperity of the inhabitants of the Peak in the 14th century, a prosperity that compares most unfavourably with the cottagers and labourers of the same district of to-day.

The death roll for the year 1339 must have been a heavy one, for the 105 names on the mortuary list are exclusive of all children, of sons and daughters not householders, as well as of all servants and lodgers. From thirty-one of these names a cow was the mortuary, proving in each case the possession of at least three cows, or a horse and two cows; from seventeen others an ox was taken; from twelve a heifer (*juvenca*, *bovetta*); from five a stirk (*stirketa*); and from two a calf. There seems to have been no death this year of a man of substance or position, but in two cases there is a mention of horses, once when a white horse was valued at 9s., and again when a colt (*pullum equinum*) is named. Very probably, however, as has been already suggested, some of those from whom the church claimed a cow had already yielded up a horse to the lord. In other mortuary lists of the Peak, though not so long as this one, we have found more frequent mention both of the *equus* or horse for riding, and of the *affrus* or small breed of cart horses, which were occasionally used, especially in hilly country, as a substitute for the ox at plough.*

With regard to the wearing apparel mentioned in this list, chiefly from the wives of householders, it should be borne in mind that the five or six male householders who yield a mortuary

* In a 1379 Mortuary List of the Peak, a horse sold for 30s.

of this description, had probably one or two beasts, but not the legal three to make the claim on live stock possible. The garments are chiefly tunics or super-tunics, with a few varieties of cloak; the terms for the latter are briefly explained in the footnotes.

With regard to the value of the mortuary in this list, it varies remarkably, from 2*d.* for a worn tunic to 15*s.* for an ox. The price of the cows varies from 4*s.* to 8*s.*, and of the ox from 6*s.* to the outside price of 15*s.* just named. The tunic varies from 2*d.* to 3*s.* The total value realised by the sale of the mortuaries was £23 5*s.* 1*d.*

The following is an extended literal transcript of the whole of this roll, with the exception of the almost illegible opening pertaining to the small tenants:—

FIRME:—

			<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Jacobus Cotterel pro domis et dominicis terre de				
Tiddeswell	...	...	xx	
Ricardus le Tailleur de Haddon	...	...	ij	
Hugo de Birchel	...	...	j	ij
Gervasius de Hassop	...	...	iiij	iiij
Willielmus Rose	...	...	viiij	
Johannes de Calton	...	...	j	
Robertus de Burton	...	...	j	viiij
Agnes Lee, sol' xij <i>d</i> deb' xij <i>d</i>	...	...	ij	
Summa	xxxj <i>s</i>	xd		

PENSIONES:—

			<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Capella de Feirfeld	...	...	ij	
Ecclesia de Ednesore	...	...	j	vj
Ecclesia de Yolgreve	...	...	j	vj
Capella de Herthull (sol' xiijs iiij <i>d</i>)	...	...	xiiij	iiij
Capella de Chelmardon	...	...	iiij	
Capella de Longston	...	...	iiij	
Capella de Tadinton	...	...	ij	
Capella de Basslowe	...	...	j	vj
Grangia de Onash	...	...	vj	
Grangia de Grenlowe	...	...	xx	
Summa	lv <i>s.</i>	xd		

MOLENDINA :—

			<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Molendinum de Baucquell	...	...	x	
Item fullonicum* de eadem	...	...	iiij	
Item de Chattesworth	...	...	j	viiij
Item de Aldeport	...	...	ij	
Item de Beleye	...	...	ij	
Item de Basslowe	...	...	xj	ix
Item de Tadinton	...	...	ix	
Item de Moniash	...	...	ij	
Item de Calvoure	...	...	ij	
Item de Aysford	...	...	vj	
Item fullonicum de eadem	...	...		xij
Item de Chelmardon	...	...	v	
Item de Haddon Superiore	...	...	j	
Item de Haddon Basset	...	...	j	iiij
Item de Roulesley	...	...	iiij	
Item de Feirfeld	...	...	ij	
Item de Stoke	...	...	j	vj
Item del Burgh	...	...	xx	
Item de Haselsted	...	...	j	
Item de Congsburgh...	...	...	iiij	
Item de Mornesale	...	...	iiij	
Item Molendinum fullonicum de Bobenhall	...	...	ij	

Summa omnium molendinium iiij*li.* xiiij*s.* iiij*d.*

VENDICATIO MINERALIUM ET GARBARUM DE ANNO DOM
MILLO CCCXXXIX.

Minerales. Nicholas de Congesdon, Johannes frater ejus et
Willielmus Note pro decimis mineralibus. Summa proxima
xviiij *li.* x*s.*†

* *Molendinum fullonicum*, a windmill.

† The mineral tithes of the Peak Jurisdiction were exactly £17 in 1379 and in 1390, and £16 in an undated roll of the same century.

PAROCHIA DE BAUCQUELL.

Willielmus de Arderne, Johannes de Cricheles, Rogerus filius ejusdem Johannis, et Robertus de Byston pro decimis de intra aquam de Baucquell vij *li.* vj *s.* viij *d.*

Thomas Hubelyn, Johannes filius ejusdem Thome, Rogerus filius Johannis Herynge, et Robertus de Burton pro decimis de ultra aquam de Baucquell et Roland iiij *li.* xiiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Bartholomeus Foljambe, Ricardus del Hull, Robertus filius Ricardi, proctor de Hassop, et Ricardus Potter de eadem pro decimis de Hassop C. et xij *s.* viij *d.* nunc xxxj *s.* viij *d.*

Robertus de Kneveton, Johannes de Kneveton, Johannes Bele, Symon Knot, Willielmus Sarner, Henricus atteyate de Roulesleye iiij *li.* x *s.* nunc ad xxix *s.*

Nicholas de Stanedon, et Henricus filius Symonis de Moniash pro tertia parte garbarum decimalium et pro toto feno decimale xxij *s.* iiij *d.*

Henricus filius clerici, et Willielmus Elys pro octava parte garbarum de Moniash xx *s.*

Residuum decimarum de Moniasch rendet de C. et ix *s.* x *d.* Summa x *li.* ij *s.* ij *d.* nunc ad cxij *s.* iiij *d.*

Nicholas de Congesdon Willielmus Note de Calvoure pro decimis de Calvoure iiij *li.* x *s.* nunc ad xl *s.* viij *d.*

Danyel Hubelyn, Richardus Hubelyn, & Thomas Hubelyn pro decimis de Hoclowes majori et minori et pro iiij *li.* xvj *s.* viij *d.*

Thomas Figoure de Litton, Johannes de Figoure de eadem, Thomas ad . . . ville de eadem, et Ricardus filius Willielmi de eadem pro decimis de Longston maiore ix *li.* ij *s.* iiij *d.*

Ricardus faber de Longston pro feno deciali de Longston ix *s.*

Henricus de Marketon et Henricus Selclough pro decimis de Aysfford ix *li.* xiiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Henricus filius Ivonis, Henry Ogton, et Willielmus de Blacwall pro decimis de Birchenfeldt et Morneshale pro oblig' lxxvj *s.* viij *d.*

Willielmus filius Radulphi del Hawe, Galfridus del Hawe, Radulphus filius Ricardi, Henricus filius Ricardi, Willielmus filius Margorie, Ricardus de Halumshire, et Thomas filius Henrici

Megesone pro decimis garbarum de Chattesworth pro oblig' iiij *li.* vj *s.* viij *d.*

Johannes de Belers, et Nicholas de Calton pro feno decimale de Chattesworth xiiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Willielmus Cheteham Miles, et Johannes de Rodeyerd pro decimis de Longston minore iiij *li.* xiiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Ricardus de Herthull dominus de eadem, Willielmus de Dunchurche capellanus de Herthull, et Henricus Fox pro decimis de Herthull liij *s.* iiij *d.*

Henricus Fox, Willielmus de Dunchurche capellanus pro feno decimale de Herthull xiiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Ricardus Lister, Willielmus de Arderne, Ricardus le Tailloure de Overhaddon, et Rogerus Bisshop pro decimis garbarum de Overhaddon vj *li.* v s. iiij *d.*

Johannes Filius Roberti le Wyne pro feno decimale de Overhadden viij *s.*

Henricus de Paddelle, Thomas le Stainer de Netherhaddon pro decimis de Netherhaddon et Feyrfeld xj *li.* xiiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Willielmus de Calvoure, Rogerus Worth, Johannes clericus, Robertus Lech, Robertus Grennery, Robertus de Beyleye pro decimis de Basset Bobenhull, et Bothales (?) xiiij *li.* x *s.*

Willielmus Larch, Ricardus Basset, Willielmus Baker pro decimis de Conkesburgh et Froggatt lx *s.*

Receptor de Scheladon rendet de lxxiiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Thomas Beard, Johannes Wyne, Hugo filius Golde, Thomas Molendarius, Thomas filius Thome de Cokeye pro decimis de Beleye lxxvj *s.* xiiij *d.*

Adam Cay, Ricus Cocus de Tiddeswell, Henricus filius ivonis, Ricardus Gladewyn, et Adam filius Ade Cay pro decimis de Tadinton et Presteclyf x *li.* xij *s.* iiij *d.*

Ricardus de Pigtor, capellanus, pro decimis de Cheilmardon vj *s.*

Hugo de Tunston pro feno de Baucquell xiiij *s.*

Thomas Vucher pro feno de Buxton iiij *s.*

Summa cxxxiiij *li.* xj *s.* v *d.* ob.

PAROCHIA DE TIDDESWELL.

Radulpus Filius Nicolai, Ricardus del Com, Henricus filius Radulphi, Willielmus filius Galfridi, et Willielmus Rose pro decimis de Tiddeswell xvj *li*.

Godfridus Foljambe, Johannes le Rotourarius* de Baucquell pro decimis de Wheston liij *s*. iiij *d*.

Thomas Vicarius de Tiddeswell, Johannes de Bentel pro decimis del Forest xl *s*.

Bartholemeus Folejambe, Alanus del Hull, Adam Cadas, Thomas filius Ricardi pro decimis de Middeltane liij *s*. iiij *d*.

Ricardus Jowe, Radulphus Jowe, Henricus de Bentele, Radulphus de Wardelowe, Rogerus filius Radulphi Junior pro feno decimati de Tunstedes xxx *s*.

Ricardus de Urdest, Johannes de Wardlowe, Nicholas filius Ricardi de Wardelowe, Thomas de Urdest, Henricus de Paddele, et Thomas Martyn de Wheston pro decimis garbarum de Tunsted cxiiij *s*. iiij *d*.

Ricus de Littone, Radulphus Dodesone, Thomas filius Radulphi Dodesone, Robertus filius Radulphi Dodesone pro decimis de Litton Cvj *s*. viij *d*.

Summa xxxviii *li*. x *s*.

PAROCHIA DE HOPE.

Johannes de Billeston, Gervasius Woderove, Nicholas Woderove, Nicholas Leyr, et Johannes de Calton de Chattesworth pro decimis de Hope xiiij *li*. ij *s*. iiij *d*.

Johannes Bucsone, Willielmus de Bageschawe, Robertus Dobbessone, Willielmus Bucsone capellanus, Johannes del Halle, Ricardus atte Kirkeyerd, Hugo de Horderne pro decimis parochia Capelle del Frith xvj *li*.

Robertus de Baggeschawe, Robertus filius Thome del Clogh, Thomas Webbe de Abbeneye pro decimis de Abbeneye xxxiiij *s*. iiij *d*.

* *Rotourarius*, or *rumptuarius*, is a term meaning a breaker-up or tiller of newly-cultivated ground; that is, a husbandman whose special work was "stubbing up" or clearing moorland or land overgrown with furze.

Willielmus filius Johannis Fox, Robertus le Mason de Offerton, Rogerus filius Johannis Fox de eadem pro decimis de Offerton xxx s.

Hugo de Stradeley, Willielmus Fox de Shatton, Ricardus filius Roberti de Burgo, Petrus Focour, Willielmus filius Johannis Fox de Offerton pro decimis de Thornhull, Shatton et Burgh iiij l. xiiij s.

Thomas filius Radulphus Larch, Philippus dominus de Haselbach, et Johannes del Heyelowe pro decimis de Haselbach xl s.

Henricus de Wardelowe, Nicholas filius Henrici de eadem, Johannes frater ejusdem Nicholai pro decimis de Wardelowe xlvj s. viij d.

Johannes del Halle, et Benedictus de Shakelcros pro decimis de Fernilee xij s.

Johannes del Heyelowe, et Henricus del Heyelowe pro decimis del Heyelowe xij s. iiij d.

Robertus filius Ricardi de Paddel et Philippus de Paddel pro decimis de Paddel xxvj s. viij d.

Willielmus filius Johannis Larch, Willielmus filius Roberti le Tailloer de Tiddeswell, Robertus Wareyn de Middelton, Nicholas Stoke de eadem pro decimis de Stoke ls.

Decime de Hoclowe majore et minore sunt in obligatione de Hulme. Summa xlvj l. xij s. viij d.

c

Summa ommium garbarum ijxviij l. xiiij s. i d. ob.

RECEPTA PRINCIPALIU MORTUARIUM.

Pro corpore Margeria del Ford de Capella j tunicam debilem que datur pro amore dei.

Pro corpore Willielmo Ely de Moniash j vaccam venditam pro vij s.

Pro corpore Emma uxore Ricardi de Chattesworth j super-tunicam venditam Letitia Stonne pro ij s.

Pro corpore Alota Bate de Mulneton j cloke debilem pro ij d.

Pro corpore Alota uxore Mathei de Capella j tunicam venditam Johanne de Hulm pro ij d.

Pro corpore Agnete uxore Thoma Hulm de Aysford j super-
tunicam venditam Henrico Schore de Bauquell pro ij s. vj d.

Pro corpore Elena uxore Ricardi Stonne j vaccam pro iiij s.
venditam pro v s.

Pro corpore Johanne del Grene de Cheilmardon j vaccam
nigram* debilem venditam pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Roberto Robyn de Cheilmardon j collobium†
debile preterea vj d. venditam pro iiij d.

Pro corpore Cecilia Godemon de Cheilmardon j stirketam pro
xvj d.

Pro corpore Ricardo filio Alicie de Beleye j stirketam pro ij s.

Pro corpore Thoma Karl de Herthull j vaccam pro iiij s. venditam
pro v s.

Pro corpore Willielmo de Barton de Neverhaddon j juvencam
pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Agnete Howe de Haselbach j supertunicam venditam
pro x d.

Pro corpore Roberto filio Ricardi de Donam j bovem venditum
pro vj s.

Pro corpore Wilhelmo Lott de Beleye medietatem unius bovis
venditam pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Dyonisio filio Hugonis de Bageschawe medietatem
unius bovis venditam pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Isabella de aula de Feirfeld j vaccam nigram pro
iiij s. venditam pro iiij s. vj d.

Pro corpore Henrico Bagel de Aysford j vaccam venditam
Henrico filio Roberti pro vj s vj d

Pro corpore Roberto le Taillour de Baucquell unam vaccam
nigram venditam Petro de Shirwod pro iiij s. vj d.

Pro corpore Roberto Dato de Offerton j vaccam venditam
Henrico del Halle pro ix s.

Pro corpore Elya de Thornbull j vaccam rubeam venditam
Willielmo de Fallynge pro vj s.

* *Vacca nigra*, we believe to be the small Celtic ox (*bos longifrons*), now represented by the rough Scotch and Welsh cattle.

† *Collobium*, i.e., tunica sive manicis.

Pro corpore Cecillia uxore Henrici Attelychyate de Prestclif j juvencam debilem venditam Henrico de Prestclif pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Wililelmo Cloken de Moniash j bovem venditum Henrico filio Symonis pro xv s.

Pro corpore Henrico de Shirleye j bovem venditum Johanne clerico de Tadinton pro xij s. iiij d.

Pro corpore Alicie uxore Ricardi Donne de Duffeld j tunicam venditam Nichola del Hulle pro vj d.

Pro corpore Willielmo Hordinon de Hassop j sourcope* de russeto venditam Henrico Beleye pro xij d.

Pro corpore Agnete et Rogero de Hope j tunicam de blueto debilem venditam Johanne Stonne pro vj d.

Pro corpore Eustacia uxore Henrici de Washere de Haselbach j tunicam venditam eidem Henrico pro vj d.

Pro corpore Henrico de Aston de Bastow j vaccam venditam Willielmo de Bothales pro v s vj d.

Pro corpore Willielmo filio Hugonis del Clogh j bovem venditum Willielmo de Wheston capellano pro xj s. solutum ix s. viij d.

Pro corpore Johane del Clogh j bovem venditum Rogero de Bridesbridge (?) pro xj s.

Pro corpore Roberto Baron de Marteton j bovem venditum Nicholao de Calton pro xj s.

Pro corpore Hugone de Walkare de Bobenhull j aketon† venditum pro vj d.

Pro corpore Petro Plumbario juvencam et venditam Henrico fabro pro viij s.

Pro corpore Mariot filius Raduphi filius Willielmi j tunicam rubeam venditam Radupho de Sitton de Wardelowe pro iij s. solvendam ad Purificationem.

Pro corpore Letitia uxore Ricardi Cutt de Sheladon j super-tunicam de blueto venditam Ricardo Cut et Ricardo-en-le-Dale pro ij s. vj d.

* *Sourcope*, or *Courcope*, *i.e.*, a kind of over-cloak or outer habit.

† *Aketon*, *Aketonum*, or *Acton*, is a term used for a military cloak, or one of double thickness.

Pro corpore Agneti Cartrom de Ley j vaccam venditam Darvyal Hubolyn pro v s.

Pro corpore Hawisia de Stacy j tunicam albam venditam pro v d.

Pro corpore Alicia Herthorn de Longsdon j juvenecam venditam Petro Shirwod pro iij s. vj d.

Pro corpore Alicia Stacy de Beleye j tunicam de taffeto debilem venditam Henrico de Beleye pro viij d.

Pro corpore Henrico Millor de Hassop j bovem nigrum non venditum, potest vendi pro vj s.

Pro corpore Willielmo Pere j bovem venditum Alicie uxori ejusdem Willielmi pro x s.

Pro corpore Thoma Hubelyn j bovem venditum Henrico de Paddel de Mapelton pro x s.

Pro corpore Johanne Demon de Hope j tunicam albam venditam Letitie Stonne pro xij d.

Pro corpore Thoma Dayker j vaccam nigram venditam Willielmo Provost pro vj s.

Pro corpore Matylda Godmore de Stanedon j vaccam venditam Nicholao de Stanedon pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Ricardo Hubelyn j vaccam venditam Letitie uxori eidem Ricardo pro v s.

Pro corpore Alota de Roulesley j stirketam venditam Beatrice Prime pro iij s. inde solutam xviiij d.

Pro corpore Rudulpho Penne de Baslow j juvenecam venditam Ricardo de Litton pro x s.

Pro corpore Roberto de Sydebothom j vitulum de optimis et cum pellis non venditum et in custode capellani (venditam pro ij s.)

Pro corpore Hugone Douche j vaccam non recte hic per alibi.

Pro corpore Alicia Godbode j tunicam venditam Johanni le Wyne pro viij d.

Pro corpore Letitia Agar de Sheladon medietatem unius vacce venditam Henrico de Paddel pro iij s. iiij d.

Pro corpore Johanne le Rede de Sheladon medietatem unius vaccam venditam Henrico de Paddel pro iij s. iiij d.

Pro corpore Alicia uxore Johannis filii Galfridi de Tadinton j vitulum venditum Henrico de Paddel pro ij s.

Pro corpore Johanna Gamel de Chelmerton j vaccam venditam Johanni de Wardel de Dyfford pro vj s.

Pro corpore Agreete de Spencer de Feirfeld j vaccam venditam Henrico de Paddel pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Matilda del Heyes de Hope j bovetam venditam Henrico de Mapleton pro vj s.

Pro corpore Rogero Degheely de Morneshall j sourcope stragulatam * venditam Johanis Flourebelle pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Christiana Gilhort de Tadinton j vaccam venditam Danyel Hubelyn pro vj s.

Pro corpore Alicia Moore de Haddon j supertunicam venditam Galfrido Motte pro iij s. iiij d.

Pro corpore Ricardo de Aula de Feirfeld j juvencam venditam Roberto Panne de Feirfeld pro vj s. vj d. Paddel.

Pro corpore Margareta uxore Rogero Diris de Chattesworth j judencam debilem venditam eidem Rogero pro iij s.

Pro corpore Alicia de Poynton j pullum equinum venditum Ricardo Provost de Bentley (?) pro ij s.

Pro corpore . . . Elyot j equum album venditum Willielmo Larch pro ix s.

Pro corpore Rogero en le Dale de Blackwall j juvencam venditam Willielmo Blacwall pro viij s.

Pro corpore Alicia de Cirkelanglely j supertunicam venditam Johanne Stonne pro xij d.

Pro corpore . . . filio Saule de Blacwall j vaccam venditam Cecilia de Blacwall pro viij s.

Pro corpore Ricardo filio Johannis de Prestclif j vaccam venditam Willielmo filio Ricardi de Presteclyfe et Thome Prior pro vj s.

Pro corpore Ricardo filio Margarete de Ednestone . . . de Baucquell j tunicam venditam uxori dicti Ricardi pro vj d.

Pro corpore Alicie uxori Radulphi filii Emme de Hope j bovetam venditam Willielmo filio Elye de Hope pro ij s. vj d.

* Apparently a monastic habit, which is the ordinary use of the word *stragula* or *stragulata*.

Pro corpore Margarete del Thor de Bradewalle j tunicam debilem venditam Willielmo filio Simonis pro iiij *d.*

Pro corpore Hugone Cooperatore de Haselbach j tunicam venditam Johanni le Wyne pro viij *d.*

Pro corpore Lotu' Manndeville de Chattesworth j tunicam venditam pro Willielmo Donnis pro xv *d.*

Pro corpore Alicia uxore Ricardi filii Galfridi de Bradewall j bovem venditum Henrico cooperatori pro xj *s.*

Pro corpore Mathew Albrey de Baucquell j tunicam albam venditum Radulpho le Mason pro xvj *d.*

Pro corpore Cissa de Irbound de Feirfeld j courcope venditam Simoni le cowherdi pro xij *d.*

Pro corpore Margaia le Spencer de Feirfeld j anamtellum venditum Nicholao Fox pro viij *d.*

Pro corpore Ricardo Bate de Longeston j vaccam venditam Willielmo Bati pro vj *s.* viij *d.*

Pro corpore Willielmo Southend j juvencam venditam Willielmo . . . pro ij *s.* ix *d.*

Pro corpore Cecilia uxore Radulphi de Overhaddon j stirketam non venditam pro xv *d.* Venditam pro xvj *d.*

Pro corpore Alicia uxore Roberti de Comitatu Cestre in Hope j vaccam venditam Nicholao de Hatton pro viij *s.*

Pro corpore Alano capellano de Hope j vaccam venditam Roberto filio Rogeri pro vj *s.*

Pro corpore Margareta de Roulesleye j tunicam venditam Roberte de Marlere pro xij *d.* solutam vj *d.*

Pro corpore Arabella del Thor de Bradewalle j vaccam non venditam prisca (?) venditam Willielmo filio Rogeri de Overhaddon pro vj *s.*

Pro corpore Margareta uxore Rogeri Pistoris de Baucquell j supertunicam venditam eidem Rogero pro iij *s.*

Pro corpore Margeria Ketel de Conkeburgh j vaccam venditam Ricardo Daniel pro v *s.*

Pro corpore Roberto de Sydbotham de Bonges de parochia capelle del Frith j juvencam venditam Petro Gyffard pro iiij *s.*

Pro corpore Ricardo Douche de Capella j vaccam venditam
Petro Giffard pro vj s.

Pro corpore Cypriana de Porter de Tadinton j supertunicam
venditam Cecilie del Hull de Neyer Haddon pro xiiij d.

Pro corpore Alexandro Hurdern de Ayssop j bovem venditum
Willielmo filio Elye de Hope pro ix s.

Pro corpore Gena Choker de Moniash j vaccam venditam
Johanni filio Henrici de eadem pro xj s.

Pro corpore Ricardo en le Lane de Capella j vaccam venditam
Henrico de Hatton pro vij s.

Pro corpore Ricardo de Hirdefeld de Capella j bovem venditum
Gervasio vicario de Baucquell pro xiiij s.

Pro corpore Alicia Lodesinon de Hope j tunicam venditam
Willielmo Triceket de Hope pro x d.

Pro corpore Johane le Vassere de Haselbach j tunicam vendi-
tam Petro Portario pro vij d.

Pro corpore Johane Note de Conkeburgh j bovem venditum
Gervasio vicario de Bancquell pro x s.

Pro corpore Johanna uxore Henrici Blakemore j vaccam vendi-
tam eidem Henrico pro vj s. viij d.

Pro corpore Alicia uxore Ricardi de Horderne j bovem
venditum Johanni le Porter pro xij s.

Pro corpore Johanne del Mos j bovem venditum vicario de
Bancquell pro x s.

Pro corpore Amori uxore Radulphi de Bentel de Feirfeld j
stirketam venditam Donde Carter pro xvj d.

Pro corpore Nicholaa uxore Johannis del Mos j bovem vendi-
tam Rogero de Weston pro v s.

Pro corpore Cypriana Lumbard de Tadinton j supertunicam
venditam Matilde Carter pro ij s.

Pro corpore Alicia de Newe de Neyerhaddon j tunicam debilem
venditam Johanni de Hulyn pro iij d.

Summa xxiiij li. v s. i d.





Sketch of a Skewt, which Mr Joseph Carrington Surgeon
 of Bakerswell said he had brought from a Lady's stomach
 at Buxton in June 1799 — seen at Mr Carrington's
 July 28. 1799 — by White Watson and Dr Townison —
 which had previously been shewn by Mr Carrington
 to the principal Inhabitants of Bakerswell &c &c
 See Description of the same in the Dudley Mercury
 of June or July — 1799 — by the Rev. Thos. Chapman
 Vicar of Bakerswell —
 Drawn by W. Watson. —

Observations on Bakewell: Beginning on the 31st of May, 1774.

BY WHITE WATSON.*



LEAVING Sheffield School in May, 1774, where I had been educated under the Revd. J. Smith, whose usher was Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. Eadon the English master and accountant, and Mr. Bickley the Drawing-master.

On 31st May, 1774, I came from my father's at Baslow, to live with my Uncle and Aunt Watson, Statuary, at Bakewell, at my Aunt's particular request (who was my Godmother), where I found the Rev. Rich^d. Chapman the Vicar of the Church, the Revd. Moses Hudson the Master of the Free School, who had generally fifty scholars, and was much esteemed as a Master. Mr. Samuel Roe, Sexton and Clerk of the Parish Church, was

* The following interesting, though disjointed, memoranda pertaining to Bakewell are from a Common Place Book of Mr. White Watson, F.L.S., a talented resident in that town for upwards of half a century. He chiefly excelled in geology, a science then in its infancy, and his memory is kept fresh in the minds of literary Derbyshire by his valuable quarto work *Delineation of the Strata of Derbyshire*. The members of the Derbyshire Archæological Society have to thank the Revd. W. R. Bell, vicar of Laithkirk, Darlington, for this welcome insight into the life of Bakewell a century ago, and of the conditions of the old church, for it is from a transcript made by him many years ago from the original note book, that these jottings are copied. Mr. Bell was curate of Bakewell, 1862-1864, when he was a contributor of valuable papers on the registers, etc., of Bakewell to early volumes of the *Reliquary*.—ED.

The fac-simile of a drawing by Mr. White Watson (Plate IX.), given as a frontispiece to this article, is taken from the original in the possession of Mr. W. H. Carrington, of Bakewell, grandson of the surgeon who recovered the newt. On referring to the file of the *Derby Mercury*, we find that Mr. Chapman's letter to the printer appeared in August, 1799, not in June or July. It merely gives a very slightly extended account of the statement that appears on the fac-simile (which is in the handwriting of White Watson), adding that the newt, which was living when dislodged, was preserved in spirits at Mr. Carrington's shop, and could be inspected by the curious.—ED.

master of the Free English School, endowed by Mrs. Mary Hague, as by Will dated November 20th, 1715. Having a many friends in this town everything was so pleasant. On Sundays all went to Church, no dissenting voice in the Town, all prayed to one God and Lord Jesus Christ, and drank in social parties success to the Church and King. Mr. Watson was an overseer of the poor in partnership with Jno. Redfearn. They had nine assessments, each amounting to £18 os. 8½d., with a grumbling from the Inhabitants. (N.B.—In 1677 the yearly expense of the Poor of Bakewell was £22 13s., the greatest allowance was 2s. per week.) In 1774, Jn°. Twigge, Esq^r., occupied Holme Hall, Jn°. Barker, Esq^r., was agent to his grace the Duke of Rutland, when, if any of the principal inhabitants wanted a dish of fish for a particular occasion by applying to Wm. Smith, the overlooker of the river, they never were denied paying 6d. per pound. The Post Office was kept by Mr. and Mrs. Pidcock, and G^{eo}. Stainforth rode Post, who went to Chesterfield three times a week, when the London letters came in, at 4d. each. Hannah Hancock delivered the letters out at a halfpenny each. (It appears this custom of giving a halfpenny for the delivery of each letter originated in a poor person whom, out of delicacy, they could not relieve by assessment, but modestly gave him this subsistence.) There was a respectable Card Club for the principal inhabitants, who paid 6d. each for Liquor, and for Welsh Rabbits 3d. They met joyously, smoking their pipes, conversing freely, loving (?) a card-table for those that choose. But there must be no interruption of conversation by the card party. Any member might introduce a stranger. The Revd. Peter Walthall was chairman and president on the breaking up of the club, when they had a good supper and dinner, plenty of fish from the river. The last entered member was the treasurer for the ensuing year. The club commenced on the first Thursday in September, and ended the first Thursday in May. I think there was sometimes a club in the summer also. There were three Oister Clubs during the season, which were paid for as the cards, by the forfeitures for non-attendance on the club night, Thursday. I recollect something of a Batchelors' Club, where Mr. Samuel

Roe presided, generally as chairman (a very jolly meeting, and always a private meeting at Mr. Roe's house). In 1774 butchers' meat was not to be had at any part of the week in Bakewell, but only on certain days, and beef only at certain times as Christmas.

The custom of Interment in Wooden coffins (wooden Josephs) was on the Revd. Mr. Monks coming to reside here. A corps from Sheldon was brought in swaddling clothes (which was abolished in 1797) and was detained in the Church until a coffin was made, and the wife then took off the flannel for her own use.

On the prayer days, Wednesdays and Fridays, the good mothers attended with their daughters on divine service without delay.

N.B.—Lady Grace Manners buried in Bakewell Church in 1651.

The Free School, endowed by Grace Lady Manners, as by Deed dated 12th of May, 1637 (12th of King Charles). See copy of the deed in the possession of Robert Wright, Esq^r., of G^t Longstone, a copy of which is in Mr. Bayley's hands.

Post Office. N.B.—In 1780. The amount of letters for the bye and cross posts at Bakewell per year was £24 on an average, and in 1792 £200 on an average. The London letters bear the same proportion. G. Staniforth, Postmaster. In 1830 about £500 a year clear to the King.

Mem.—The field Mr. Bossley's house stands in was formerly called Wardens Close, which Mr. Woodward bought in 1650 at £15 per acre. The field above it is Garlands Close. The field opposite Mr. Bossley's, as still, Courtyard. Mr. Gardom's House was built in Cowley's Close. Where the entrenchments are near Holme called the Nordens. N.B.—Mr. Bossley's Brick House was covered with Blue Slate by Jn^o. Richardson, Slater, in 1785. Mr. Bossley's Brick House was built by agreement for £31 10s., in 1783, by Joseph Brook, who engaged that no chimney should smoke, which none of them did to his death.

About 1777, Samuel Smith, Breeches-maker, was the first dissenter here (Mr. Carrington was a Presbyterian) who followed Westley. After him Jn^o. Tarrant's wife became a Methodist

when the fervor began. In 1777 the Cotton Mill was begun, when wages were raised immediately, and hands came from Manchester, introducing good-natured girls here, to whom the town was a stranger. In 1774 Mr. Bossley's and Mr. Gould's shops nor Mr. Carrington's had no glass windows; only wooden shutters. Mr. Carrington's then the principal grocer's shop in the town. The Quarter Sessions were held in this town previous to and in 1774. The gentlemen were always so well accommodated with beds, etc., as it was possible by the principle Inhabitants, who spared no pains to oblige them. The Market, though formerly held on y^e Monday, was now (1774) on the Friday, and though formerly a market for Lead and Corn, is now only for Butter and Eggs. Pots, tinware, &c., are brought for market. A Corn Market was re-established, Toll Free, Jan^y. 22^d, 1796 (Friday).

The new loft was built in Bakewell Church by Mr. Samuel Watson, Bill as per agreement, in 1751, £31 13s. 2d.

Proprietors.		s.	d.
Mr. Roe's	of each addition to the above sum ...	10	0
Mr. Bennet's	Do. ...	12	0
Mr. Baker's	Do. ...	5	11
Mr. Mander's	Do. ...	10	11
Mr. Barker's (surgeon)	Do. ...	4	8
Whole compleat		£33	16 8

In or about 1774 the Church was fresh painted when Matthew Strutt was Churchwarden, and the vane was fresh gilt by Mr. A. Beresford.

In 1779, the Church being newly whitewashed. W. Watson was applied to by the Churchwardens, Mr. W^m. Greaves and George Holmes, for to renew the Commandments, Creed, etc, which he did. In 1785 a new clock face was put up, which was painted and lettered by White Watson, for which he received his bill £4. Size of the same 8 feet diameter, letters 14 inches long. (N.B.—This clock face was taken down and re-gilt pale gold by Shipley, of Chapel, Dec^r., 1813.)

In 1792, a new Font was placed within of the old one, by order of Mr. Jn^o. Greaves, Churchwarden, made of statuary (the basin), with an alabaster pedestal by White Watson, for which he charged and received £2 15s. od.

In 1793, a new Sun Dial was erected against the South wall, Bakewell Church, by White Watson, cost £6 6s. od., made of gritstone from Norton Woodseats, designed and drawn by Mr. Gauntley, cut and painted by White Watson.

The old Bells, one of them being cracked by the ringers on Mr. Rawson's wedding day to Miss Barker, were taken down.

Subscribers to the new Bells of Bakewell, opened February 2nd, 1797.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Duke of Devon-				Mr. J. Roe	...	2	2 0
shire	50	0	0	Late Mrs. Heathcote	2	2 0	
The Duke of Rutland	50	0	0	Miss Buxton	...	2	2 0
Alex ^r . Bossley, Esq....	10	10	0	Mr. Fletcher, Lichfield	2	2 0	
Mich ^l . Williams, Esq.	10	10	0	Mr. G. Holmes	...	2	2 0
Sam ^l . Simpson, Esq.	10	10	0	Mr. G. Gould	...	2	2 0
Thos. and Jn ^o . Barkers,				Mr. Richard Roe	...	1	1 0
Esqrs.	10	10	0	Mr. W ^m . Chapman	...	1	1 0
Rev. Rich ^d . Chapman,				Miss Alice Roe	...	1	1 0
Vic ^r	5	5	0	Mr. Rob ^t . Strutt	...	1	1 0
Rev. Peter Walthall...	5	5	0	Mr. Ed ^d . Heathcote,			
Mr. Jn ^o . Renshaw ..	5	5	0	Sen.	1	1 0	
Messrs. Josh. and N.				Mrs. Carrington	...	1	1 0
Goulds	5	5	0	Mr. Rob ^t . Simpson	...	1	1 0
Mr. Buxton, Surgeon	3	3	0	Mr. White Watson	...	1	1 0
Mr. Jn ^o . Greaves ...	3	3	0	Mr. M. Strutt	} Church- wardens	1	1 0
Mr. Will ^m . Gardom ...	3	3	0	Mr. G. Heathcote		1	1 0
Messrs. B. and J. Boss-				Mr. W. Anthony	...	1	1 0
leys	3	3	0	Mr. Thos. Johnson	...	1	1 0
Mr. Mander	3	3	0	Miss Eccles	1	1 0	
Mr. W ^m . Greaves ...	3	3	0	Mr. W. Smallwood	...	1	1 0
Mrs. Matthews	2	2	0	Mr. F. Beets	...	1	1 0
Mr. F. Roe	2	2	0	Mr. F. Howard	...	1	1 0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thos. Hancock ...	1	1	0	Ashwood Swindle ...	2	0	
Mr. J ^{no} . Smith and				J ^{no} . Bradbury ...	2	0	
Sons ...	1	1	0	Joseph Boam ...	2	0	
Mr. W ^m . White ...	1	1	0	George Roberts ...	1	0	
Mr. Rich ^d . Roe, Jun. ...	1	1	0	Thos. Short ...	1	0	
Mr. J ^{no} . Gould ...	1	1	0	Benj. Botham ...	1	0	
Mr. Hugh Boam ...	1	1	0	Henry Millward ...	1	0	
Mr. Thos. Mander,				W ^m . Bradbury ...	1	0	
London ...	1	1	0	W ^m . Waterfall ...	1	0	
Mr. Griffith Sterndale	1	1	0	W ^m . Drable ...	1	0	
Miss Riddiard ...		10	6	Matthew Dakin ...	1	0	
Miss Barker ...		10	6	Thos. Punshaby ...	1	0	
W ^m . Roberts ...		10	6	George Cooper ...	1	0	
Henry Naylor ...		10	6	Rich ^d . Redfearn ...	1	0	
Philip Roe Saxton, etc.		10	6				
James Leedham ...		10	6	UPPER HADDON.			
Isaac Newton ...		10	6	Mr. Jonathan Brunt	1	1	0
Joseph Wilson ...		10	6	Mr. Bennett ...	1	1	0
J ^{no} . Farrand ...		10	6	Mr. Gilderoy Glossop	1	1	0
Messrs. Coles ...		10	6	Thos. Blore ...		10	0
E ^d . Heathcote, Jun.		5	0	Mary Glossop ...			10
Joseph Sellers ...		5	0				
W ^m . Fentem ...		5	0	ROWSLEY.			
George Beeby ...		5	0	Thos. Bourne, Esq....		10	6
James Frost ...		5	0	Mr. Matthew Gibbons		10	6
Rob ^t . Bowman ...		5	0	Thos. Goodwin ...		10	6
W ^m . Smith, Jun. ...		5	0	J ^{no} . Goodie ...		10	6
W ^m . Frost ...		2	6	Mrs. Goodie ...		10	6
Ben ⁿ . Wildgoose ...		2	6	Sam ^l . Smith ...		10	6
J ^{no} . Swindle ...		2	6	Peter Bailey ...		10	6
J ^{no} . Smith, Carrier ...		2	6	Henry Leedham ...		10	6
Josh. Glossop ...		2	6	Matthias Shaw ...		5	0
Josh. Cotterill ...		2	6	J ^{no} . Noton, Birchills		5	0
J ^{no} . Beeby ...		2	0	Sarah Wildgoose ...		2	0
W ^m . Hardwick ...		2	0	George Banks ...		1	6
				George Newton ...		1	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Jn ^o . Mellor	...	1	0	Rachel Yates	...	1	0
George Wildgoose	...	1	0	Tho ^s . Jones	...	1	0
Wm. Wildgoose	...	1	0	Jn ^o . Taylor	...	1	0
Hugh Jones	...	1	0				
Tho ^s . Neat	...	1	0				
					<u>£242</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>

Dec. 1796.

Inscriptions on the old ones :—

I.	Multi numerantur amici 1719.	cwt.qr.lb.
	Daniel Hedderley cast us	... 6 3 2
II.	The gift of Philip Gell, Hopton, 1719.	
	Daniel Hedderly cast us	... 8 2 0
III.	Glory bee to God on high. 1616	... 7 0 19
IV.	George Crotiat & William Ridiard	
	Churchwardens. 1616	... 9 3 9
V.	Campana beate Trinitate sacra	
	fiat Deo	... 10 2 0
VI.	All men who hear my mournful sound	
	Repent before you lie in ground. 1671	... 13 3 4
		<u>56 2 27</u>

Bells. On the 2^d of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, the new bells were opened by the Sheffield ringers. On these bells are the following inscriptions, wrote by Mr. Michael Williams :—

I.	When I begin	
	Our merry din	
	This Band I lead from discord free	
	And for the fame	
	Of human name	cwt.qr.lb.
	May every leader copy me	... 5 3 3

- II. Mankind like us too oft are found
Possessed of nought but empty sound ... 5 3 16
- III. When of departed hours we toll the knell
Instruction take and spend the future well ... 6 2 6
- IV. When men in Hymens bands unite
Our merry peals produce delight
But when death goes his dreary rounds
We send forth sad and solemn sounds ... 7 1 27
- V. Thro Grandsires and Trebles with pleasure men
range
Till death calls the Bob and brings on the last
change ... 8 2 22
- VI. When Victory crowns the Public weal
With glee we give the merry peal ... 10 3 15
- VII. Would men like us join and agree
They'd live in tuneful harmony ... 12 3 11
- VIII. Possessed of deep sonorous tone
This Belfry King sits on his throne
And when the merry bells go round
Adds to and mellows every sound
So in a just and well poised State
Where all degrees possess due weight
One greater power one greater tone
Is needed to improve their own.

Rich^d Chapman A.B. Vicar

Matthew Strutt

George Heathcote

} Churchwardens

Thomas Mears & Co fecit London ... 18 2 1

76 2 17

On the opening of the bells on the 26th of Feby 1797, there was a dinner at the White Horse Inn where the Gentlemen met

and had a joyous day. In the evening Mr. Bossley the Chairman was called out. On his return he announced the coming of the Roxburgh Fencibles by the Quarter Master. On the next day they came and were quartered in the town and neighbourhood for some months and behaved themselves exceedingly well. It may be asked "why did the Fencibles come?" In 1796 being the balloting year for the Militia and the Inhabitants of the neighbouring villages being persuaded by some unhappy discontented . . . that the militia of Derby either raised more men or paid more money than other counties assembled and agreed to go to Bakewell in a body previous to the Magistrates meeting on the business and let them know their intention of coming in a mob to oppose their business as such. One market day whilst the Farmers etc were dining at the White Horse, the waiter Sally Stevenson came running in exclaiming "The mob is coming, the mob." Upon which it was th^t proper that no one should notice them. They came to the Inn about 40 in number, rawboned men with clubs, clot-spades, miners spades, etc, and marching up to the Town Hall made a speech signifying their intention of coming on the day the magistrates met to oppose the business. They then went to the Inn and asked to lend them a frying pan which Mrs. Smith did. They then drank each a gill of ale for which they paid and marching down the town went away, no one of the town joining them in any way but heartily laughing at them. On the day the magistrates met, there came a large mob from Castleton, Longstone, Eyam, Basslow etc. and took all the papers from the officers being lists of the men liable to serve in the militia and went into the room where they were sat and examined Dr. Denman's pocket. Then they made a fire before the Inn and burnt the papers. The gentlemen of the town waited on the magistrates and offered every assistance wishing to be made special constables but their offers were rejected. The magistrates then applied for the cavalry of the county to attend on the next meeting which they did and though a large mob again assembled they were dispersed. Six prisoners were taken and confined all night and were escorted by the

cavalry, that remained all night in the town, to Chesterfield jail next day. The prisoners were from Baslow etc, none from Bakewell.

N.B.—The gentlemen of the Town accommodated the Cavalry with their Tables, Stables, Servants, Beds, etc. and the Magistrates then compleated their business and all over. Then application was made by the magistrates for the military, and the Roxburgh Fencibles came as mentioned above.

The Sessions were immediately removed from Bakewell to Derby, and a stigma laid on the town. But pray, good reader, why was this done? For Bakewell has always expressed every mark of loyalty since I first had the honour of knowing it.

The Sick Club at Bakewell was instituted in 1764. The Woman's Sick Club was instituted . . .

Sunday Schools.—On the 17th of Oct., 1790, a meeting was called in Bakewell Church for the establishing a Sunday School. Mr. B. Bossley, G. Gould, Jn^o Greaves, and Mr. Massey chosen the committee.

Twelve men's ages living in Bakewell in March, 1782, whose ages amounted to 1014.

Matthew Roberts	...	...	91.	
Mr. F. Roe	...	...	87.	Died July 24th, 1787.
Wm. Smith	...	...	88.	
Issac Motterham	...	...	84.	Died March 9th, 1782.
George Fantem...	...	...	87.	Died in 1788.
Tho ^s Brown	...	...	86.	Died May 10th, 1783.
Mr. Pope (keeper of Haddon Inn)			82.	
Mr. J. Roe	...	...	81.	Died March 31st, 1782.
J ^{no} Drable	...	...	81.	Died March 3rd, 1782.
Wm. Younge	...	...	80.	Died Nov ^r , 1782.
Joseph Waterhouse	...	...	80.	
George Drable	...	...	87.	Died April 7th, 1784.

1014

ASSOCIATION.—The present association for the prosecution of felons was established in 1794. White Watson became a member

August 27th, 1794 The anniversary meeting held at the Red Lion on Thursday in Easter week.

PEACE.—On the proclamation of peace in 1802 an Union flag was hoisted on Bakewell Church for the first time by order of Mr. Williams, churchwarden. God save the King. (N.B.—This flag was put up for Nelson's last victory, and was blown to pieces.) On Tuesday, the 8th of June, 1802, being y^e Club feast, Mr. Williams was chosen the master, and was carried in a chair from the Inn on to the bridge and to the Town Hall, the gentlemen and members following him in well-trained procession. The two flags, marked for the annunciation of peace by Mrs. Blore, were hoisted in the procession.

BAKEWELL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL was endowed by Lady Grace Manners by deed dated May 12th, 1637. Lady Grace Manners expressly directed that all boys of Bakewell and Great Rowsley should be free of the school by paying 1s., and further directed that all should be taught "good learning and in the Christian religion."

In 1717, the Duke of Rutland having appointed a person to one of the almshouses, the minister and churchwardens objected to the man, and claimed the appointment themselves under Sir J. Manners' will (44 of Elizabeth). The minister declared that at that time no such person as Bailiffe of Bakewell was known.

1813 Dec^r. A new clock was placed in Bakewell Church made by W^m Badderley near Wolverhampton ; and in November, 1814, new chimes were added to the clock by Mr. Badderley.

TUNES.

Monday—Grammall (*sic*).....*Molly*.

Tuesday—Highland Laddie.

Wednesday—Lovely Nancie.

Thursday—From night till morn.

Friday—Balance a straw.

Saturday—Miller of Mansfield.

Sunday—Hundred and fourth psalm.

A new organ was erected in Bakewell Church, and first opened on the 14th July, 1810 (W. Watson present).

In March, 1826, the footpaths and piers with balls on them on the south side were compleated when all the Headstones in the Church Yard were placed in lines & set upright by Mr. G. Holmes, first churchwarden.

Bakewell parish is supposed to contain sixty thousand acres.

Mem. Ashford, Buxton, Beeley are Chapels of Ease to Bakewell. Longstone, Sheldon, Taddington, Chelmorton, Baslow, Monyash are parochial chapels (from Mr. Bossley's old memorandum book 11 Feb. 1826).*

Population of the Parish of Bakewell by the last census was 9,161.

Mem. April 24th, 1824. Mr. Lewis Wyatt came to Bakewell to examine the Church Steeple and Spire, & charged £5 or 5 guineas.

1824. Mr. Joseph Potter's report on the state of the Tower of Bakewell Church.

" Lichfield, May 10th, 1824.

I have carefully surveyed the Tower and Spire and observe there are several fractures and settlements in the Tower but particularly in the piers below: it appears to me that the piers and square Tower are of a much earlier date than the octagon tower and spire above, and the piers on the north side must have given way soon after the new part over them had been built since a very little settlement has taken place on that side of the tower since they have been done. The piers on the south side must have given way afterwards, but had not fallen into such good hands to repair them, for if instead of putting in the wooden frames they had been done the same as the pattern set before them all would have been secure, but even now I am of opinion they may be underbuilt with safety if carefully attended to. Besides these piers, there would require two Chain Barrs of Iron to be put round the Tower above the arches, and a new beam put in under the Bell frame to make it secure. These repairs to do them properly would cost about £350; to take down the Tower and Spire and to rebuild them of the same dimensions would cost 2,500 pounds.

JOSEPH POTTER."

* This mem. is quite incorrect.—ED.

Mem. Sept. 3^d, 1824, a meeting of the Parishioners to say whether the steeple must stand and be repaired or be taken down ; when it was voted to stand.

BAKEWELL CHURCH IN 1802.

			ft.	in.
Height—Body ...	...	...	40	0
„ Tower ...	...	...	55	0
„ Spire ...	...	...	107	7
Total Height ...	...	...	190	7

Repaired in 1818. Spire taken down in 1825. Tower taken down in 1830.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

A bargain great as e'er was known
 May now be made in Bakewell town,
 So, if to purchase you're inclined,
 Come forward and let's know your mind ;
 And rid it of a piece of lumber,
 Once ornamented, now a cumber.
 Apply to any of us Bakewell people ;
 We have for sale a fine church steeple,
 Once lofty, with a mighty spire,
 Steeples few that did stand higher.
 Be not afraid of being left i' th' lurch,
 We've no objections bargaining for the church ;
 Buy th' church and steeple, rump and stump,
 You shall have the Vicar given in with th' lump.

Aug. 25, 1825

CAUTION.

People of Bakewell ! give not credit
 To such a tale of vile demerit
 As the bartering of your church
 From those who'll leave you in the lurch.
 'Tis not the steeple they regret ;
 They've other reasons why they set
 So little value on the structure

By which they hope to cause a rupture
Betwixt the Vicar and his people,
And so a bugbear make the steeple.
They in contempt would have you hold
A man whose worth's as sterling gold,
While they together, rump and stump,
Form but a base and sordid lump
Of malevolence.

This found in the Post Office, addressed "Pro bono publico,"
Aug. 27, 1825.

LAMENTATION

FOR THE LOSS OF THE BEAUTIFUL SPIRE OF BAKEWELL.

Ye Norman descendants, who once did admire
The structure antique of a beautiful spire,
Come and mourn o'er the dust your progenitors made,
And weep o'er the fragments their piety raised.

Ye lisping babes, rise, and bedew with your tears
The broken remains of these antients of years ;
Record to posterity's latest son's son—
The grace and the beauty of Bakewell are gone.

How often the traveller had cause to admire,
When far off and weary, the top of her spire :
Now left on the mountain, no guide and alone,
He regrets that the beauty of Bakewell is gone.

But blame not the man who, not fearing a fall,
Did daringly climb up to take off the ball ;
Nor yet blame your good Vicar, for 'tis well understood,
That his only aim ever was to do good.

Nor yet blame the man who, to you quite a stranger,
Pronounced the church in a state of great danger ;
For its crumbling state then, and its crumbling state since,
Fairly examined, the truth will evince.

If old tardy time has sore shaken her frame,
Renew it, lest you your posterity blame,
And restore to their wonted true musical sound
Her fine peal of bells now in jeopardy bound.

Of nine thousand children and more shall we tell,
Who have shamefully left her on props for to dwell?
Or in lieu of fine piers, built in true Gothic style,
Have on huge timber shores hung her shattered old pile?

Sixty thousand fine acres of land are her dower,
And a shilling per acre will raise a new tower:
'Then resolve to preserve her from further decay;
Her demand is so trifling, so easy to pay.

And disgrace not your ancestors' great and good merit,
But prove you possess yet some spark of their spirit:
From her now ruined state let her instantly rise,
With her spire, as before, pointing up to the skies.

Bakewell, Feb. 11th, 1826.

J. C.

From the *Sheffield Independent*, of Feb 25th, 1826.—J. C., the
Rev. Jas. Coates.

Dec. 21, 1829. Mr. Foster, an eminent architect from
Liverpool, this day examined the church within and without: his
opinion is decided "that I am not justified in assembling my
congregation in so dangerous a building." The Rev. F. Hodgson
to Tho^s. Mander, Esq.

On Christmas Day, 1829, Mr. Hodgson began duty in Mr.
Brown's schoolroom, which had been consecrated (? licensed—Ed.)
some time.

On or about the 20th of January, 1830, the church clock was
stopped from striking, as Mr. G. Holmes, the only churchwarden,
declared its striking would throw down the tower!

1830, March 6th.—A meeting of the Church Committee, when
it was agreed for the tower to be taken down and a cover placed
in its stead. Jas. Frost's estimate for ditto was £130. A
subscription was opened for ditto; Duke of Rutland, £50; Duke
of Devonshire, £50.

N.B.—December, 1830. There being tribes of incendiaries in various parts of the kingdom, burning corn stacks, threshing machines, buildings, etc., to a very great amount; it is thought right for the magistrates in every town and village throughout the kingdom to obtain lists of all the householders, and to swear in special constables. December 20th and 21st swearing in days at Bakewell.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.—Public dinner at the Rutland Arms in Bakewell, May 28th, 1831. Mr. Barker, Burre House, President. The Tideswell band attended, and Mr. Greaves furnished an excellent dinner, and many gentlemen were present and many toasts drunk.

Mem. Dec. 21st, 1825. Mr. Richard Heymer finished building his house, and was twelve weeks about it. On y^e 29th of July, 1826, he and Mrs. Heymer commenced inhabiting it.

Mem. The Union Hotel was repaired and an addition made to it in 1826.

The Union Parade, christened by Mr. Bossley, was completed in June, 1826.

MEMORANDA.

There were races about the year 1749 upon Bakewell race ground, Bakewell moor. Mr. Challoner's (of Blore) horse ran against a horse out of Yorkshire and a mare from Nottingham for a £50 plate, which was won by the Nottingham mare.

The brook near Stockingcote is called *Monday* Brook because when the Plague was in Eyam in 1666 they used to come to market and to put their money into this rivulet, and were not permitted to come near either Town. The market day was on Monday.

Bakewell Church steeple was taken down and rebuilt in 1709, again in 1726, again (spire) in 1825.

The Town Hall and Six Hospitals were built in 1709; part of the Vicarage house built that year.

A description of Bakewell was published in the Royal magazine for 1763 or 4 by Jn^o Lowe. (Query if not 1766 or 7.)

Families in Bakewell. In 1768, No. 772; in 1790, No. 270. Increase 98, of which Mr. Arkwright's buildings are 34.

In 1774, and some years before and after, Phillis Bridgeford, a very harmless good woman, got her principal livelihood by simpling for the surgeons, etc.

Jn^o Thorp, of Bakewell, marble mason, died Oct. 1st, 1734, aged 57. His widow, Elizabeth, left sole heiress and executrix of the said Jn^o Thorp, sold the marble works to Henry Watson in 1742. She died without issue Oct. 30, 1772, aged 57. N.B.—Mr. Henry Watson from Heanor purchasing Mr. Thorp's marble works in 1742, commenced business in Bakewell in 1751. He established the marble works in Ashford, where he lived. In 1773, he returned to Bakewell, where he carried on the marble works. In 1774, his nephew White Watson left Sheffield School and came to live with Henry his uncle, Oct. 24th, 1786. His uncle died aged 72, and W. W. continued the business.

All Saints' Church, Mackworth.

BY F. J. ROBINSON.



AT the time of the Domesday survey, Hugh, Earl of Chester, held the Manor of Markeaton, to which were attached the hamlets of Mackworth and Allestree.

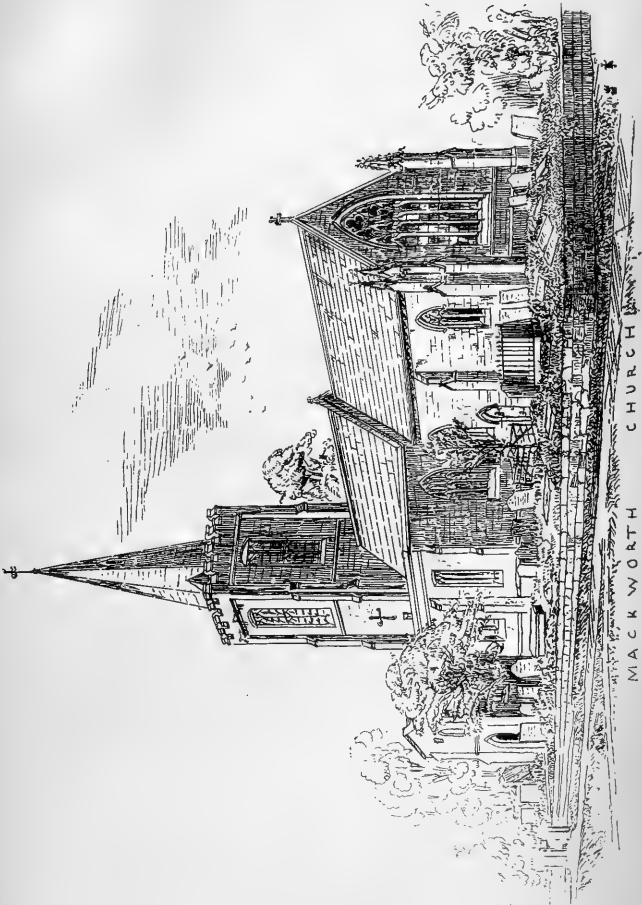
Record is made in this survey of a church and a priest on the Manor, though this was probably at Markeaton, where tradition points to a site where there are still some traces remaining of ancient walls and buildings.

The Manors of Mackworth and Markeaton were held by Thomas, son of Robert Touchet, under the Earl of Chester, in the reign of Henry III.

From a very early period Allestree was a chapelry of Mackworth, and was served by the mother church—portions of a Norman building are still to be seen in the present church.

The Chartulary of Darley Abbey affords early proof of the connection of the Touchet family with these Manors. About the year 1200, Matthew Touchet was rector of Mackworth, and, in 1238, Simon Touchet was rector, on the presentation of his father, Thomas Touchet. In the time of Edward I., Sir Robert Touchet was succeeded in his estates, including the advowson of the church of Mackworth, by his son Thomas.

About the year 1497, the Rectory of Mackworth was appropriated to the Abbey of Darley. The Abbot took the whole of the tithes, but undertook to pay £9 per annum to the Vicar of Mackworth, and three shillings and sixpence to the poor of the parish, at Christmas.





The Abbot of Darley only enjoyed a single presentation to this vicarage, and, foreseeing the probable dissolution of monasteries, sold the next presentation to William Ragg. The advowson of the Vicarage afterwards changed hands once or twice, but eventually it came to the Mundys, who were lords of the Manor, and with them it has remained about three centuries. In Dr. Cox's *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, from which I have derived much of the information contained in this paper, may be found a record of the rectors and vicars of Mackworth, from about the year 1200 to the appointment of the late Vicar, the Rev. William Gilder, in 1858.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, with north and south aisles, and western tower and spire. It is entered by a large porch on the south side, with a parvise over it. The building was re-roofed and renovated in the year 1851, when an organ aisle and vestry were added to the north of the chancel. The oldest feature in the church is the west window of the north aisle ; this belongs to an older fabric than the rest of the church. The piscina in the south aisle is also of the same date—towards the end of the thirteenth century.

The nave of the church, with the arcade of three arches on each side, was built about the year 1320, and the chancel soon after this date. The aisles and tower are early fifteenth century work. The tower is remarkable, as having been built as a place of defence ; the lower stages being without any outside entrance, and only lighted by very small windows at some distance from the ground. It is also provided with three cross-bow loopholes, placed below the string course under the belfry windows. The entrance to the tower is from the nave of the church through the large western doorway ; the door opens inwards to the tower, and when closed is secured on the inside by means of a large beam of wood, for which provision is made in the thickness of the wall, the beam having to be pushed back into the bolt-hole before the door can be opened.

The canopy in the north aisle is curious. Some authorities believe it to have been an Easter tomb, but tradition names it the

Abbot's seat ; possibly one of the Abbots of Darley may have rebuilt or renovated this aisle, and may have provided an official seat for himself and successors. At present the panel under the canopy is filled up with a table of benefactions.

When the organ aisle was added to the Church in 1851, a two-light window of late date was removed from the east end of the north aisle to allow of an arch being made into the chamber ; the niches on each side of the window were left in their original position. Dr. Cox seems to be under the impression that they were on each side of the chancel window, but this was not the case.

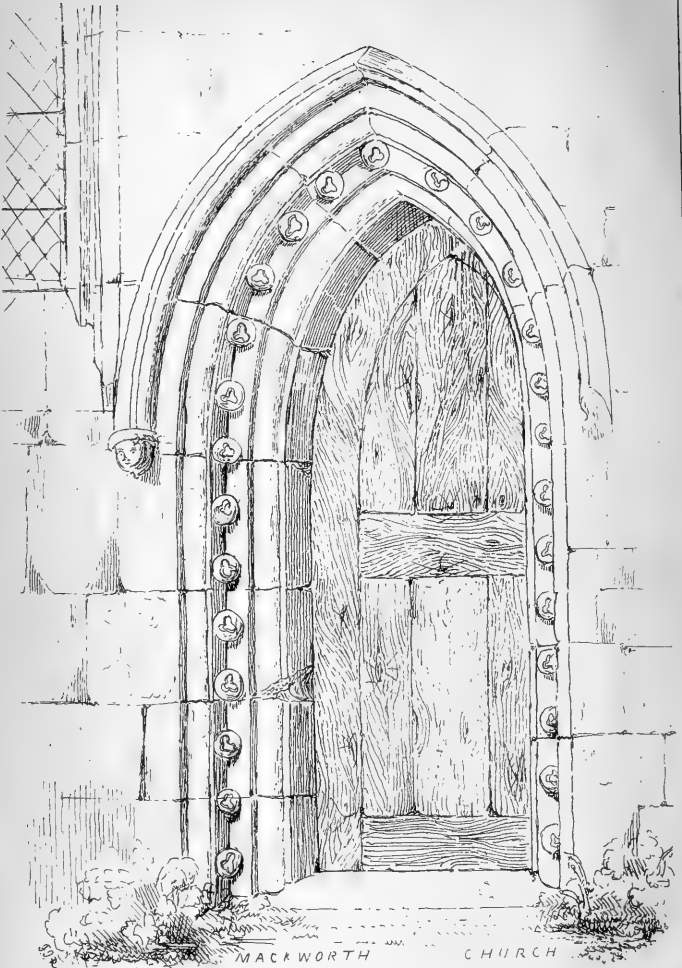
The founder's tomb and piscina in the south aisle were brought to light in 1851 ; most of the projecting mouldings had been roughly cut away to allow of the plastering of the walls. The alabaster slab, now placed under the arch, was found near the east end of this aisle below the flooring. It is sculptured with the head and hands of a priest, the rest of the slab being occupied with an incised cross and inscription, now very imperfect, but sufficient remains to give the date 1409. This tomb is without doubt that of Thomas Touchet, the rector of Mackworth, who died in that year, and was a benefactor of the Priory of King's Mead. He held the rectory from 1381 until the time of his death.

The only other tomb of importance is at the east end of the south aisle, and represents a man dressed in a long cloak with hanging sleeves, and with ruffs round the neck and wrists. On the margin of the tomb is incised—"Here lyeth Edward Mundy Esquire. He dyed June y^e 7, 1607, and of Jane his wife, daughter of William Burnell of Winkbourne Esquire. June y^e 17, 1611."

This Edward Mundy was grandson of Sir John Mundy, to whom Lord John Audley sold the Manors of Mackworth, Markeaton, and Allestree about the year 1516.

Over the porch is a parvise or chamber, approached by a circular staircase in the south-west angle of the church. It, no doubt, was formerly used as a dormitory by the priest or sacristan,





MACKWORTH CHURCH
CHANCEL DOORWAY

who through two cunningly contrived "squints" pierced in different directions through the masonry could see the two altars and watch over the valuables, ring the sanctus bell, or pray toward these altars.

At the renovation of the church, traces of a doorway in the south elevation were seen from the outside in this chamber, and on the parapet were the remains of a brick chimney. The Rev. George Pickering, who was then vicar, explained that he could remember a small house, formerly the vicarage, standing close to the porch, from which there was this entrance into the parvise. The room had been used as one of the chambers of the vicarage, and a fireplace put up in it.

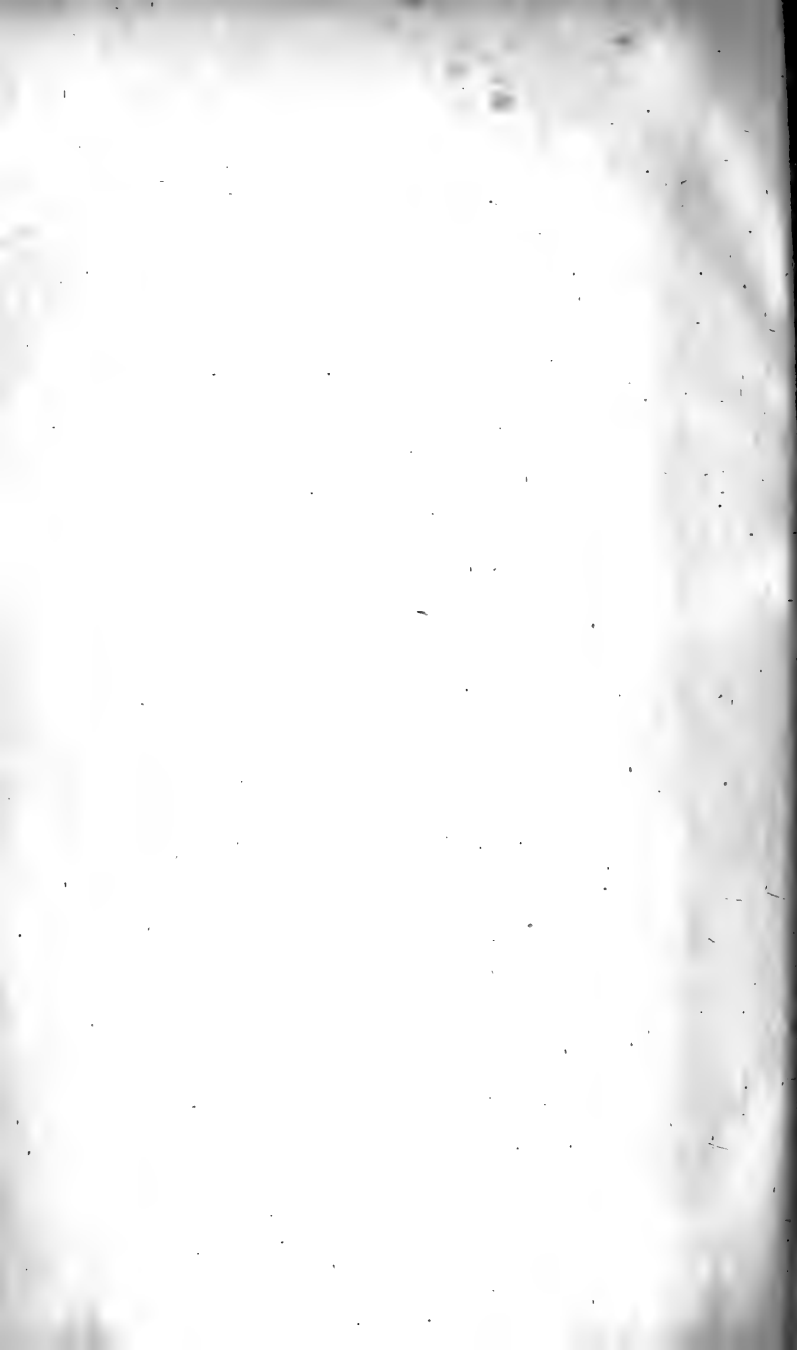
The priest's door into the chancel was renewed at the restoration. It was a good example of early decorated work, with a ball-flower moulding in it; it seems to have been in a bad state of repair. The present stonework is an exact copy of the one removed. I am able to give a sketch of this doorway made previous to its removal.

There are three bells in the tower, inscribed—

1. "God save the King, 1662;" and with the bell mark of George Oldfield.
2. "Jhesus be out speed, 1612;" and the bell mark of Henry Oldfield.
3. "God save his Church, 1616;" and the bell mark of Henry Oldfield.

The earliest registers are dated 1611. "The Register Book of Mackworth bought by Xofer Bludworth and John Crashawe, Churchwardens A.D. 1611. iiij^s."

In this book is a curious license for eating flesh in Lent, 1618. The license was granted at the request of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, on behalf of Mrs. Dorothy Poole, gentlewoman, about the age of four score years, and was granted by Edward Hinchcliffe, clerk.



INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS.

A.

Acouere, Margery de, 94; Robert de, 94
 Agar, Letitia, 153
 Agard, John, 5, 6; Thomas, 6
 Allen, Capt., 57; Robert, 28; Uxor, 27, 29
 Andeton, Wm., 27
 Anderton, Edw., 27; Math, 24
 Andrewes, Geo., 22; Rbt., 27
 Anthony, Mr. W., 161
 Apollo, 90
 Arderne, Willielmus de, 147, 148
 Arkwright, Mr., 172
 Arnefeld, Richard, 28; Tho., 24
 Armstrong, George, 15
 Armitrider, John, 28, 29; Wm., 29
 Ashmore, Adam, 19; Edw., 25
 Ashton, Anthony, 18; Eliz., 22; John, 19; Robert, 18, 21
 Aston, Henrico de, 152
 Atkins, Thomas, 2
 Attelychyate, Cecilia, 152; Henrico, 152
 Audley, Lord John, 176
 Audeley, 2
 Aula, Ricardo de, 154
 Avenel, Robert, 124
 Avenelli, Gervasii, 124; Roberti, 124

B.

Badderley, Wm., 167
 Bagel, Henrico, 151
 Bageschawe, Dionysius, 151; Hugonis, 151; Robertus de, 149; Willielmus de, 149
 Baggaley, Jone, 5; Michael, 5
 Bagshall, Tho., 25
 Bagshaw, Abraham, 25; Adam, 25; Francis, 29; James, 23; Jo., 22; Nicholas, 27; Peter, 25, 27; Phil., 18; Tho., 27
 Bailey, George, 9; Peter, 162
 Baker, Mr., 160; Willielmus, 148
 Bakor, Thomas, 48
 Balgay, Adam, 22; Edm., 18; Henry, 30; Lawrence, 23; Tho., 20
 Bamford, Jo., 25
 Banks, George, 162
 Barber, Rob., 25
 Barbor, Edw., 29; Francis, 28; Geo., 30; Jo., 24; Tho., 30
 Barewe, Avice de, 97; Geoffrey de, 97
 Barfot, Henry, 105
 Barker, Adam, 21; Miss, 161, 162; Rob., 25
 Baron, Roberto, 152
 Barnard, Lyonel, 2
 Barnsley, Mr., 58
 Barrows, Joseph, 23
 Barton, Edm., 21; Edw., 114; Ottiwell, 21; Willielmo de, 151

Basinge, Alice de, 4; John de, 4
 Baslow, Wm., 30
 Basset, John, 104; Ralph, 104; Ricardus, 148
 Bateman, 38, 39
 Bate, Alota, 150
 Batty, John, 27
 Bayley, Mr., 159
 Baynbridge, John, 6
 Beard, Thomas, 148
 Beeby George, 162; John, 162
 Beets, Mr. F., 161
 Belers, Johannes de, 148
 Bell, Johannes, 147; Rev. W. R., 157
 Bennett, Mr., 160, 162; Richard, 28; Philip, 7; Robert, 118, 119; Wm., 114; Jarvis, 115; Ger., 108, 109
 Bennet, Francis, 25; Jo., 18; Richard, 26; Tho., 26; Wm., 26
 Bentele, Henricus de, 149; Johannes de, 149
 Bentleye, Cicely, 99, 106; Gilbert, 99, 106; Wm. de, 99, 106; Henry, 99; Elias, 99
 Beresford, Henry, 61; Maud, 61; Mr. A., 61; Thomas, 128, 129
 Berley, John, 18, 30
 Bernard, John, 6
 Berners, Jo., 111, 112
 Beyleye, Alicie de, 151; Henrico, 152, 153; Robertus de, 148
 Bickley, Mr., 157
 Billeston, Johannes de, 149

- Bingley, Tho., 21
 Birchel, Hugo de, 145
 Bisshop, Rogerus, 148
 Blacwall, Willielmo, 154; Saule de, 154; Cecilia de, 154
 Blackwell, James, 28
 Blackwell, Willielmus, 147
 Blakewelle, Nicholas de, 99
 Blore, Thos., 162; Mrs., 167
 Blounde, Mary, 106; Richard, 106
 Bludworth, Xofer, 177
 Boam, Hugh, 162; Joseph, 162
 Bocking, Jo., 18
 Bockinge, Tho., 19
 Bodlinson, Dionysis, 21
 Bore, Hugh, 28
 Bossley, Mr., 159-161, 165, 166, 168, 172
 Botham, Benj., 162; Christopher, 27; John, 20; Roger, 21
 Bourne, Thos., 162
 Bower, Allen, 22
 Bowman, Charles, 27; Grace, 27; Francis, 27; Robert, 162
 Bowring, Richard, 20
 Bradbury, George, 27; Jno., 162; Wm., 162
 Bradbourne, Godard de, 74
 Bradshaw, Anthony, 47; Samuel, 47
 Bradwall, Geo., 22; Rich., 18; Ro., 23; Tho., 24; Wm., 25
 Bradwell, Jo., 23; Tho., 27
 Bramhall, Wm., 24; Uxor, 27
 Bray, Robert, 18; Tho., 24, 29
 Breilsford, John, 19
 Briddocke, Anne, 18; Francis, 18, 20; Geo., 22
 Bridesbridge, Rogero de, 152
 Bridgeford, Phyllis, 173
 Brightmore, Robert, 21
 Broadhead, Mr., 41
 Brocklehurst, Edw., 27; John, 27
 Bromhead, Hen., 22; Mathew, 23; Tho., 24
 Brook, Joseph, 159; Sir Basil, 58
 Brooke, Howard, 20; Lord, 55
 Brookes, Tho., 29
 Brown, Thos., 166, 171
 Brownell, Geo., 29; Tho., 24
 Brunt, Mr. Jonathan, 162
 Brushfeild, Hen., 21; Tho., 21
 Brussell, Edw., 28
 Buccoke, Steven, 18
 Buckstons, the, 78
 Bucsome, Johannes, 149; Willielmus, 149
 Bullocke, Grace, 19; Humphrey, 20; John, 23
 Burdekin, Jo., 18; Tho., 19
 Burdett, Lady, 60
 Burgmaier, 129
 Burges, Raph, 26
 Burgesse, Wm., 25
 Burgo, Ricardi, 150; Roberti, 150
 Burleye, Sibyl de, 99; William de, 99
 Burnell, William, 176
 Burrowes, Geo., 22; Rbt., 23
 Burton, Edward, 113; Robertus de, 127; Wm., 26
 Busshy, Johannis, 137
 Butila, Matilda de, 100; Ralph, 100
 Buxstones, William de, 94
 Buxton, Miss, 161; Mr. 160, 161, 172
 Byston, Robertus de, 147

 C.
 Cadas, Adam, 149
 Calton, Johannes de, 145, 149; Nicholas de, 148, 152
 Calvoure, Willielmus de, 148
 Carnall, Edw., 26
 Carrington, John, 47; Mr., 159, 160, Mrs., 161
 Cartrom, Agneti, 153
 Case, Jo., 23; Wm., 25
 Cauceis family, 71, 73; Geoffrey de, 74
 Cay, Adam, 148
 Cestrefeuld, Rich. de, 101; Wm. 101
 Chaddeston, Ralph de, 99
 Chalesworth, Gilbert, 22; Wm. 25
 Challoner, Mr., 172
 Chapman, Edw., 28; Geo., 27; Godfrey, 22; John, 24, 28; Nicholas, 21; Rev. Richard, 157, 161, 164; Rich, 30; Wm., 161
 Charlesworth, Wm., 29
 Charles, I., 54, 55, 61; II., 47
 Chatterworth, Emma, 150; Ricardi, 150
 Cheetam, Edw., 28; Raph, 27; Richard, 28
 Cheshire, Francis, 26
 Chester, Robert of, 95; Earl of, 174
 Chesterfield, Philip, First Earl of, 107-119
 Christopher, Wm., 26
 Cirkelangley, Alicia de, 154
 Clarke, Raphe, 109
 Claybon, Geo., 30
 Clayton, Richard, 47
 Clogh, Hugonis del, 152; Johane del, 152; Robertus, 149; Thome del, 149; Willielmo de, 152
 Cloken, Willielmo, 152
 Clowes, Robert, 23
 Clyffe, Jo., 18; Tho., 20
 Coates, Rev. Jas., 171
 Cockayne, Thomas, 47
 Cocus, Ricus, 148
 Coke, Ann, 67; Dorothy, 67, Elizabeth, 67; Geo., 65; John, 60, 63, 66; Mary, 67; Richard, 54, 65; Sir Francis, 55, 56, 60-62, Sir John, 54-56, 60-67; William, 61

Cokeye, Thomas de, 148
 Coles, Messrs., 162
 Coleworth, Philip de, 101
 Colle, 1
 Collier, Richard, 48 ; Tho., 29 ; Wm., 29, 53
 Collyer, Nicholas, 59
 Columbello, Roger, 53
 Congesdon, Nicholas de, 146, 147
 Constantine, 91
 Cook, John, 28 ; Wm., 28
 Cooper, Abraham, 20, 21 ; Geo., 162 ; Raph, 29
 Coppocke, Tho., 29
 Cornere, John de la, 100
 Corney, Richard, 6, 7
 Cotterel, Jacobus, 145
 Cotteril, Josh., 162
 Coudre, Adam de, 94
 Coventr', Simon de, 100
 Cowper, Nicholas, 28 ; Ralph, 23 ; Rbt., 29
 Cox, Rev. Dr., 15, 32, 46, 86, 107, 142, 175, 176 ; Arthur, 31, 32
 Crackele, Nicholas de, 105 ; Wm. de, 105
 Crane, Francis, 6
 Crashawe, John, 177
 Cressy, Ralph de, 103
 Crickleles, Johannes de, 147
 Crokes, Roger, 94, 95
 Cromwell, Richard, 111
 Crooke, Henry, 20
 Crotiat, George, 163
 Cruce, Matilda de, 100 ; Robert de, 100
 Cumbe, Amice de, 94, 95 ; Thomas de, 94, 95
 Cumberbadge, John, 30
 Cundy, 62
 Curzon, Francis, 6-8 ; Henry, 7 ; John, 8 ; Sir John, 5-7
 Curzun, Richard de, 93
 Cutt, Ricardo, 152

D.

Dakin, Matthew, 162
 Damel, John, 104

Daniell, Geo., 19
 Dato, Roberto, 151
 Dawkins, Prof. Boyd, 32, 36, 40
 Dayker, Thoma, 153
 Deakin, Rbt., 25
 Degge, Sir Simon, 50
 Degheely, Rogero, 154
 Demon, Johanne, 153
 Dene, Simon de, 106
 Denman, Dr., 165 ; Jo., 110
 Dernelly, Uxor, 24
 Derwent, Robt., 20 ; Roger, 20 ; Humphrey, 20 ; Wm., 20
 D'Eyncourt, Lord, 59
 Devonshire, Duke of, 161, 171
 Diceto, Ralph de, 122
 Dickens, Mr., 81, 91
 Didsbury, Jno., 21
 Dobbessone, Robertus, 149
 Docking, Ralph, 18 ; Robert, 18
 Dodesone, Radulphi, 149 ; Robertus, 149 ; Thome, 149
 Dolphin, Tho., 24 ; Rbt., 25
 Donam, Ricardi de, 151 ; Roberto de, 151
 Donington, Lord, 132
 Doodin, Geo., 22 ; Jo., 24 ; Tho., 24
 Dore, Tho., 19
 Douche, Hugone, 153
 Doune, Alicie, 152 ; Ricardi, 152
 Dower, Tho., 24
 Downing, John, 22 ; Wm., 25
 Drable, George, 166 ; Jo., 28, 166 ; Tho., 25 ; Wm., 25, 162
 Draper, Jane, 7
 Dun, Hugh de, 103
 Dunchurch, Willielmus de, 148
 Durham, Rbt., 28

E.

Eadon, Mr. J., 157
 Eardsfeild, Tho., 28
 Eare, Thomas, 58

Eccles, Miss, 161
 Edmunds, Favell, 1
 Ednestone, 154
 Edward II., 78 ; III., 76, 79 ; VI., 10
 Effedecote, Matilda de, 104 ; Nicholas de, 104
 Elizabeth, 47, 53, 54
 Elsynge, H., 108
 Elys, Willielmus, 147, 150
 Englefield, Sir Francis, 59
 Essewelle, Isolda de, 105 ; Wm. de, 105
 Evans, 40 ; Richard 113, 114
 Eyre, Andrew, 18 ; Adam, 29 ; Edw., 29 ; Francis, 25 ; Geo., 22 ; Joseph, 30 ; Reignold, 33 ; Robert, 21, 23 ; Tho., 19, 21, 24, 30 ; Wm., 24

F.

Fallynge, Willielmo de, 151
 Fane, Mr. W. D., 54, 55, 132
 Fantem, George, 166
 Farrand, Jno., 162
 Fayrehurst, Geo., 21
 Fentem, Wm., 162
 Ferrers, family, 71 ; John, 8
 Ferrers, Sir Humphrey, 108
 Figoure, Johannes de, 147 ; Thomas, 147
 Fitzherbert, William, 98
 Fletcher, Mr., 161 ; Robert, 47
 Flint, Wm., 110
 Flourbelle, Johannis, 154
 Focour, Petrus, 150
 Foley, Mr., 59
 Foljambe, Bartholomeus, 147, 149 ; Godfridus, 149
 Ford, Margeria del, 150 ; James, 27
 Foster, Mr., 171
 Fouljambe, James, 26 ; Jo., 26 ; Hercules, 26

Fox, Godfrey, 29; Henricus, 148; Johannes, 150; Lawrence, 29; Rogerus, 150; Wm., 25, 150
 Frances, Margery, 5; Henry, 6; William, 5
 Francis, John, 4
 Franks, Mr. Augustus, 86
 Frecheville, Sir Peter, 60
 Freeman, Mr., 69, 120
 Froggatt, Tho., 21
 Frost, Hen., 25; James, 162, 171; John, 26; Mathew, 26; Rich., 23; Wm., 162; Tho., 27
 Fulwood, Christopher, 61, 62, 66; Sir George, 61
 Funesse, Adam, 28; Edw., 27-29; Ellis, 29; Hen., 25-28; Marke, 19, 29; Martin, 23

G.

Gamel, Johanna, 154
 Gardiner, Ambrose, 20
 Gardom, Wm., 159, 161
 Gaunt, John of, 134
 Gauntley, Mr., 161
 Gell, Philip, 163
 George III., 12
 Gernebern, 120
 Gibbons, Matthew, 162
 Gilder, Rev. William, 175
 Gilhort, Chistiana, 154
 Gill, Rbt., 26
 Gillott, Francis, 22
 Gilman, Thomas, 6
 Gladewyn, Ricardus, 148
 Glossop, Edw., 21; Gilderoy, 162; Josh., 162; Mary, 162; Raph, 21
 Godbode, Alicia, 153
 Godmore, Matylda, 153
 Godemon, Cecilia, 151
 Gonshull, Matilda de, 96
 Goodie, Jno., 162; Mrs., 162
 Goodwin, Thos., 162

Gore, Alderman, 55
 Gould, Mr., 160, 161, 166
 Goyt, Mary de, 94; Richard de, 94
 Gozelin, 1
 Gray, Wm. de, 97
 Greaves, John, 161, 166; Mr. Wm., 30, 160, 161, 172
 Greene, Magdalen, 117, 118; Wm., 117, 118
 Greenwell, 40
 Gregory, Robert, 21
 Grene, Johanne del, 151
 Grenesmyth, Roberti, 137
 Grennery, Robertus, 148
 Gretewyke, Adam de, 106; Margery, 106
 Greville, Falke, 55
 Grey, Felicia de, 106; John de, 97
 Griffith, Mr., 162
 Gront, Adam, 18; Edw., 18; Godfrey, 18; Michael, 19; Peter, 30; Rich., 18; Tho., 20
 Grotewick, Adam de, 99; Margaret de, 99
 Grundy, Edm., 26
 Grysley, Tho., 140
 Gylson, Wm., 29
 Gyles, Wm., 115
 Gyneleg, Wm. de, 93

H.

Hague, Mrs. Mary, 158
 Hadfield, Baggot, 22; Hugh, 29; John, 18
 Haigh, Edw., 20; John, 19
 Hall, Anthony, 28; Elizabeth, 4; Henry, 5; Jo., 18, 19, 30; Matthew, 28; Robert, 23-26, 30; Roger, 30; Tho., 18, 24, 30; Wm., 25, 26, 30.
 Hallam, Rob., 28
 Halle, Johannes del, 149, 150; Henrico del, 151
 Hallom, John, 29; Rich., 24; Rob., 23; Tho., 24

Hallome, Adam, 22; Andrew, 22; Gervis, 25; Godfrey, 18, 22; Jo., 23
 Hallowes, Nathaniel, 109, 112
 Halumshire, Ricardus de, 147
 Hambleton, Jo., 23; Hampton, John de, 104
 Hancock, Thos., 162; Hannah, 158
 Hanewrth, Ingelram de, 97
 Hardi, Richard, 104; Hardy, Hen., 28; Rob., 29; Sir Thomas Dufus, 132; Wm., 29, 48
 Hardwick, Earl of, 55; Wm., 162
 Harewood, Ralph de, 75
 Hargreave, Raph, 20
 Harris, Henry, 113, 114
 Harrison, Ellis, 28; Rich., 30; Rbt., 20, 29; Tho., 19
 Hartle, Wm, 25
 Hartley, Geo., 27
 Hartopp, Dame Mary, 6, 7; Sir Thomas, 5-7
 Hartshorne, Mr. Albert, 32, 68, 79, 80, 127; Rev. C. H., 125
 Haselbach, Philippus, 150
 Hassop, Gervasius de, 145
 Hastings, Francis, Lord, 108
 Havering, Simon de, 97
 Hauerehegg, Amora de, 96; Matthew de, 96
 Hawe, Galfridus, 147; Radulphi de, 147; Willielmus, 147
 Hawley, Nicolas, 20
 Hayes, Matilda del, 154
 Hayne, Jo., 46, 52
 Heald, Wm., 21
 Heathcote, Ed., 161, 162; Mr. G., 161, 164; Jo., 18; Mrs., 161; Roger, 18; Tho., 18; Wm., 19
 Heaton, Edw., 27; Tho., 27

Henry III., 93-106, 133;
IV., 134; VI., 9, 128;
VIII., 9, 48, 129
Hedderley, Daniel, 163
Henshall, Jo., 26
Herbergur, William le,
99
Hercy, Elene, 4; John,
4
Herebirbur, Elizabeth
de, 93; Odo de, 93
Hermes, 92
Herthill, Robert de, 124
Herthorn, Alicia, 153
Herthull, Ricardus de,
148
Herynge, Johannis,
147; Rogerus, 147
Heryz, Henry de, 97
Heyelowe, Johannis
del, 150; Henricus,
150
Heymer, Mr. Richard,
172; Mrs., 172
Heywood, Tho., 19
Heyward, Anthony, 29;
Francis, 24; Rob., 23
Hibbert, Anthony, 27;
Nicholas, 28
Hibline, Uxor., 26
Hill, Arthur, 29; Hugh,
22; Michael, 23;
Rbt., 27; Wm., 25
Hinchliffe, Edward, 177
Hispan, Michael del,
97
Hoden, Robert, 7
Hodgson, Rev. F., 171
Hodkinson, Henry, 26;
John, 28; Rob., 28
Holgate, Tho., 27
Holland, Robert de, 133
Holmes, George, 160,
161, 168, 171
Holt, Henry, 18; Luke,
18
Hopa, Robert de, 124
Hope, 154
Hope, Agnete, 152;
Rogero, 152; W. H.
St. John, 120
Hopton, Mary, 5; Ro-
bert, 5
Horderne, Hugo de,
149
Hordinon, Willielmo,
152
Howard, Mr. F., 161

How, Ellis, 19, 20;
Hen., 22; Jo., 23,
25; Edm., 18; Mar-
tin, 23; Roger, 23;
Tho., 24, 25; Wm.,
21, 24
Howe, Agnete, 151;
Tho., 19
Hoyle, Uxor., 21
Hubelyn, Danyel, 147,
154; Ricardo, 153;
Ricardus, 147; Tho-
mas, 147, 153
Hudson, Rev. Moses,
157
Hugill, Wm., 25
Hull, Alanus del, 149;
Ricardus del, 149
Hulle, Nichola del, 152
Hulm, Agnete, 151;
Thoma, 151
Hulme, Peter, 26
Humston, George, 8
Hundinc, 120
Hunt, Raph, 27; Steven,
26; Wm., 26
Hunter, Geo., 22; Wm.,
24, 47
Huntingdon, Lord, 62
Hurlowe, John, 22
Hyde, Jo., 18; Rich.,
30
I.
Iberson, Edw., 30;
Geo., 30
Ides, John, 20
J.
Jackson, Edw., 18;
Richard, 48; Robert,
18; Steven, 24;
Tho., 24; Wm., 24
Jacques, Andrew, 47
James, Christopher, 26;
Raph, 26
Jefferyes, Henry, 26;
Wm., 26
Jewitt, Llewellynn, 40,
82
Jeynson, Arthur, 15
Johnson, Mr. Thos., 161
Jones, Hugh, 163;
Thos., 163
Jowe, Radulphus, 149;
Ricardus, 149

K.

Karl, Thoma, 151
Kerry, Rev. Charles, 1
Keys, Mr., 81, 82, 91,
92
Kindar, Richard, 48
Kirke, Adam, 18, 22
Kitchen, Tho., 27
Kneveton, Johannis de,
147; Robertus de,
147
Knight, John, 6, 7
Kniveton, Baronet, 60
Knot, Symon, 147
Knowles, Wm., 21
Knyveton, Hyde, 96,
106; Mr., 8; Mat-
thew, 106; Sibyl, 96;
Sir Wm., 60
Kyleburne, Emma, 98;
Roger de, 98

L.

Ladior, Mitchell, 6
Lancaster, Earl of, 133
Langeford, Ingel de,
103; Michael, 93;
Nigel de, 93; Wm.,
93
Langford, Mrs., 59
Langley, Rbt., 26
Larch, Johannis, 150;
Radulphus, 150;
Thomas, 150; Will-
lielmus, 150; Williel-
mo, 154
Lee, Agnes, 145; Joan,
55; Sir John, 55
Leech, Jo., 117; John,
27; Rob., 23, 148;
Tho., 27
Leedham, Henry, 162;
James, 162
Lees, Rbt., 27
Leicester, Earl of, 133
Leigh, John, 21
Levinge, Mr., 58;
Timothy, 118;
Thomas, 118
Lewdell, Mrs., 56
Leyr, Nicholas, 149
Lingard, Jo., 23
Lister, Ricardus, 148
Littlewood, Uxor., 28
Litton, Ricardo de, 153
Littone, Ricus de, 149

Longden, Edw., 18, 50 ;
 Ellis, 18 ; George, 20 ;
 Robt., 20 ; Richard,
 27 ; Tho., 19
 Lorimar, Henry, 98
 Lott, Wilhelmo, 151
 Lothbury, Arthur, 109,
 110
 Low, Ellis, 26 ;
 Leonard, 28 ; Peter,
 28 ; Richard, 28
 Lowe, Henry, 47, 50 ;
 Jno., 172 ; Tho., 19
 Luci, Ricardi de, 124 ;
 Reginaldo de, 124
 Ludlam, Christopher, 26
 Lummas, Tho., 28
 Lupus, Hugh, 1

M.

Machin, John, 6
 Mackworth, Emma de,
 1 ; Edith, 1 ; Francis,
 4 ; George, 4 ; Henry
 de, 1, 4, 5 ; John, 2, 3,
 4 ; Sir Thomas, 2-7 ;
 Richard, 4 ; Walter,
 4 ; William de, 1
 Mander, Mr., 160-162,
 171
 Manners, Lady Grace,
 159, 167 ; Sir J., 167
 Mantby, Tho., 29
 Mapleton, Henrico de,
 154
 Marcel, Geoffrey, 94
 Marchington, John, 28
 Marescall, Cicely, 94 ;
 Philip de, 94
 Marketon, Henricus de,
 147
 Marshall, Edw., 22 ;
 Ellis, 19, 25 ; Francis,
 25 ; Adam, 22 ; God-
 frey, 22 ; Humphrey,
 22 ; Lawrence, 23 ;
 Miles, 24 ; Rbt., 23 ;
 Tho., 24, 27
 Martyn, Thomas, 149
 Maseland, Richard, 21
 Mason, Robertus le, 150
 Massey, Mr., 156
 Matthews, Mrs., 161
 Mears, Thos., & Co., 164
 Megeson, Henrie, 148 ;
 Thomas, 148

Meg, Widdow, 19
 Mellor, Jno., 163 ; Ellis,
 22 ; Raph, 20 ; Robert,
 108, 109
 Merry, John, 57, 58 ;
 Sir Henry, 57-59
 Merssinton, Roger de,
 93
 Meynell, Godfrey, F.,
 107
 Micocke, Tho., 27
 Middleton, James, 23
 Midleton, Ellis, 22 ;
 Jo., 23 ; Humphrey,
 22 ; Martin, 23 ;
 Richard, 20, 23 ;
 Robert, 20, 23, 24 ;
 Wm., 24
 Midward, Richard, 23
 Millers, Capt., 115
 Millor, Henrico, 153
 Mills, Willielmus Chete-
 ham, 148
 Millward, Henry, 161
 Mitchell, Robert, 6
 Molendarius, Thomas,
 148
 Molins, Wm., 112, 116
 Moniash, Henricus de,
 147 ; Symonis de, 147
 Monk, Gen., 111
 Monks, Rev. Mr., 159
 Moore, Ric., 110-112,
 116 ; Alicia, 154
 Montford, Simon de, 133
 Moreton, Sir Albert, 55
 Morewoods, the, 161
 Morins, Richard de, 74
 Morten, Edw., 18 ; Ellis,
 22 ; Geo., 22 ; God-
 frey, 22, Jo., 23, 30 ;
 Raph, 30 ; Robt., 26,
 30 ; Thos., 19, 24, 25 ;
 Wm., 19
 Motte, Galfrido, 154
 Motterham, Isaac, 166
 Mottram, Mr., 81, 89,
 90, 92
 Moyer, Sam., 111
 Mundy, Edw., 46, 48,
 50-53, 176 ; Gilbert,
 47, 50-52 ; Francis,
 49-51, 177 ; John, 48-
 52, 176 ; Jane, 176 ;
 Wm., 49, 50
 Mundys, the, 175
 Musard, Ralph, 101
 Mylers, Gilbert de, 106

N.

Naden, Tho., 27
 Naylor, Henry, 162
 Neat, Thos., 163
 Needham, Geo., 27 ;
 Mr., 16
 Neighbour, Tho., 110
 Newbon, Edw., 18
 Nelson, Wm., 24
 Newcastle, Lord, 61
 Newton, George, 162 ;
 Isaac, 162 ; Robert,
 47
 Nickson, Edw., 27
 Norman, John, 2
 North, John, 109, 110
 Northbur', Ellen, 98 ;
 Henry, 102 ; Robert,
 102 ; William de, 98,
 101, 102
 Note, Willielmus, 147
 Noton, Jno., 162
 Nowell, Jo., 24

O.

Offerton, Rob., 23
 Offidecote, Robert de,
 106
 Ogden, Jo., 23
 Ogton, Henry, 147
 Okeover, Humphrey,
 61 ; Rowland, 47, 50
 Oldfield, Ellis, 29 ; Edw.,
 29 ; Wm., 26
 Oldfield, George, 177 ;
 Henry, 177
 Oliver, Anthony, 21 ;
 Robert, 28
 Ouram, Henry de, 103 ;
 Joan, 103
 Outram, Tho., 21
 Overton, John, 29
 Oxeton, Adam de, 104 ;
 Amice de, 104
 Oyle, Roesia de, 100

P.

Packington, Thomas,
 113, 114
 Paddel, Philippus de,
 150 ; Ricardi, 150 ;
 Robertus, 151 ; Hen-
 rico de, 153, 154
 Paddelle, Henricus de,
 148, 149

Padley, Adam, 22;
Edward, 25; Tho.,
24
Packington, Ann, 108;
Sir John, 108
Palfreyman, Rob., 23;
Tho., 29
Paramore, Jo., 18;
Ralph, 19; Tho., 19
Parfey, Henry, 104
Pargeter, Wm., 114
Paris, Matthew, 122
Park, Edward de la, 3
Parker, Joseph, 47, 50
Parme, Roberts, 154
Parmenter, Ingred, 105;
Thomas le, 105
Paryter, Wm., 113
Pearson, Jo., 29;
Richard, 118
Peate, Thomas, 49
Peccth, Richard, 105
Pedley, Jo., 26
Pennington, Mr. Rooke,
35
Pere, Willielmo, 153
Perne, Rudulpho, 153
Peters, 7
Peverel, Wm., 16, 120-
122, 126
Philippa, 76
Pickering, Rev. George,
177
Pickford, Jasper, 28
Picot, Peter, 106
Pidcock, Mr., 158; Mrs.
158
Pigtor, Ricardus de, 148
Pillesley, Robert, 106;
Wm., 106
Pim, John, 109
Pite, William, 101
Pitt-Rivers, Gen., 42
Plattes, Jo., 18, 30;
Tho., 27
Pleasley, Serlo de, 124
Pleseleia, Serlonis de,
124
Plumbario, Petro, 152
Poole, Mrs. Dorothy,
177
Pope, Mr., 166
Porter, George, 47
Pott, Reynold, 28;
Wm., 28
Potter, Mr. Joseph, 168;
Ricardus, 147
Powell, John, 55

Powtrell, 56
Poynton, Edw., 28;
Ellis, 29; Hercules,
28; John, 28; Alicia
de, 154
Prestclif, 154
Prez, John de, 97
Provost, Ricardo, 154
Punshaby, Thos., 162
Pygoth, Alice, 95;
Wm., 95
Pym, Joseph, 118
Pymme, John, 110.

Q.

Quimby, 24

R.

Ragg, Richard, 23;
William, 175
Raine, Rev. Canon, 86
Rains, Mr., 31, 36, 41
Ramesbeye, Alexander
de, 96
Rawson, Mr., 161
Rayner, Gervas, 47, 50
Readinge, Mr., 112
Rede, Johanna de, 153
Redfearn, Jno., 158;
Rbt., 28; Richard,
162; Wm., 25
Remus, 91
Renshaw, Mr. Jno.,
161
Revell, Richard, 61
Richardson, Jno., 159
Richmond, Earl of, 134
Riddiard, Miss, 162;
Wm., 163
Roberts, George, 162;
Matthew, 166; Wm.,
162
Robinson, Anthony, 20;
Abraham, 21; Ed-
ward, 26; Francis,
25; Mr., 157; Nicho-
las, 26; Rich., 25;
Rob., 20; Thomas,
21, 26; Wm., 26;
Mr. F. J., 8, 130,
174
Robyn, Roberto, 151
Rodeyerd, Johannes de,
148

Roe, Alice, 161; F.,
161, 166; J., 161, 166;
Richard, 161, 162;
Samuel, 157-160
Rogers, Tho., 29
Rokeby, Grace, 4;
Ralph, 4
Rokele, Emma de, 104;
John de, 104
Romulus, 91
Rose, Henry, 18;
Willielmus, 147, 149
Rotouarius, Johannes le,
149
Roukesworthe, Adam de,
95; Hugh de, 95
Roulesley, Alota de, 153
Rowland, Robert, 47
Royden, James, 26
Royle, Richard, 28
Rudde, Willielmi, 141
Ruddyard, Thomas, 47,
50
Rushworth, 55
Russell, Ja., 110, 116
Rutland, Duke of, 158,
161, 167, 171
Ryley, Richard, 108, 109

S.

Sadler, Sir Ralph, 8;
Wm., 49
Sanderson, Martin, 19;
Tho., 19
Sarnar, Willielmi, 147
Sarrazin, Margaret, 102;
Roger, 102
Saunders, Dorothy, 61;
Francis, 61
Savage, Geo., 114
Savile, Ellis, 29; Gerun-
dine, 29; Jo., 29
Saxton, Philip Roe, 162
Scarsdale, Lord, 5, 8, 31
Schore, Henrico, 151
Scitwell, Christopher, 30
Scobill, Hen., 110
Scott, Sir Walter, 120
Scropstake, Richard, 5
Scudmore, Arthur, 26
Selclough, Henricus, 147
Sellers, Joseph, 162
Shakelcros, Benedictus
de, 150
Shalcrosse, John, 27, 28
Sharp, Henry, 96
Sharshall, Wm., 26

- Shaw, Matthias, 162 ;
 Wm., 27
 Shepherd, John, 7
 Sherrard, Ann, 4 ;
 Geoffrey, 4
 Shirley, Sir Henry, 58,
 59
 Shirleye, Henrico de,
 152
 Shirwod, Petro de, 151
 Short, Thos., 162
 Shortehaseles, John de,
 100
 Simpson, Robert, 161 ;
 Samuel, 161
 Sitton, Radulpho, 152
 Sitwell, George, 5
 Siward, Earl, 1
 Skinner, Rbt., 20
 Slack, Edw., 21, 22
 Slacke, Adam, 22 ; Geo.,
 22 ; Henry, 22 ; John,
 18 ; Tho., 19, 24
 Slater, Hen., 28 ; John, 29
 Smallwood, Mr. W., 161
 Smalley, Edward, 6
 Smith, Andrew, 22 ;
 Jno., 162 ; Rev. J.,
 157 ; Saml., 159, 162 ;
 Wm., 25, 158, 162,
 166
 Smithe, Humphrey, 20
 Smyth, Matthew, 47, 50 ;
 Roger, 23 ; Rowland,
 28 ; Sir Francis, 59
 Soresby, James, 26
 Spanne, Agnes de la,
 102 ; Ralph de la, 102
 Spencer, John, 47 ;
 Agreete de, 154
 Speyar, Jo., 18
 Squire, Richard, 47
 Stabington, William de,
 96
 Stacy, Hawisia de, 153 ;
 Alicia, 153
 Stafford, John, 18
 Stainer, Thomas le, 148
 Stainforth, George, 158
 Staley, Nicholas, 19 ;
 Tho., 27
 Stanedon, Nicholas de,
 147, 153
 Staniforth, 8, 159
 Stanhope, Alexander,
 112-114 ; Earl, 112 ;
 Sir Philip, 107
 Staunton, Thome, 140
 Steedman, 58
 Stevenson, Sally, 165 ;
 Tho., 19
 Steyneby, Jocelin de, 96 ;
 William de, 96
 Stoke, Nicholas, 150
 Stone, John, 26
 Stonne, Elena, 151 ;
 Johanne, 154 ; Letitia,
 150, 153 ; Ricardi, 151
 Stradeley, Hugo de, 150
 Stretton, Matilda, 106 ;
 Robert de, 106
 Strutt, Matthew, 160,
 161, 164 ; Robert, 161
 Sumerville, Lucy de, 96 ;
 Roger de, 96
 Swaine, Robert, 109,
 110, 113, 115
 Swindell, Ashwood, 162 ;
 Jno., 162
 Swinscow, Jo., 23
 Sydebothom, Roberto
 de, 153
 Sykes, Nicolas, 23
 Synderland, Ellis, 22
 *
 T.
 Tailleur, Ricardus le,
 145, 148
 Tailloer, Roberti le,
 150, 151 ; Willielmus,
 150
 Tamworthy, Mrs., 57
 Tarrant, Jo., 159
 Taylor, Hugh, 22 ; John,
 163 ; Joseph, 6 ; Tho.,
 20 ; Will, 21
 Teband, Cicely, 100 ;
 Nicholas, 100 ;
 Richard, 100
 Terminusius, 92
 Thomason, Anthony, 20
 Thornbull, Elya de, 151
 Thornehill, Adam, 22
 Thornhill, Jo., 30 ;
 Matthew, 23 ; Tho.,
 19, 20
 Thorpe, Jno., 173
 Tikhall, Emma de,
 93
 Timperley, Tho., 29
 Tomlinson, George, 26
 Touchet family, 2, 3 ;
 Matthew, 174 ; Robert,
 174 ; Simon, 174 ;
 Thomas, 174, 176
 Towning, Raph, 25
 Trentham, Sir Thomas,
 59
 Tricket, Hen., 22 ;
 Lawrence, 19, 30 ;
 Mary, 18 ; Tho., 19, 30
 Trout, George, 25
 Trowell, Robert, 118
 Tuchet, Thomas, 102
 Tunston, Hugo de, 148
 Turner, John, 7
 Turnnocke, Edw., 27
 Twigge, Jno., 158
 Tydeswell, Amice de,
 103 ; Hugh de, 103 ;
 Thomas de, 103
 Tyston, Robert de, 106 ;
 Wm. de, 106
 U.
 Urdest, Ricardus de,
 149 ; Thomas de, 149
 V.
 Vane, Sir Harry, 55
 Vause, Lord, 56 ; Mrs.,
 56
 Venur, Peter le, 103
 Venus, 90
 Vernun, Richard de, 100
 Vicarius, Thomas, 149
 Victory, 91
 Vucher, Thomas, 148
 Vulcan, 91
 W.
 Waddy, Hugh, 25
 Wagstaff, 7
 Wake, Nicholas, 101
 Walkare, Hugone de,
 152
 Walker, Robert, 5
 Walthall, Rev. Peter,
 158, 161
 Ward, Abram, 30 ;
 Gilbert, 62 ; John, 30-
 32, 81 ; Samuel, 53 ;
 Wm., 27
 Wardel, Johanni de, 154
 Wardelowe, Henricus,
 150 ; Johannes de,
 149 ; Nicholas, 149 ;
 Radulphus de, 149 ;
 Ricardi, 149
 Wareyn, Robertus, 150

- Warner, Johanni, 135
 Warrington, Tho., 21
 Washere, Eustacia de, 151; Henrici de, 152
 Waterfall, Wm., 162
 Waterhouse, Joseph, 166
 Watson, Henry, 173; Samuel, 160; White, 157, 160, 161, 166, 167, 173
 Webbe, Thomas, 149
 Wells, Humphrey, 21; Will, 21
 Wendlesleg', Galiena, 94; Nicholas de, 94
 Wentworth, Mrs., 30
 Wetton, Thomas, 47
 Wheston, Willielmo de, 152
 White, Abraham, 26; Jo., 25, 26; Mr. Wm., 162
 Whitehead, Geo., 28
 Whyteneye, Walter de, 104
 Wibbersley, Tho., 27
 Wildgoose, Benj., 162; George, 103; Sarah, 102; Wm., 163
 Wilkinson, Edward, 6
 Willes, Professor, 68; Wm., 19
 William III., 112
 William the Conqueror, 120, 121
 Williams, Michael, 161, 163, 167; Mr., 81-85, 88, 92, 108, 109
 Wilson, Adam, 27, 28; Edm., 20; Geo., 20, 22; Joseph, 21, 23, 27, 162, Robt., 27; Thomas, 47; Wm., 24
 Winslow, Edw., 110-112, 116
 Woderove, Gervasius, 149; Nicholas, 149
 Wood, Anthony, 20; Eliz., 22; Geo., 28; John, 23; Tho., 20, 29
 Woodriffe, Ellis, 27; Geo., 27; Mark, 23; Tho., 19
 Woodward, Mr., 159
 Worrall, Anthony, 25, 30; Wm., 25
 Worsley, Geo., 22
 Worth, Rogerus, 158
 Wotton, Thomas Lord, 116
 Wright, Adam, 22; Edw., 22; Hugh, 6; Jo., 23; Robert, 159
 Wryght, Henrico, 136; Willielmo, 141
 Wyatt, Mr. Lewis, 168
 Wydington, Simon de, 101
 Wylcockson, Edward, 6
 Wyld, Edw., 27; John, 22
 Wyne, Johannes le, 148; Roberti le, 148
 Wynefeud, William de, 98

Y.

- Yates, Rachel, 163
 Yellott, Edw., 29; Jane, 19; Jo., 23; Ottiwell, 20; Tho., 19, 20

INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES.

A.

Abbeneye, 149
 Abney, 25
 Agincourt, 128
 Aldeport, 146
 Alkanton, 57
 Allestree, 1, 46-53, 174, 176
 Alsop-in-the-Dale, 61
 Appletree, 56-58
 Ashbourn, 79, 128
 Ashby Fallows, 59
 Ashe, 4
 Ashford, 168, 173
 Assyria, 41
 Aston, 19, 94, 95
 Auriguac, 43
 Aysford, 146, 147, 150

B.

Bakewell, 157-173
 Barleburg, 96
 Barnack, 71
 Barnard's Inn, 2
 Barton, 58
 Barton Blount, 59
 Barton Lazar, 5, 6
 Baslow, 145, 146, 153, 157, 165-168
 Bastow, 152
 Banquell, 146-151, 155, 156
 Bedford, 71
 Beeley, 168
 Beleye, 146, 148, 151, 153
 Belvoir, 60
 Benetleye, 99
 Bentleg, 97
 Bentley, 127, 128, 154
 Beriston, 29
 Birchenfeldt, 147
 Birchills, 162

Birichwode, 98
 Blakewelle, 99
 Bobenhall, 146, 148, 152
 Bolsover, 123, 124
 Boscinton, 102
 Bothales, 148
 Bradbourne, 68-80
 Bradells, 106
 Bradeston, 4
 Bradwall, 22
 Brassington Moor, 31
 Bretby, 107, 109, 114
 Brewode, 97
 Brimigton, 101
 Breydeshal, 103
 Bristol, 65, 132
 Brisselcote, 57
 Brookhill, 61
 Brough, 20, 142
 Burgh, 146, 150
 Buryash, 106
 Buxton, 42, 148, 168
 Bygrave, 65

C.

Caernarvon Castle, 79
 Calvoure, 146, 147
 Cambridge, 55, 63, 65
 Carlisle, 132
 Castle Gresley, 57
 Castleton, 16, 34-36, 165
 Castor, 83
 Capelle del Frith, 149, 155
 Cestrefeud, 101, 103, 104
 Chaddesden, 99
 Chapel-en-le-Frith, 34
 Chatterworth, 146-149, 154, 155
 Charnwood Forest, 58

Chelmerton, 154
 Chelmorton, 168
 Chelmdon, 145, 146, 148, 151
 Chester, 174
 Chesterfield, 60, 119, 128, 158, 166
 Clapham, 71
 Congsburgh, 146
 Conkesburgh, 148, 155, 156
 Coplow Dale, 29
 Cotegrave, 98
 Coventry, 74, 97, 100
 Cranbourne Chase, 42
 Cresswell, 42
 Cubly, 108, 109

D.

Darley, 174, 175, 176
 Darley Hall, 53
 Darlington, 157
 Daurfort, 60
 Depindon, 93
 Derby, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 46, 47, 60, 61, 98-103, 108, 111-119, 165, 166
 Derbyshire, 16, 47, 53-62, 79, 89, 107-121, 126, 131, 141, 157
 Derventio, 81, 90, 92
 Devil's Hole, 121
 Dodder Hill, 114
 Draycott, 109, 118
 Droitwich, 113
 Duffeld, 152
 Duffend, 98, 104, 136
 Duneston, 101
 Dunstable, 74, 75
 Durham, 40
 Dyfford, 154

E.

Ednesone, 145
 Egypt, 41
 Ekenton, 95
 Empingham, 2, 4, 5
 England, 15, 42, 44, 69,
 143
 Etwall, 59
 Europe, 44
 Eyam, 165, 172

F.

Fayrefield, 30
 Feirfield, 145, 146, 148,
 151-156
 Fennibenetlegh, 104
 Fenny Bentley, 61, 127-
 131
 Fernilee, 150
 France, 43, 44
 Fisherton, 40
 Froggatt, 148

G.

Garlick Hyth, 61
 Grange, 25
 Greenlow, 25
 Grene, 94
 Grenlowe, 145
 Gretford, 5
 Gresley, 56-60, 137
 Grove, 4
 Gyneleg, 93

H.

Haddon, 120, 145, 146,
 154
 Haddon Fields, 38, 89
 Hadesfeld, 95
 Hampton, 111
 Harrowden, 56
 Haselbach, 151, 152,
 155
 Haselsted, 146
 Hassop, 58, 59, 147,
 152, 153
 Haslebadge, 29
 Hanereshegg, 96
 Heanor, 173
 Hedleston Hall, 58
 Herdwik, 96
 Hereford, 65
 Herteshorn, 100
 Herthull, 145, 148, 151

Hertfordshire, 65
 Heyelowe, 150
 High Lowe, 21
 Hilton, 109
 Hoclowes, 147
 Holborn, 2
 Holme, 142
 Holme Hall, 158
 Hopton, 163
 Hope, 15-30, 53, 121,
 142, 149, 153-156
 Horsley, 109, 113
 Hulme, 101, 150
 Hucklow, Great, 27
 Hucklow, Little, 28
 Huntingdon, 16

I.

Ilam, 42
 Ireland, 42

K.

Karebrok, 135
 Kedleston, 6, 7
 Kent's Cavern, 36
 King's Mead, Priory of,
 176
 Kirkhead, 42
 Kirk Langley, 2
 Kniveton, 1

L.

Laithkirk, 157
 Lancaster, 132, 134
 Langeford, 103
 Leicestershire, 5, 6, 58-
 60, 116
 Lenton, 101
 Lenton Priory, 16
 Lichfield, 15, 97, 100,
 107, 114, 130, 142-
 156
 Lincoln, 2, 94-96, 104,
 105
 Litchurch, 56
 Little Chester, 9-14, 81-
 92
 Litton, 147, 149
 Liverpool, 171
 London, 5, 6, 55, 57, 60,
 61, 85, 111, 162
 Longcliffe, 31-45
 Long Eaton, 117
 Longeford, 97
 Longlow, 38,

Longsdon, 153
 Longston, 145-148, 155,
 165, 168

M.

Mackworth, 1-8, 46, 47,
 51, 102, 174, 177
 Mam Tor, 121
 Manchester, 160
 Mansfield, 167
 Mapelton, 153
 Markeaton, 1-7, 46-48,
 51, 174, 176, 177
 Marteton, 152
 Marton, 47, 51
 Marston Moor, 79
 Medwe, 100
 Melbourne, 54-67, 132-
 141
 Melton, 94
 Mercaston, 8
 Messinton, 97
 Meynell Langley, 107
 Middleton, 149, 150
 Mileburne, 132
 Minninglow, 43
 Moniash, 146, 147, 150,
 152, 156, 168
 Morleston, 56
 Mornesale, 146, 147,
 154
 Mulneton, 150

N.

Nassington Dean, 2
 Neither Ashop, 30
 Nether Haddon, 148,
 151, 156
 Newland, 130
 Newebold, 101
 Normanton, 4-6
 Northamptonshire, 61,
 83, 131
 Northbury, 98, 102
 Norton Woodseats, 161
 Nottingham, 120-124,
 133, 172
 Nottinghamshire, 4, 61,
 118, 120

O.

Offerton, 21, 150, 151
 Offidecote, 106
 Onash, 145
 Oneston, 95

Over Haddon, 148, 155
Over Thurstaston, 58

P.

Paddel, 150, 154
Padley, 21
Paris, 65
Parwich, 94
Peak, Castle of the, 120-126
Peak Cavern, 34
Peak Forest, 34
Pechefers, 126
Pembroke, 43
Perthi-chwaren, 43
Peterborough, 73
Peuerwyz, 94
Pindale End, 19
Poitiers, 3
Pontefract, 133
Poole's Hole, 42
Presteclyft, 148, 152
Presteign, 55

R.

Rains Cave, 31-45
Redesleye, 93
Renishaw, 5
Repton, 56, 57
Risley, 4
Rochester, 73
Rome, 14
Rossinton, 98
Rowsley, 142, 146, 147
Rowsley, Great, 167
Rutland, 4, 6

S.

Salisbury, 40
Sandiacre, 4
Sapecoat, 104
Saundiacre, 97

Sawcy Hill, 49, 50
Sawley, 109, 112, 116, 117
Scotland, 42
Settle, 42
Shalcrosse, 27
Shankton, 61
Shatton, 20, 150
Sheladon, 153
Sheldon, 158
Shelford, 107
Sheffield, 38, 39, 157, 163, 171, 173
Shrewsbury, 89
Shropshire, 58, 83
Somerset, 5
Spain, 44, 112
Spondon, 4
Staffordshire, 42
Stanedon, 152
Stanleye, 101
Stanley Grange, 56
Standon, 100
Stanton-by-Dale, 4
Sterndale, 162
Stewkley, 71
Steynesby, 106
St. Ives, 16
Stcke, 146, 150
Stockingcote, 172
Stooke, 21

T.

Taddington, 168
Tadinton, 145, 146, 148-152, 154, 156
Thornhill, 20
Thornhull, 150
Thrapstone, 120
Tickenhall, 89
Ticknall, 62
Tideswell, 104, 142, 148-150, 172

Torquay, 36
Tottenham, 55
Trusley, 55, 56, 60, 63
Tunsted, 149
Tutbury, 4, 8, 60
Tybeshelf, 97
Tykenhall, 93, 105

U.

Uriconium, 89

W.

Wardelowe, 150
Wardlow, 26
Warwick, 106
Wellingborough, 60
West Broughton, 57
West Hallam, 56
Westminster, 55, 93-97, 103-106
Westwood, 108
Wheston, 149, 152
Whetston, 104
Wiltshire, 42
Windemill House, 28
Winyates, the, 5
Winkbourne, 176
Witham, 5
Wodethorpe, 106
Worcestershire, 109, 113, 114
Woodland, 29
Wydington, 101
Wynesleye, 99

Y.

York, 103
Yorkshire, 40, 172



27 MAY 1935





27 MAY 1935

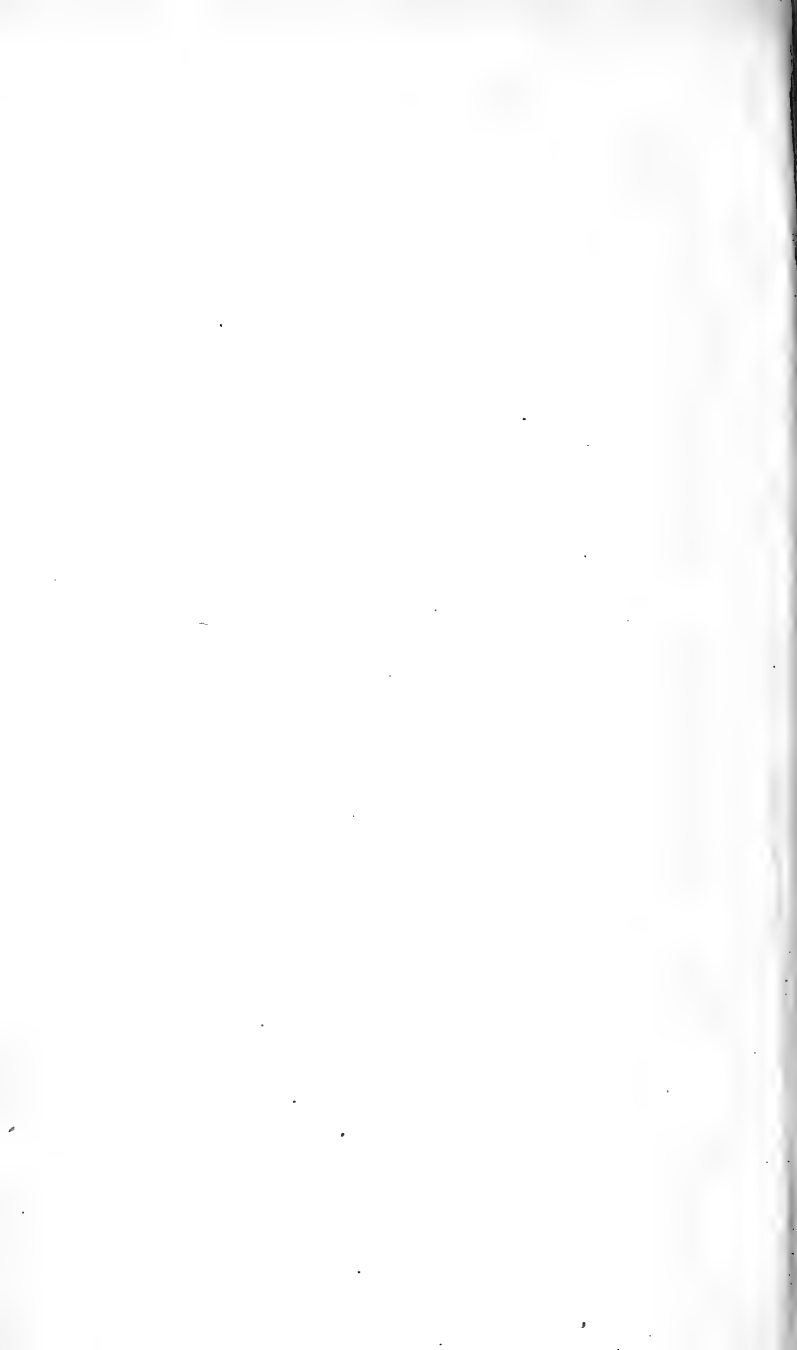
VOL. XII.

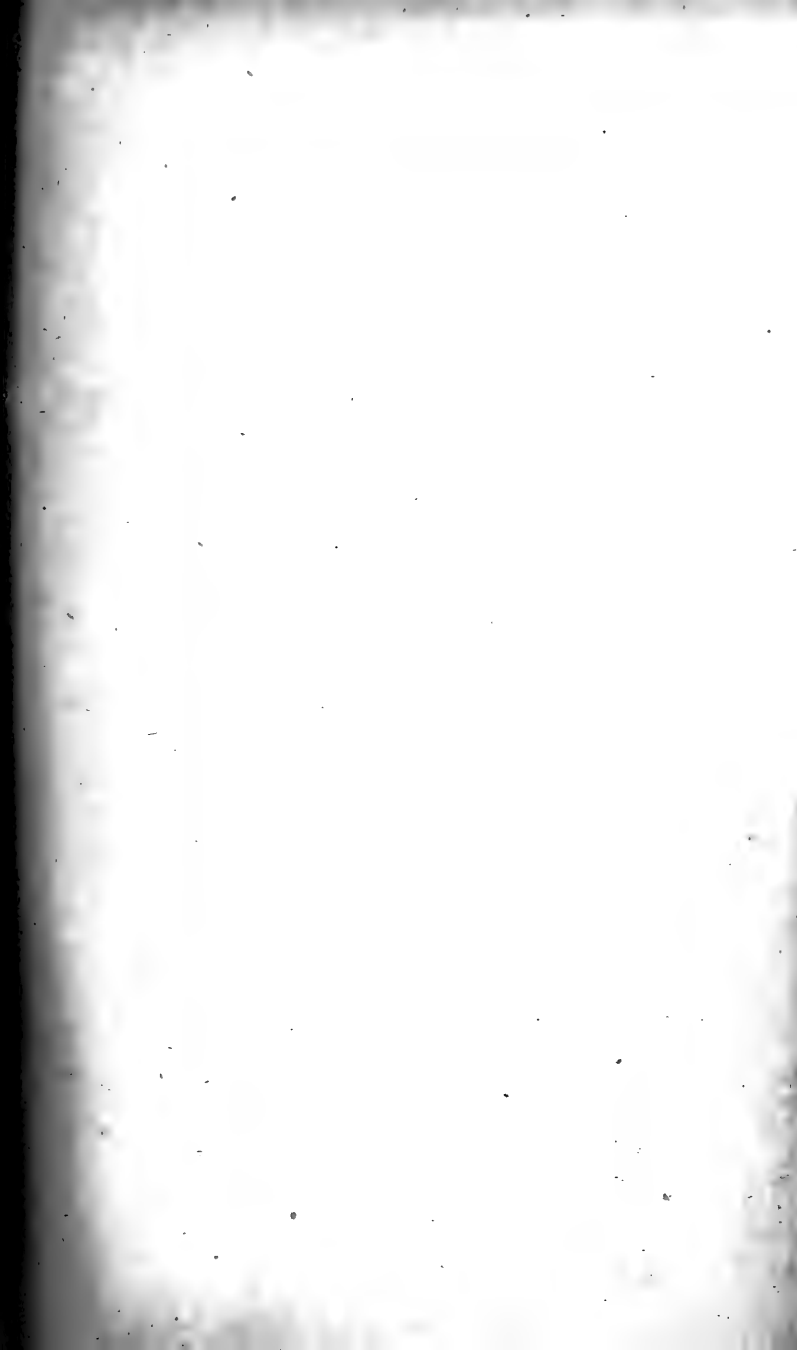
1890.

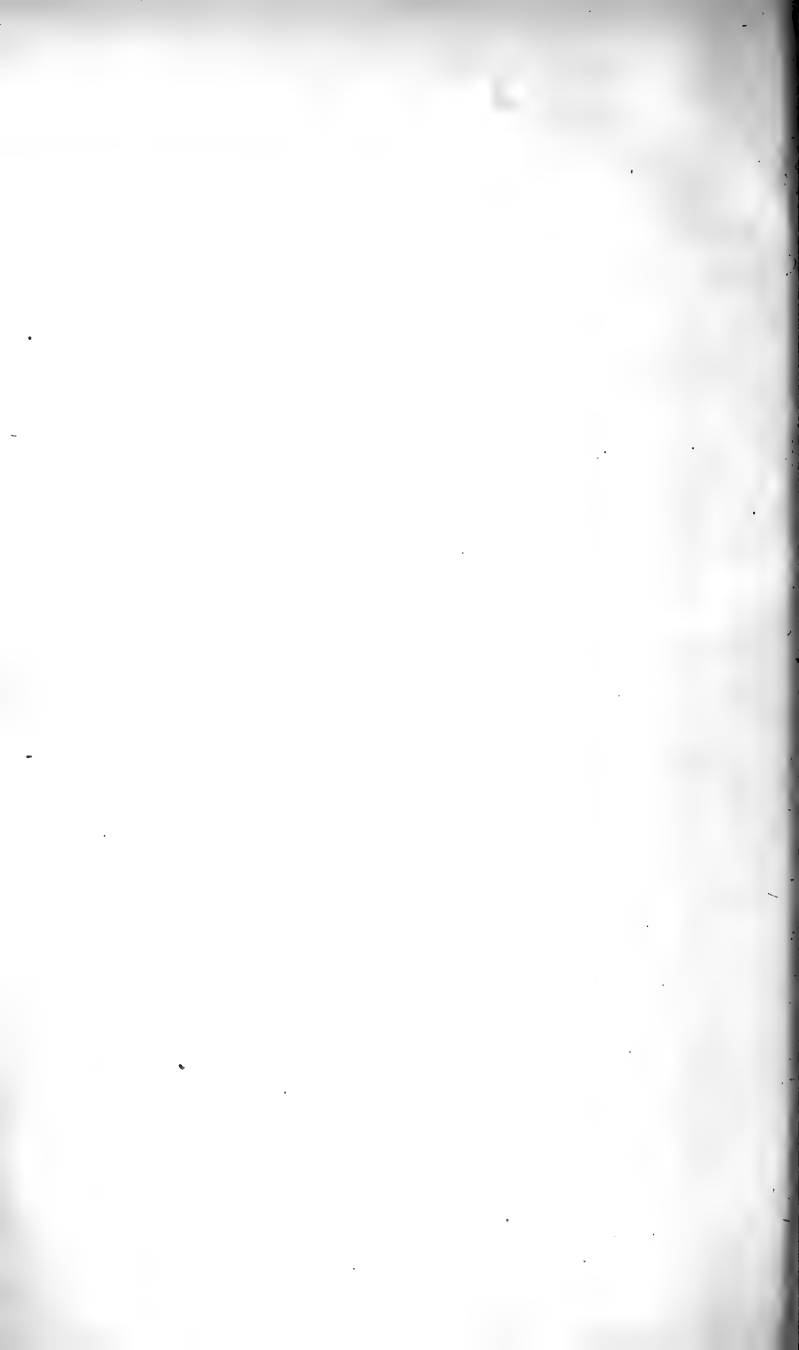
JOURNAL
OF THE
D **ERBYSHIRE**
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY.



LONDON:
 BEMROSE & SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY;
 AND DERBY.







DERBYSHIRE RECORD SERIES,

*In connection with the Derbyshire Archæological Society
and the British Record Society, and*

TO BE EDITED BY

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.,

Author of "How to write the History of a Family."

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10/6.

THE Council of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY desire to remind members of this Society of their recent proposal for a special RECORD SERIES relating to Derbyshire. The Council feel strongly that Derbyshire ought not to be behind other counties in printing clues to its records, and they therefore wish to urge members to send in their names as Subscribers without delay, so that the series may be at once proceeded with. The series will be commenced as soon as 150 names are received.

ARTHUR COX,

HON. SEC.

MILL HILL, DERBY.

PROPOSED ISSUES.

I.—Lichfield Wills and Administrations—1510 to 1652.

These include the whole of Derbyshire.

II.—Fees and Fines. Henry VII., 1485 to 1509.

III.—Inquisitiones post mortem. Stuart period, 1603 to 1645. And if sufficient support be accorded,

IV.—Miscellanea.

[P. T. O.]

FORM OF ORDER.

The Derbyshire Record Series.

In connection with the Derbyshire Archaeological Society.

EDITOR: W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

MR. C. J. CLARK, *Publisher,*

4, *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.*

*Please enter my name as an Annual Subscriber to the
DERBYSHIRE RECORD SERIES, to be issued quarterly. Sub-
scription Half-a-Guinea, post free.*

Yours truly,

Signature

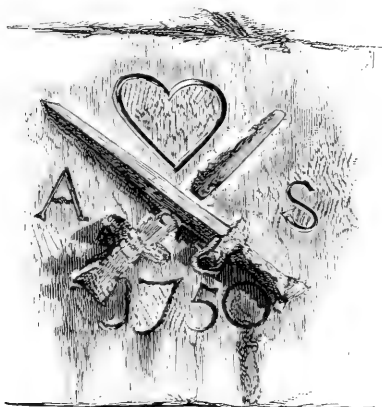
Address

Date 189

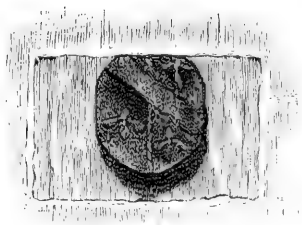
N.B.—Non-subscribers will only be supplied with the volumes, when complete, at a considerably enhanced price.

Should the number of Annual Subscribers exceed 300, four extra sheets, *i.e.*, 64 pages, will be given yearly without any additional charge.





CARVED STONE FROM THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, Belper.



ARMORIAL STONE TAKEN FROM THE OLD BRIDGE, Belper.

JOURNAL
OF THE
DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

VOL. XII.

FEBRUARY, 1890.

London :
BEMROSE AND SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY ;
AND DERBY.



CONTENTS.

LIST OF OFFICERS	- - - - -	PAGE
RULES	- - - - -	v
LIST OF MEMBERS	- - - - -	vii
SECRETARY'S REPORT	- - - - -	x
BALANCE SHEET	- - - - -	xix

SOME NOTES ON OLD BELPER AND OLD BELPER BOOKS.		
BY T. R. DERRY	- - - - -	I
A CALENDAR OF THE FINES FOR THE COUNTY OF DERBY FROM THEIR COMMENCEMENT IN THE REIGN OF RICHARD I.		
BY MESSRS. HARDY AND PAGE	- - - - -	23
BECKET'S WELL, DERBY.		
BY GEORGE BAILEY	- - - - -	43
ON SOME CONTORTED STRATA IN THE YOREDALE ROCKS NEAR ASHOVER.		
BY JOHN WARD	- - - - -	54
BELPER REGIMENT—GRENADIERS.		
BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.	- - - - -	58
ON SOME DIGGINGS NEAR BRASSINGTON, DERBYSHIRE.		
BY JOHN WARD	- - - - -	108
HEMINGTON CHURCH, WITH THE MORE ANCIENT OF THE HEM- INGTON DEEDS.		
BY THE REV. CHARLES KERRY	- - - - -	139
CHESTERFIELD CHURCH CUSTOMS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.		
BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.	- - - - -	162
PREBENDAL HOUSES AT LITTLE CHESTER.		
BY GEORGE BAILEY	- - - - -	170
THE ORIGIN OF DERBYSHIRE SCENERY.		
BY GEORGE FLETCHER	- - - - -	182
POCKET ALMANACKS AT RENISHAW.		
BY SIR GEORGE SITWELL, BART.	- - - - -	193
SOME NOTES ON DEEPDALE CAVE, BUXTON.		
BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.	- - - - -	228

LIST OF PLATES.

I.	CARVED AND ARMORIAL STONES, BELPER -	TO FACE PAGE
		<i>Frontispiece.</i>
II.	SKULL D. 3., HARBOROUGH ROCKS, BARROW, DERBY-	
	SHIRE - - - - -	133
III.	SKULL D. 4., DITTO DITTO - -	134
IV.	SKULL D. 5., DITTO DITTO - -	134
V.	SKULL D. 6., DITTO DITTO - -	135
VI.	VIEWS OF HEMINGTON CHURCH - - - -	141

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President :

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K. G.

Vice-Presidents :

DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G., E.M.

DUKE OF RUTLAND.

DUKE OF PORTLAND.

MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON.

LORD SCARSDALE.

LORD VERNON.

LORD WATERPARK.

LORD BELPER.

LORD HOWARD OF GLOSSOP.

LORD HINDLIP.

LORD BURTON.

RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF
LICHFIELD.

RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF
SOUTHWELL.

HON. W. M. JERVIS.

HON. FREDERICK STRUTT.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP ABRAHAM.

SIR H. S. WILMOT, BART.,
V.C., C.B.

SIR J. G. N. ALLEYNE, BART.

SIR ANDREW BARCLAY WALKER,
BART.

SIR T. WILLIAM EVANS, BART.

VERY REV. DEAN OF LICHFIELD.

VEN. ARCHDEACON BALSTON.

J. G. CROMPTON, ESQ.

N. C. CURZON, ESQ.

G. F. MEYNELL, ESQ.

H. H. BEMROSE.

Council :

JOHN BAILEY.

GEORGE BAILEY.

WILLIAM BEMROSE.

JOHN BOROUGH.

REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D.,
F.S.A.

C. G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE, M.P.,
F.S.A.

WILLIAM JOLLEY.

REV. F. JOURDAIN.

RICHARD KEENE.

F. J. ROBINSON.

C. JAMES CADE.

J. GALLOP.

T. W. CHARLTON.

E. GREENHOUGH.

SIR JAMES ALLPORT.

W. H. HODGES.

W. MALLALIEU.

WM. WEBB, M.D.

W. R. HOLLAND.

REV. CHARLES KERRY.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A.

A. E. COKAYNE.

JOHN WARD.

J. R. NAYLOR.

Hon. Treasurer :

C. E. NEWTON.

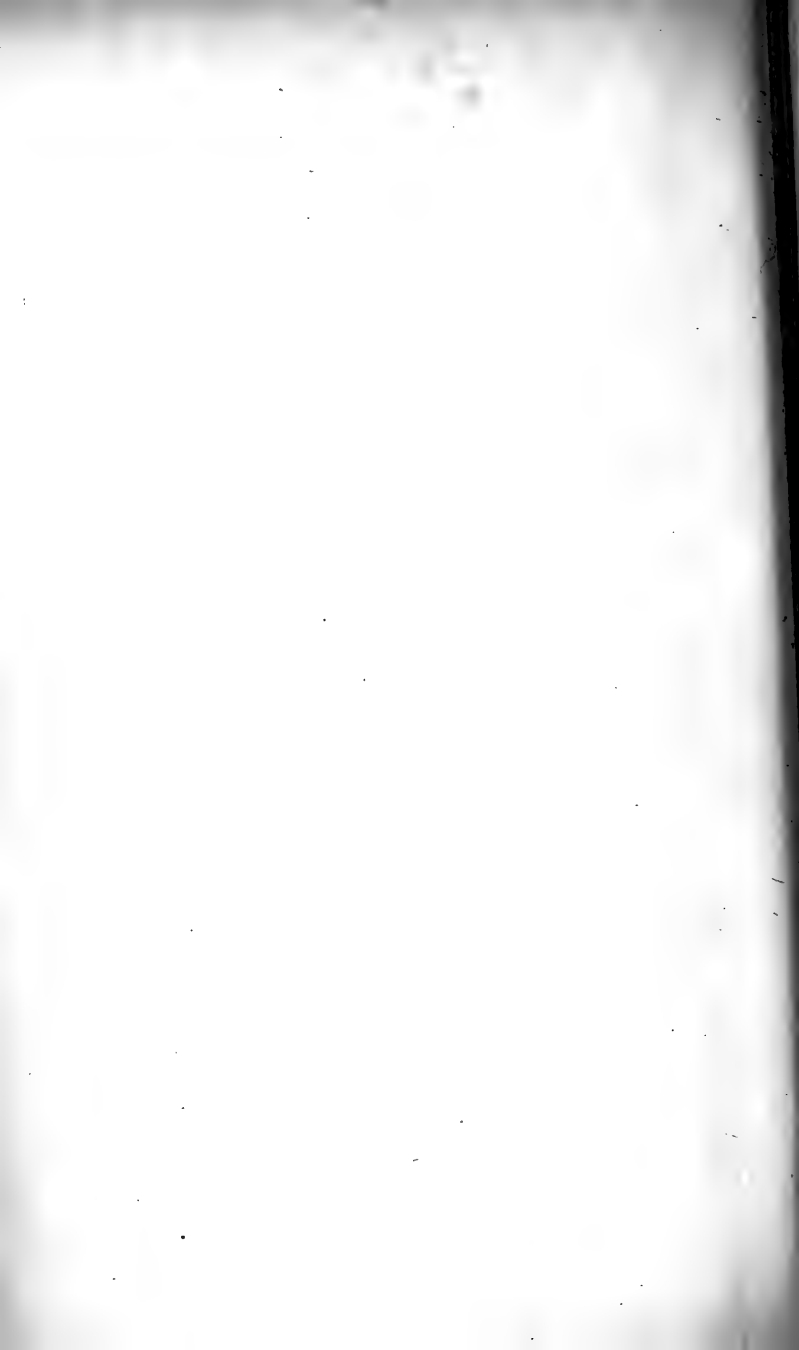
Hon. Secretary :

ARTHUR COX.

Auditors :

J. B. COULSON.

WM. BEMROSE.



RULES.

I.—NAME.

The Society shall be called the "DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY."

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—OPERATION.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are :—

- 1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- 2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered Interesting by their Antiquities or by their Natural development.
- 3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose elections shall be for life ; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—COUNCIL.

The General Management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the Subscribers ; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council, or at any General Meetings of the Society.

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All Subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privilege shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President, or Five Members of the Society. Five Members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.



The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

Cox, Rev. J. Charles, LL.D., F.S.A., Barton-le-Street	} Honorary Members.
Rectory, Malton.	
Fitch, R., F.S.A., Norwich.	
Greenwell, The Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Durham.	
Irvine, J. T., 167, Cromwell Road, Peterborough.	
Wrottesley, General The Hon. George, 85, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, London, S.W.	

*Abney, Captain W. de W., F.R.S., C.B., Willesley House, Wetherby Road, South Kensington, London.

*Abraham, The Right Rev. Bishop, Lichfield.

Adams, A. J., Bakewell.

Addy, S. O., George Street, Sheffield.

Alleyne, Sir John G. N., Bart., Chevin House, Belper.

Allport, Sir James, Duffield, Derby.

Allsopp, The Hon. A. Percy, Hindlip Hall, Worcester.

*Arkwright, Rev. W. Harry, Vicarage, Cromford.

Arkwright, James C., Cromford.

*Arkwright, F. C., Willersley, Cromford.

Armstrong, Rev. E. P., Mackworth Vicarage, Derby.

Atkinson, Rev. F., Darley Dale.

Bagshawe, W. H. G., Ford Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Bagshawe, F. Westby, The Oaks, Sheffield.

Bailey, John, The Temple, Derby.

Bailey, George, 32, Crompton Street, Derby.

Balguy, F. Noel, Junior Carlton Club, London.

Balston, The Ven. Archdeacon, D.D., The Vicarage, Bakewell.

Barnes, Capt., Beaconsfield, Bucks.

- Bate, James O., Gerard Street, Derby.
 Bateman, F. O. F., Breadsall Mount, Derby.
 Bateman, Miss, Rowditch Lodge, Derby.
 Beamish, Major, R.E., 28, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W.
 Beard, Nevill, The Mount, Ashburne.
 Belper, The Right Honourable Lord, Kingston Hall.
 Bemrose, H. H., Uttoxeter New Road, Derby.
 Bemrose, William, Elmhurst, Lonsdale Hill, Derby.
 Bennett, George, Irongate, Derby.
 *Bickersteth, The Very Rev. E., D.D., The Deanery, Lichfield.
 Bishop, E. J., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Blackwall, J. B. E., Biggin, Wirksworth.
 Bland, Wm., Duffield, Derby.
 Boden, Richard, Grove Terrace, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Boden, Walter, Abbot's Hill, Derby.
 Boden, Rev. C. J., Morley Rectory, Derby.
 Bogonshevsky, The Baron Nicholas Cassimir de, Pskov, Russia.
 Borough, John, The Cedars, Belper.
 Bradbury, Edward, Belper.
 Bradbury, Wm. Laurence, 10, Bouverie Street, Strand, London, W.C.
 Bridge, Rev. T., Poynton, Stockport.
 Brigden, Geo., Irongate, Derby.
 Brindley, Benjn., South Parade, Derby.
 Brooke, Rev. Wm., 70, Bloomfield Street, Derby.
 Brushfield, T. N., M.D., The Cliff, Budleigh-Salterton, Devon.
 Bryan, Benjn., 18, Grandison Road, Clapham Common, London, S W.
 Buchanan, Alexander, Wilson Street, Derby.
 Burton, The Right Hon. The Lord, Rangemoor, Burton-on-Trent.
 Busby, C. S. B., Duffield Road, Derby.

 *Cade, Chas. James, Spondon.
 *Cammell, G. H., Brookfield Manor, Hathersage.
 Campion, Frederick, Ockbrook, Derby.
 Campion, Frank, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Upper Sydenham, London.
 Cantrill, Mrs. W., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Carrington, W. Alex., Wye Cottage, Bakewell.
 Carter, F., Irongate, Derby.
 Charlton, Thomas W., Chilwell Hall, Notts.
 Chetham Library, Manchester—J. E. Tinkler.
 Christian, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, South Wingfield.
 Clark, G. D'Arcy, Burnaston, Derby.
 Clayton, Mrs., Queen Street, Derby.

- Clowes, Wm., Norbury, Ashburne.
 Cokayne, Andreas E., Bakewell.
 *Cokayne, G. E., F.S.A., College of Arms, London.
 *Coke, Colonel Talbot, Debdale, Mansfield.
 Cooling, Edwin, Irongate, Derby.
 Cooke, Charles, Spondon.
 Cooper, Wm., School Board Office, Strand, Derby.
 Copestake, T. G., Kirk Langley.
 Cottingham, Rev. Henry, The Vicarage, Heath.
 Coulson, J. B., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Coulson, G. M., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Cox, William, Brailsford.
 Cox, Arthur, Mill Hill, Derby.
 Cox, F. Walker, Priory Flatte, Breadsall, Derby.
 Cox, Miss, The Hall, Spondon.
 Crompton, J. G., The Lilies, Derby.
 *Cross, Robert, Bakewell.
 Crowther, William, Free Library, Derby.
 Curgenven, W. G., M.D., Friar Gate, Derby.
 Currey, B. S., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
 Currey, Rev. R. H. S., St. Anne's, Derby.
 Currey, Percy H., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
 *Curzon, Nathaniel C., Lockington Hall, Derby.
- Davis, Frederick, F.S.A., Palace Chambers, S. Stephen's, Westminster.
 Derry, T. R., Bank House, Belper.
 Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Chatsworth.
 Downing, Wm., Olton, Birmingham.
 Dunn, C. B. Noble, The Tors, Crich, Derby.
- Eckett, S. B., *Advertiser* Office, Derby.
 Eddowes, C. K., }
 Eddowes, Mrs. C. K. } St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Edwards, H. V., Mackworth, Derby.
 Egerton, Admiral The Hon. F., Devonshire House, London.
 *Evans, Sir T. W., Bart., Allestree, Derby.
 Evans, Walter, Darley Abbey.
 *Evans, John, 20, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London.
 Evans, Henry, Highfields, Derby.
 Evans, Robert, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 *Eyre, Lewis, 78, Radcliffe Gardens, Kensington, London, S.W.

*Fane, William Dashwood, Melbourne Hall.
 Feilden, Rev. Randle, Mugginton, Derby.
 Ffytche, Lewis, F.S.A., The Terrace, Freshwater, I.W.
 Fisher, Edwd., Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot, Devon.
 *Fitz-Herbert, J. K., Twynham, Bournemouth.
 *Fitz-Herbert, Rev. Regd. H. C., Somersal Herbert, Derby.
 *Foljambe, Cecil G. Savile, M.P., F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark.
 Forman, Rev. T. R., St. Alkmund's, Derby.
 Forman, Hy., Chellaston, Derby.
 Fox, Rev. W., The Rectory, Stanton-by-Dale.
 *Freer, Rev. T. H., Sudbury, Derby.
 Furneaux, Rev. W. M., Repton Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
 Furniss, Geo., Roundsworth House, Willesden, London.

Gallop, Joseph, Normanton Road, Derby.
 Garbutt, Horace, 31, Friar Gate, Derby.
 *Gisborne, Miss, Allestree Hall, Derby.
 Gisborne, T. M., Walton, Burton-on-Trent.
 Glossop, Chas. Henry, Sheffield and Rotherham Bank, Bakewell.
 Goldie, Rev. A. R., The Grange, Thulston, Derby.
 Goode, Mrs.
 *Goodwin, F. S., Bridge House, Bakewell.
 Green, J. Frank, Ashford, Bakewell.
 Greenhough, Edward, Parkfield, Willersley Road, Matlock.
 Greensmith, L. J., Longcliffe House, Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Greenwell, Geo. C., F.G.S., Elm Tree Lodge, Duffield.
 Groves, Rev. C. W., Grammar School, Risley.

Hall, J. Payne, Uttoxeter.
 Hall, Rev. Tansley, Boyleston, Derby.
 Hambly, C. H. Burbidge, Holmside, Hazelwood, Derby.
 Hamilton, Rev. C. J., The Vicarage, Doveridge.
 Hartington, The Most Noble the Marquess of, M.P., Devonshire House,
 Piccadilly, London.
 Hartshorne, Albert, F.S.A., Bradbourne, Wirksworth.
 Harpur-Crewe, Lady, Spring Hill, East Cowes, I.W.
 *Harpur-Crewe, Hugo, Chantrey House, Melbourne.
 Harwood, James, Tenant Street, Derby.
 Haslam, A. Seale, Duffield Road, Derby.
 Henley, Mrs. A., 145, Uttoxeter New Road, Derby.
 Hindlip, The Right Hon. the Lord, Doveridge, Derby.

Hipkins, Rev. F. C., Priory, Repton.
 Hodges, W. H., Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Holland, W. R., Ashburne.
 Hollis, H. W., F.R.A.S., Butterley.
 Holly, Wm., Ockbrook.
 Holmes, Major, Makeney Lodge, Derby.
 Holmes, H. M., London Road, Derby.
 Holmes, H. M., Jun., London Road, Derby.
 Holmes, G. E., London Road, Derby.
 Hope, W. H. St. John, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
 Hope, R. C., F.S.A., Albion Crescent, Scarborough.
 *Hovenden, R., Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon.
 Howard, The Right Hon. Lord, of Glossop, Glossop Hall.
 Howard, W. F., Cavendish Street, Chesterfield.
 Huish, Darwin, Wardwick, Derby.
 Hunt, J. A., The Poplars, Ockbrook, Derby.
 Hunter, John, Field Head House, Belper.
 *Hurt, Albert F., Alderwasley, Derbyshire.
 Hurt, Miss, 46, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, London, W.

Jackson, John P., Stubbing Edge, Chesterfield.
 *Jervis, The Hon. W. M., Quarndon, Derby.
 Jervis, Hon. E. S. Parker, Aston Hall, Sutton Coldfield.
 Jessop, W. de Burgh, Overton, Alfreton.
 Jeurwine, W. W., Holywell House, Chesterfield.
 Jobson, Godfrey, Derwent Foundry, Derby.
 Johnson, E. S., Littleover Hill, Derby.
 Johnson, Rev. Wm., Repton.
 Jolley, William, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
 Jones, Rev. T. J., Tickenhall, Derby.
 Jourdain, Rev. Francis, The Vicarage, Ashburne.

Keene, Richard, Iron Gate, Derby.
 Kerry, Rev. Chas., Stonebroom, Alfreton.
 Kewley, Rev. J. W., The Rectory, Matlock.
 Keys, John, 1, Rose Hill Street, Derby.
 Kingdon, Clement B., Ednaston Lodge.
 Kirke, H., Georgetown, Demerara, West Indies.
 Kirkland, Capt. Walter, 23, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.

Lamb, John, Corn Market, Derby.

- Langdon, W., The Lawn, Belper.
Leacroft, Rev. C. H., The Brackenfield, Alfreton.
Leader, J. D., F.S.A., Moor End, Sheffield.
Ley, Francis, Manor House, Barrow-on-Trent.
Lichfield, The Dean and Chapter of—Chas. Gresley, The Close, Lichfield.
Lichfield, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Lichfield.
Litherland, Hy., The Gardens, Osmaston Road, Derby.
Livesay, Wm., M.D., Sudbury, Derby.
Lomas, J., Marble Works, King Street, Derby.
Lowe, William Drury, Locko Park, Derby.
- Mackie, John, Cliffe House, Crigglestone, near Wakefield, and Watford Villa,
New Mills, Stockport.
Maclean, Hugh, Ashburne.
Madan, Rev. Nigel, West Hallam.
Mallalieu, W., Swallows' Rest, Ockbrook.
Manchester Public Free Library—C. W. Sutton, King Street, Manchester.
Manton, J. O., Wharfdale Villa, Swinburne Street, Derby.
Marriott, J. C., Darley Abbey, Derby.
Martin, Rev. W., St. Chad's, Derby.
McInnes, E., 192, Osmaston Road, Derby.
Meakin, Miss, Spondon.
Meakin, Miss A., Spondon.
Mellor, Rev. T. Vernon, Idridgehay Vicarage, Derby.
Mellor, H. Vernon, Idridgehay Vicarage, Derby.
Meynell, Godfrey F., Meynell Langley, Derby.
Milligan, Colonel, Cauldwell Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
Mills, Henry, Laurels, Etwall.
Milnes, Rev. Herbert, The Vicarage, Winsters.
Milnes, E. S., Culland Mount, Derby.
Mole, R. L. Homer, Full Street, Derby.
Molineux, Rev. C. H., Staveley Rectory, Chesterfield.
Morley, Henry, London Road, Derby.
Mundy, Edward Miller, Shipley Hall.
Mundy, Rev. T. B., Wilne, Derby.
Murray, Frank, London Street, Derby.
- Naylor, J. R., Littleover Hill, Derby.
Neal, Thos., Chestnut House, Highfield Road, Derby.
Newdigate, Colonel F. W., West Hallam, Derby.
Newmane, Madame Cavana, George Street, Derby.

Newton, C. E., The Manor House, Mickleover.
Nodder, Miss Jemima C., Marsh Green, Ashover, Chesterfield.
Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., E.M., Arundel Castle.

Oakes, T. H., Riddings House.
Oakes, C. H., Holly Hurst, Riddings.
Oakes, James, Holly Hurst, Riddings.
Olivier, Rev. Alfred, Normanton, Derby.

*Paget, Joseph, Stuffynwood, Mansfield.
Parkin, J. R., Idridgehay.
Pegge, W. M., Bridge Street, Burton-on-Trent.
Portland, His Grace the Duke of, Welbeck, Notts.

Ratcliffe, Robert, Newton Park, Burton-on-Trent.
Robinson, F. J., Darley Slade, Duffield Road, Derby.
*Rutland, His Grace The Duke of, Belvoir Castle.

Sale, W. H., The Uplands, Burton Road, Derby.
Sandys, Captain H. Stair, R.N., Spondon.
Sankay, W. H., Sandiacre, Derby.
Scarsdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Kedleston.
*Schwind, Charles, Broomfield, Derby.
Seely, Charles, Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham.
Shaw, Rev. G. A., Mackworth Vicarage, Derby.
Shaw, John, Normanton House, Derby.
Sheldon, T. G., Congleton, Cheshire.
Shuttleworth, John Spencer Ashton, Hathersage Hall, Sheffield.
Sitwell, Sir George, Bart., F.S.A., Renishaw, Chesterfield.
Slack, J. B., Tulse Hill House, Upper Tulse Hill, London, S.W.
Sleigh, John, Eversley, Matlock.
Smith, F. N., Wingfield Park, Alfreton.
*Southwell, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Thurgarton Priory, Notts.
Spilsbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.
Statham, Geo. E., Matlock Bridge.
Stephenson, M., F.S.A., 81, Parchmore Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Storer, Charles John, Market Place, Derby.
Strick, Richard, Wolstanton, Stoke-on-Trent.

*Strutt, The Hon. Frederick, Milford House, Derby.
 Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Derby.
 Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.
 Swanwick, F., Whittington, Chesterfield.
 Swingler, Henry, Ireton Wood House, Derby.

Taylor, Frederick Ernest, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, H. Brooke, Bakewell.
 Taylor, Wm. Grimwood, 83, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, A. G., St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, Mrs. A. G., St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Tetley, Rev. W. H., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Tinkler, S., Derwent Street, Derby.
 Thornewill, Robert, The Abbey, Burton-on-Trent.
 Towfe, R. N., Borrowash, Derby.
 Trollope, Hon. C. W., New Bath Hotel, Matlock.
 Trubshaw, Chas., St. Aubyn Villa, 123, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
 Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall, Alfreton.

*Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

Waite, R., Duffield, Derby.
 *Walker, Sir A. B., Bart., Osmaston Manor, Derby.
 Walker, J., Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
 Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.
 Walker, William, Lea Wood, Cromford.
 *Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor, Wirksworth.
 Ward, John, St. Peter's Bridge, Derby.
 Wardell, Stuart C., Doe Hill House, Alfreton.
 Waterpark, the Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
 Webb, Wm., M.D., Wirksworth.
 Whiston, W. Harvey, Idridgehay.
 *Whitehead, S. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.
 Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.
 *Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., Chaddesden Hall.
 Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.
 Wilmot, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.
 Wilson, Arthur, 14, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Wood, H. J., Breadsall Priory, Derby.

- Wood, Rev. Sumner C., Marsden, Huddersfield.
Woodforde, W. B., Breadsall Lodge, Derby.
Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-at-Arms, College of Arms, London.
Woodyatt, Rev. George, Repton Vicarage.
Worthington, W. H., Derwent Bank, Derby.
Wright, F. W., Full Street, Derby.
*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.

THE HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

1889.



THE Eleventh Anniversary of the Society was held in the School of Art (kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion) on Friday, February 8th, 1889. J. G. Crompton, Esq., Vice-President, was announced to preside, but was prevented, at the last moment, by illness, and the chair was taken by the Hon. F. Strutt. The Report for the past year, showing a satisfactory financial position, was read and adopted. The officers for the year commencing were elected. The meeting confirmed the provisional election by the Council to the seat vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cooling, of Mr. John Ward, and re-elected all the members of Council retiring under Rule V.—viz., Messrs. Foljambe, Frith, Jolley, Jourdain, Keene, Robinson, Cade, and Gallop. The Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Sec., Hon. Sec. of Finance, and the Auditors were also re-elected.

Mr. William Bemrose read a valuable and interesting paper upon "Woodwork, Domestic," illustrated by an exhibit of various pieces of furniture, carved panels, etc. The Rev. Dr. Cox followed with some notes on "Woodwork, Ecclesiastical."

The attention of the meeting was called to a proposed scheme for the establishment of a Derbyshire Record Society, to be affiliated to the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. The meeting approved the scheme generally, leaving all further details in the hands of the Council.

The Duke of Rutland was elected a Life Member and Vice-

President of the Society, and seven other new members were elected.

During the past year there have been five meetings of the Council, the attendance at which still leaves something to be desired as regards numbers.

The first expedition of the Society for the past year was arranged to take place on Saturday, May 11th. It was proposed to visit the Owen's College, at Manchester, Professor Boyd Dawkins having promised to receive the visitors, show the Museum collections, and to give an address. As, however, only some eight or nine members signified their intention of joining the expedition, it was abandoned.

On Saturday, August 17th, an expedition was held to Chesterfield and Staveley. The party left Derby in special saloon carriages attached to the 12.30 train for Chesterfield. Luncheon was taken at the "Angel" Hotel, after which the church of St. Mary and All Saints was visited. The Rev. Dr. Cox conducted the party over the church, and described the architectural features, and also gave some very interesting extracts from the old registers bearing upon the fearful visitation of the Plague in the 16th century. The series of monuments were described by the Rev. Charles Kerry. After inspecting the church, the party drove in breaks viâ Whittington and the old "Revolution" house to "The Hagge," an old shooting lodge of the de Freschville family, where the owner, Mr. Crawshaw, received the visitors, and allowed them to examine the panelled rooms, solid oaken staircase, the haunted chamber, and the basement story. From the Hagge the drive was continued to Staveley Rectory, where the Rector, the Rev. C. H. Molineux, hospitably provided tea, and afterwards conducted the visitors over the church, the structure and monuments being described by the Rev. Charles Kerry. The party drove back to Chesterfield station in time for the 8.13 p.m. train for Derby.

Another expedition was held on Saturday, September 21st, to Castle Donington, Hemington, and Lockington. The party started from the Free Library, Derby, at 11.0 a.m., and drove

direct to Castle Donington church. The Vicar, the Rev. A. S. Mammatt, received and conducted the visitors over the church, and read the following paper descriptive of its past history :—

CASTLE DONINGTON CHURCH.

I HAVE much pleasure in offering to you a few remarks on our church, craving your indulgence, as only an amateur in antiquarian matters. And in attempting to describe this interesting church I shall largely use a paper read before the British Archæological Society at Leicester, in 1862, by Dr. Pearson, of this place, which he compiled from the best sources, chiefly, I believe, Nichols' "Leicestershire," and there are some points which he does not mention to which I should like to draw your attention. There is a difference of opinion about the dedication of the church. Some authorities say that the patron saint is King Edward the Martyr, who was murdered in 979; others declare that the church is dedicated to St. Luke "the beloved physician;" and, as is usual in such cases, there seems to be good reasons for either theory. But I will not pursue that subject. I think it will be more interesting to you if I speak of the objects which you may see with your own eyes this morning.

The church consists of a nave, a chancel, and two side aisles. A careful restoration of the body of the church was carried out about thirteen years ago in the time of the late Vicar, the Rev. J. G. Bourne. The chancel remains unrestored, as you see.

The church may be described as Early English, and was probably built by Henry Laci, Earl of Lincoln, about 1278. There are four Gothic arches on each side of the nave. The south pillars are circular, with octagon capitals, one of which is ornamented with dog-toothing. The north pillars are hexagonal. The roof of the chancel and nave were originally high pitched, the clerestory windows belonging to a later period, and probably added when the roof was lowered. The corbels on which the original roof rested still remain, and deserve special notice.

The font is octagonal, with shields, on which are roses and crosses alternately.

At the east end of the south aisle was evidently a chapel, said to have been dedicated to St. Edward, and in it is a double piscina, with two stalls. These, with the east window of this south aisle, and that especially when viewed from the outside, and the entrance through the south porch, are fine specimens of Early English architecture.

During the restoration (thirteen years ago) a hagioscope was discovered on the north side of this Edward chapel, and the entrance to the Rood Loft on the south side of the Mary chapel (at the east end of the north aisle) was opened. It is rather difficult to understand the use of this hagioscope on the north side of the Edward chapel. There would, however, probably be altars

beneath the Rood Loft, and so, through this opening, the priest at the altar in the Edward chapel could see the priest at the Rood altar when celebrating mass. Or perhaps some of my more experienced and learned hearers may be able to explain it in some other way.

All the windows in the church are, I believe, modern. There must have been at some time a most wicked and wanton destruction of glass, for we are told that "several, if not all, of the windows were formerly glazed with painted glass, on which different armorial devices were portrayed." The old east window contained the arms of the Priory of Norton, in Cheshire, and it is a matter for regret that this window was ever removed. The living belonged to the Priory of Norton at the time of the dissolution of religious houses when the large tithes were alienated. Previous to that period the vicars were generally selected from the canons of the Priory of St. Mary, Norton. Stevens, in his "*Monasticon*" records several interesting particulars relating to this benefice, and these would have been well illustrated by a glance at the east window as it originally existed full of historic associations. In the east window of the south aisle there used likewise to be a picture of a knight in armour, and his wife kneeling opposite to him, and in the south windows were emblazoned various devices and impalements of the Staunton family. All these have long since passed away, and the only memorial in this church of their grandeur and greatness is the splendid mediæval brass on the tomb at the east end of the south aisle.

This brass has been much mutilated, and the inscription partly broken off and taken away. I cannot tell you when or how, but I fancy it was done many years ago. What is left reads thus—

"Staunton Armigeri et Agnes uxor dicti Roberti, quæ obiit 18th die mensis Julii anno Domini —o-458 (*i.e.*, 1458), et dictus Robertus obiit—die mensis—millesimo cccc (1400)—quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

A scroll proceeds from the mouth of the lady on which is graven—

"illuminet vultum suum super nos, et misereatur nostri."

You will observe that there is a hiatus in this brass as to the date of death of this Robert Staunton. This family is of very ancient origin, and Harold was their patronymic. In the time of William II. they possessed many fair manors and much influence. They were early located at Staunton, and assumed their surname after that place in the reign of King John. The post of High Steward of Donington Castle was hereditary in the family through many reigns. The granddaughter of this Robert Staunton, whose name and effigy is graven on the brass, was married in 1423 to Ralph Shirley, son of Sir Ralph Shirley, who was a distinguished commander at the battle of Agincourt, and from this union of the Stauntons and Shirleys descends the present Earl Ferrers, of Staunton Harold, in this county. In two of the north windows the arms of the Shirleys and Hesilriges were formerly emblazoned,

and at the east end of the north aisle is a fine altar monument of alabaster, with two figures, a knight in plated armour, with helmet under his head, sword hanging by belt, dagger fastened by a cord, mail shirt, square toed shoes, and hound at his feet; his lady in folded cap, with lappets, cordon, mantle, kirtle, necklace, and belt, and a little dog on each side of her. On the sides of the monument are figures of weepers and angels alternately, the angels holding shields. At the east end is the Virgin and child, at the west end the Holy Trinity. It is difficult, at least for an amateur, to make out the inscription, but the tomb is that of Sir Robert Hesilrige and Elenora, his wife, who died in 1529.*

It is probable that one Thomas Hesilrige, who founded a Chantry and Grammar School in 1509 conjointly with one Harold Stanton, was this Sir Robert Hesilrige's son, as it is said that after the bequeath of his soul to Almighty God, he directed that his body should be buried "in the Chapel of our Lady St. Mari, at Castle Dunnitone, and masses be therein sung for the repose of his soul for ever." The remembrance of the pious act still lives, but the Chantry and Grammar School no longer exist, nor can any trace of them be found, unless we can believe, as has been suggested, that a quaint looking gable overlooking the churchyard is part of the old Chantry house. The alabaster monument of which I am speaking has been shamefully mutilated by spoilers both ancient and modern. Some interest attaches, I think, to the *tradition* that Harrison and Bradshaw, the regicides, inscribed their names on the breast and leg of the Knight. Perhaps, as the Hesilrige of the day was favourable to the Parliamentary cause, they may have condescended to spare this monument of his ancestor, but at the same time they thought it right to make their mark upon it! The *pulpit* is formed of slabs of alabaster some 400 years old, the gravestones of the Dalby family. These were removed from the floor of the Church at the time of the restoration, and *set up* in this manner by the late Rev. Robert Dalby, of this place, for many years Vicar of Belton.

* Through the kindness of the Rev. C. Kerry the inscription was made out thus:—

"Magister Robertus Hasyllreg armiger filius Wilmi Hasyllreg armigeri dñi de hoseley (?) et Elenora uxor Roberti predicti et filia—Shyrley armigeri domini de Stanton Harold quæ quidem Elenora altissimo reddidit spiritu año salutis M^o quigesimo vicesimo nono sexto die Martii quorū amabus ppiciet (?) q' eas suo sanguine cōs-avit. Amen. Kyrie eleison. Christe eleison. Pientissimas (?) Christianaum preces exposuit (?);" which Mr. Kerry translated—

"Master Robert Hasyllreg, Esq., son of William Hasyllreg, Esq., lord of hoseley, and Eleanor, his wife, and daughter of — Shirley, lord of Staunton Harold, which same Eleanor resigned her spirit to the Most High in the year of salvation 1529, on the 6th day of March, on whose souls may He be merciful Who hath consecrated them with His own blood. Amen. Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy, on these devout Christians who pour out their prayers before us."

In the *chancel*, which is a fine one *structurally*, is a plain piscina, with three stalls of the Early English period, into one of which at some barbarous time the altar rail has been fixed. With equal taste, or rather want of taste, has the other end of the rail been placed in a recess, which contains a recumbent effigy in stone, much defaced, apparently representing some ecclesiastic, probably one of the Priors of Norton, or it may be the founder's tomb. Here are also some monuments of the Hastings family. Lord Donington is now patron of the living, and his son, the Earl of Loudoun, is lay rector. Perhaps the memorial of the family most interesting to an antiquarian is a tablet on the east wall, bearing the date 1647, about the time I suppose when anagrams were much in vogue. It is thus inscribed—

“ In memoriam vere nobilis
Ferdinandi Hastings filii tertii
honorandissimi Ferdinandi
Comitis Huntingdoniæ
qui hauc vitam mutavit
anno nono ætatis suæ
Anno Domini 1647
Octavo Maii.
Ferdinando Hastings
In God he stands in fear
as of his name the anagram
so of his pious mind
the happy character.”

On the south wall of the chancel is a brass tablet, inscribed, “Here lyeth William Fox, son and heire of Simon Fox, and Helen, his wife, both buried the 20th day of July, 1585,” and followed by these lines :

“ That fatall scyth, which cutts in two
Most nuptiall knotts, this closer drew.
Life made them one ; death left them so.
A love more constant who can show ? ”

I should like to add a word about the exterior. The south side has battlements, but they seem to have been removed from the north side. On the exterior of the south aisle are two niches with canopies, in which figures formerly existed, and on the north side of the chancel can be seen the priest's door.

The tower and spire, which rises to a height of 180 feet from the ground, have lately been repaired, and raised about 3 feet, at a cost of £136.

The oldest Register dates from 1539, has an index, and is in good preservation.

The Rev. Charles Kerry supplemented Mr Mammatt's paper with some valuable notes on the monuments in the church, notably that in alabaster, whose inscription he has recently deciphered. After a further inspection of the exterior of the church, the party adjourned for luncheon at the "Moirs Arms." After luncheon, all that is left of the old castle, the moat, and some ancient masonry, was inspected, by kind permission of the owner, Mr. Baugust, and the party then drove on to the ruined church of Hemington. Here the Rev. Charles Kerry read a paper upon the history of the church, which appears in another part of this volume.

After inspecting the old Hall and barn adjacent, the drive was continued to Lockington church, where the visitors were received by the Vicar, the Rev. R. L. Story, who conducted them over the building, and pointed out the various interesting features, with notes upon the architecture, the Leper's window (?), the six bells, the dates of which range from 1692, and the tenor is yet older, the oak screen, and the beautiful alabaster effigy of a Lady Ferrers. A curious feature of this church, which is absolutely un-restored," is the fact of the south aisle having always been termed the "Hemington Side," the worshippers from Hemington always entering the church by the south door, and sitting on the south side only.

After inspecting the church, the visitors were hospitably entertained at tea, at the Hall, by Mr. and Mrs. Curzon, driving back to Derby by seven o'clock.

The proposed scheme for a Derbyshire Record Society, which was brought to your notice at our last anniversary, has not met with the support it deserved, and which your Council strongly hoped would have been given to it. A prospectus was sent out in May last, explaining the scheme, and asking for promises of support to the number of about 200; the result was very disappointing, inasmuch as the *bonâ fide* promises barely reached thirty. The Council feels that many more are really willing to join the proposed society (which, it will be remembered, is to be affiliated to the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History

Society), and with this view, a slip, urging members to send in their names at once has been inserted in the present volume of our Journal.

Along with the prospectus for the Record Society, members also received a circular, asking for special subscriptions towards a systematic investigation of "Rains Cave," as recommended by Professor Boyd Dawkins. In response to this appeal, a certain amount was very generously promised, though not sufficient to complete any thorough examination; and we shall still have to ask for more promises if the work is to be satisfactorily carried to an end, although we now think that the sum originally asked for was beyond the limit of what is required. Under the painstaking superintendence of Mr. John Ward, very practically assisted by Isaac Rains and his brother, existing obstructions to the systematic examination of the cave have been removed, and there is now every hope that the exploration may be carried out, when the three requisites are supplied. These are time, very careful work, and—money: for the two former we rely upon Mr. John Ward and his able helpers; the last will, doubtless, be forthcoming from the members and friends of this Society.

In the autumn of last year, certain valuable discoveries as to the early denizens, both man and beast, of the caves of Deepdale, about two miles from Buxton, were made by some of the Buxton townfolk. Much further work remains to be done, and we hope that this Society may be of use in the systematic exploration of these caves. The discoveries, so far as they have yet gone, are briefly described in this volume by the Rev. Dr. Cox. Specimens of the "finds" are exhibited here to-day.

In May last a conference of Archæological Societies was held in London under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries. In accordance with resolutions then agreed to, a Register of Antiquarian and Archæological Societies, hereafter to be termed "Societies in Union," is to be kept at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries; and any Society desiring to be placed on this Register must submit its application to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, who shall grant or refuse it as they think fit.

Your Council is glad to inform this meeting that our Society has been placed upon the Register of "Societies in Union." The first Congress of Archæological Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries was held in July, and was attended by one of your elected delegates, the Rev. Dr. Cox.

During the latter part of last year, a very interesting work has been done in the town of Derby, for which the sincere thanks of our Society are due to our member Mr. Keys. At his own expense, and with untiring energy, in the face of some difficulties, Mr. Keys has opened and cleared out the ancient and historic well of St. Thomas Beckett, and has restored the last of the buildings placed over the site. An exhaustive paper upon this subject appears in another part of this Journal. Mr. Keys also most kindly offers to present to our Society the "Mercury" stone found at Little Chester, and described in the last volume of our Journal. Upon this work at Beckett's well, and upon other "restoration" and similar points, our Society's opinion and advice has been asked and given in the past year, proving, your Council hopes, that the value and influence of the Society is felt more and more. There is, unfortunately, one "restoration" scheme before us just now which cannot be passed over without special comment.

As mentioned in our last Report, your Council was asked to advise respecting a probable restoration of the interesting chancel of the church at Chapel-en-le-Frith. As a result of the advice then given, one of our members, Mr. Jolley, was invited to report upon the condition of the chancel, his opinion being "there is no necessity for pulling it down." It is unnecessary to emphasize this opinion, as of course our members do not need to be reminded that if *there is no necessity* for pulling down an ancient and interesting chancel, nothing can justify the pulling of it down. All the most competent authorities seem to agree that the chancel in question is very decidedly interesting as well as ancient; the most cultured local antiquaries have deprecated its demolition; the *Athenæum*, and other leading London and provincial papers have written strongly against pulling down; the Society for the

Preservation of Ancient Monuments sent a deputation to see the building, the result of which was a strongly worded report in favour of the retention of the old fabric ; but yet, in the face of every protest, we learn that at a meeting of the parishioners, presided over by the vicar, "a considerable majority expressed themselves in favour of the chancel being pulled down and rebuilt." It is disappointing, and very discreditable that the carefully given advice of competent authorities can thus be over-ridden by the voice of ignorance. Your Council has since that meeting sent a further protest to the vicar, deprecating the demolition of the chancel, but has received no reply.

In November last, an idea which had before been mooted was brought formally before your Council in the shape of a suggested amalgamation between the Derby Natural History and Philosophical Society and ourselves. The matter was fully discussed at a particularly well attended meeting of your Council, with the result of the general approval of the scheme, and the appointment of sub-committees of the two Societies to arrange details. The sub-committees joint report has been accepted by your Council, and will be placed before this meeting immediately. Should this apparently happily conceived conjunction of the two Societies receive the assent of this meeting, and become an accomplished fact, it will naturally bring about a few changes and modifications in our Journal. One of the new members for instance, Mr. George Fletcher, would like to devote a few pages yearly to reports and tables of the rain-fall of Derbyshire. Such tables become of great value after years have gone by. Mention is made of this project to-day, in order that those in the county who take such observations may be induced to submit their readings to Mr. Fletcher, or whoever may be appointed to receive them.

The Editor desires, on behalf of the Society, to express his obligations to Mr. John Murray and to Mr. Edward Stanford for their ready courtesy in lending blocks for the further illustration of articles that appear in the current issue of this Journal. A similar application was made to Messrs. Macmillan, which was as curtly refused. The broad rule that the Editor has laid down for

his guidance, namely, to keep the pages of the Journal as far as possible strictly devoted to the concerns of the county, must occasionally have an exception. He feels sure that he has done right in including in this volume the account and charters of Hemington, a parish that is not only contiguous to Derbyshire, but whose history and ownership make it almost a part of our own shire.

In the past year death seems to have been unusually busy amongst our members. We have to record the loss of one Vice-President, one hon. member, one member of Council, and no fewer than eleven ordinary members. All members will join in real sorrow for the loss of three clerical original members of our Society—the Rev. M. K. S. Frith, a member of Council, was most regular in attendance at all our meetings, and always keenly interested in our work; the Rev. William Hope, too, was a well-known figure at our meetings, and contributed from time to time valuable information upon matters connected with Derby of long ago; the Rev. James Chancellor, though less frequently seen amongst us, was always alive to our proceedings, and set a good example by never failing to call our attention to any matter bearing upon our work.

Our financial position is an improvement upon what it was last year; and your Council is content with the result of the twelfth year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

Hon. Sec.

Mill Hill, Derby,

January 31st, 1890.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1889.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in hand, Jan. 1st, 1889.....	3 11 7	Printing Journal	83 19 1
Entrance Fees, Life Compositions and Sub- scriptions	120 18 6	Editing do.	20 0 0
Sale of Journals and Bound Copies	3 9 0	Cost of Abstracting Fines for Journal	5 6 2
Interest on Investments	8 6 8	Printing and Stationery	13 9 1
		Postage and other Expenses	2 2 3
		Balance in hand, 31st Dec., 1889 ...	11 9 2
£136 5 9			£136 5 9
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.			
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to 31st Dec., 1889.	255 5 0	Invested on Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates, at 4 per cent.	170 0 0
Life Compositions, 1889 (1)	5 5 0	Do. do. at 3½ per cent.	50 0 0
Entrance Fees, 1889 (2)	2 15 0	Balance	43 5 0
£263 5 0			£263 5 0

Examined and found correct, 16th Jan., 1890.

JAMES B. COULSON, {
WILLIAM BEMROSE, { AUDITORS.

JANUARY 9TH, 1890,
W. MALLALIEU.



27 MAY 1935

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Some Notes on Old Belper and Old Belper Books.

By T. R. DERRY, Hon. Sec. of the Belper Natural History
and Philosophical Society.

IT is stated by the Rev. Dr. Cox that he has found the name Belper spelt in about forty different ways. This eccentricity is perhaps the most distinguished feature in the history of Belper. In the 16th century the town was of some slight importance, as the general musters of the county for the hundreds of Appletree, Morleston, and Litchurch, met at Belper on several occasions for review by the Lord-Lieutenant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Belper at this time possessed five ale houses, and it may fairly be supposed plenty of accommodation for the Queen's loyal subjects. These ale houses were kept by John Bradshaw, Widow Streete, John Gyte, Edmund Andrew, and Thomas Snyth.* At this period Belper is described as "Bealper," and also "Belper Chapell" in various documents. A charter is in

* Domestic State Papers; D. A. and N. H. S. Journal, Vol. i., p. 76.
W. H. Hart, F.S.A.

existence dating as early as 1473, Sept. 1st, whereby Thomas Whittington, of Belper, in the county of Derby, and Margaret, his wife, granted a messuage and seven acres of land in that place to John Whytington, their eldest son.* One of the witnesses of this charter subsequently became the owner of Alderwasley. The prosperity of the 15th and 16th centuries appears to have died away in the 17th, as will be seen from the Parliamentary Commissioners' Report of 1650, in which Belper is described "As a hamlet appertayning to Duffield and hath a Chapell two myles distant." It is in the quaint old chapel dedicated to St. John Baptist that the antiquity of Belper centres; a full and interesting description will be found in the "Churches of Derbyshire." The chapel dates from the 13th century. Since the building of the "New Church" it became somewhat dilapidated from disuse and neglect. A few years ago, whilst the late Canon Hey was vicar, the old place was carefully restored by the Rev. F. A. Friend. The chapel yard had become a happy hunting ground for the youngsters of Chapel Hollow. The vestry now in use was built at the beginning of the present century, and was utilised, in addition to its sacred offices, as a savings bank and a boys' school, under the guidance of the Rev. Matthew Tunstall. The church contains a small two-handled chalice, date 1685-6.†

It is said that about the year 1800 a small gold coin of the reign of Augustus Cæsar was found in the neighbourhood of Belper, and that on several occasions military weapons have been dug up. The Manor Farm House situated in the Coppice is said to adjoin the site of the old Manor, and several silver coins have been found here, including one of the reign of Edward I. and one of the reign of Stephen.‡ These different discoveries tend to confirm the statement that John of Gaunt once resided here. The contour of the land pointed out as

* Major Lowe, F.S.A., D. A. and N. H. S. Journal, Vol. iii., p. 161.

† "Eucharistic Plate," Dr. Cox.

‡ "New View of Derbyshire," D. P. Davis, Vol. i., p. 344.

the original site, suggests brilliant possibilities to the antiquary. Old walls of immense thickness, buried in the ground, are quite discoverable to a practised eye, and whenever the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society require a field for operations, here is one close at hand, and one that will probably prove immensely profitable. It is said that stones of the old manor are incorporated in the present farm house, and that a house in the Fleet has over the lintel a carved stone, carried away from the site. Of this stone is given an engraving; the crossed swords, in relief, are obviously of medieval date; whilst the incised heart, date, and initials were probably cut in 1750, when the stone was moved here. It is difficult to obtain information respecting this old manor house, as Belper was over-shadowed for centuries by Duffield, which was the mother church of Belper, Heage, Turnditch, and other chapelries.

The advent of Mr. Jedediah Strutt to Belper was the turning point in the fortunes of the town. The romance of trade has no more interesting chapter than the history of the firm of W. G. & J. Strutt. It was about the year 1775 that Mr. Jedediah Strutt commenced upon his own account the great Cotton Mills at Belper, and laid the foundations of his own fortune. Four years previously he had entered into partnership with the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright, only to be dissolved by the prejudice of the Manchester manufacturers who could not be prevailed upon to weave machine-spun cotton into calico. In an interesting paper read before the Belper Natural History and Philosophical Society, by the late Rev. Robert Hey, Vicar of Belper, in 1878, the statement was made that the cotton industry was introduced into Belper prior to Mr. Jedediah Strutt taking up his residence in the town. The Mill was situated at Chapel Hollow, on the Denby Road, and belonged to a person named Robinson. Cotton was brought to the town on the backs of pack horses. The old mill had deep cellars in which two horses worked the machinery by the familiar method still to be seen at well-to-do farm houses. The work was very heavy, and every few hours fresh relays of

horses were taken into the cellar and the others brought up covered with foam. "Paddlewell Yard" remains to mark the site of the old mill.

"The Pottery" was established further along the same road at a place known as the Gutter. Here the ordinary brown ware was produced by Messrs. Blood, Webster, and Simpson.* The ware was made of a vitreous clay found on the spot, and consisted of bowls, pancheons, dishes, pitchers, and all the commoner variety of domestic ware. These were of an excellent and durable quality, as may be seen by examples still to be found in the locality. The names of "Belper Pottery," "The Gutter," together with "Pothouse Lane," another street in the vicinity, will always assist the student of nomenclature in his investigations as to the site of the manufactory. About the year 1800 the Pottery was removed to Denby, where Messrs. Bourne continue to carry on a large and lucrative business at the present time.

From the building of the new Cotton Mills, Belper began to put on a prosperous appearance, and the population, which in 1741 had been only 532 persons, residing in 113 houses, at the beginning of the present century leaped to 5,000, and Belper was considered to be the second town in the county.

The great Volunteer movement of 1803 found Belper all aglow with enthusiasm. In his forthcoming work, "Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals," Rev. Dr. Cox gives a large amount of interesting information, from which a few quotations in advance are here given by his permission. "A large meeting was held on October 10th, 1803, of the inhabitants of the townships of Belper, Shottle, and Holbrooke, when they engaged themselves to form four Volunteer companies for the three townships. The number of the men was to be 240, and they were to be armed with firelocks at the expense of the Government with 20/- per man towards the uniform. Among the officers were Joseph Strutt, Lieut.-Col.; Francis Bradshaw,

* "Ceramic Art," p. 354, Llewellyn Jewitt.

Major ; and G. H. Strutt, John Spencer, John Radford, and Joseph Bradshaw, Captains ; Captain Joseph Bradshaw became Major in 1804. He was the Perpetual Curate of Holbrooke. Drill often being on Sunday, Major Bradshaw would arrange his service an hour earlier, afterwards ride to Belper Market Place and read the Church Prayers from horseback. The corps would then proceed to the Derwent Meadows for drill." It may be noted that a Mr. G. H. Strutt is at this time Captain, and that the Volunteers of the present day are still drilled in the Derwent Meadows. The original Deed Roll of the old Volunteer Corps is in the possession of Mr. Joseph Pym, whose family has long been connected with Belper.

With the increase of population in Belper the printing press was introduced. Derby had for some time been famous for its printing and publishing, and it was only natural that the example so well set should be followed. The earliest productions were of an ephemeral nature, such as ballad sheets, public notices, and hand bills. It is only after experience that a printer will venture to introduce more important work to a critical public, and it is probable that no book of importance was printed in Belper until the year 1809. In this year was issued a well-printed octavo volume of 126 pages, bound in mottled sheepskin, entitled :—"Forms | of | Devotion | for | the use of families ; | with | a preface | recommending the practice | of | Family Religion | By the Rev. Dr. Leland, and others | Belper : Printed for J. Hicking, by S. Mason | 1809." At the conclusion of a heavy introduction which takes up 33 pages, there is a small woodcut said to be "Bewick's" by some enthusiast who has marked it accordingly in the copy possessed by the writer. It is a tailpiece of considerable merit, depicting a clergyman walking up a winding path to the village church in the distance. The clergyman is respectfully followed by a dog, and he bears aloft either an umbrella or a parachute to keep off the rays of the sun, for no rain is suggested by the artist. The type is excellent, but at times the orthography is weak, and the last

page is consequently entitled "Errata." The book was printed for James Hicking who worked at Messrs. W. G. & J. Strutt's. He was also a sort of house agent and steward to Mr. G. B. Strutt, and he attended the Calvinist Chapel. His home was at Cross Roads, one of the two cottages existing on the site now occupied by the farm house. He had a son, John Hicking, said to have considerable literary taste, and who was a draughtsman and surveyor, many of his plans being still in existence.

Another book published in the same year is entitled, "Letters | on | The Miraculous Conception | A | vindication | of | The Doctrine | maintained in | a Sermon | Preached at Belper in Derbyshire; | in | answer | To the Rev. Mr. Alliot and the Rev. | Mr. Taylor | By David Davies | Belper | Printed and sold by S. Mason; | Sold also by Wilkins & Stenson, Derby; Dunn, Nottingham; Cotes, Wirksworth; Bradley, Chesterfield; A. & E. Gales, Sheffield; Swinney & Ferral, Birmingham; Rowbotham, Loughborough; and Eaton, 187, High Holborn, London | 1809." The interesting copy owned by the writer bears the autograph of Mrs. Davies, and also the author's initials, "D. P. D." The book is octavo, in paper covers, 84 pages, and was issued at the price of 1/6. As usual the last page is devoted to an interesting chapter of "Errata." The contents consist of nine vigorously written letters dated from "Milford, Sept. 5th, 1809." The Mr. Alliot referred to in the title was a Church of England clergyman of Nottingham, and Mr. Taylor, a clergyman of Mile End Road, London.

A further work printed and published in this year, and a more ambitious one, was "The Interesting Narrative | of | the Life | of | Orlando | Equiano, | or | Gustavius Vassa, | the African, | written by himself. | 'Am I not a man and a brother.' | A New Edition, | Belper, | Printed and Published by S. Mason; sold by Tipper and Crosby, London; Wilkins, Derby; and Dunn, Nottingham; | 1809." This very interesting work is octavo, bound in boards, and contains 310 pages. The frontispiece is a

portrait of the amiable African. The only copy known to the writer is in the collection of the late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, purchased and presented by the Duke of Devonshire to Derby.

At this period, Samuel Mason, the printer, occupied the shop at the corner of Queen Street, and the New Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Pegg. In the year 1811, he printed a more pretentious and important work, "A | New | Historical and Descriptive | View | of | Derbyshire, | from the | remotest period to the present time, | by the Rev. D. P. Davies,* | in two volumes. | *Antiquam exquirite matrem—Virgil.* | Belper, | Printed and Published by and for S. Mason; | Sold also by Drury, Wilkins, Pritchard, and Stenson, Derby; Bradley, and Ford, Chesterfield; Parkes, Ashbourn; Cotes, Wirksworth; Dunn, Nottingham; Gales, Sheffield; Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster Row, and B. Crosby & Co., Stationers, Court, London; 1811." Neither the type nor the paper are of the very best, yet the book is a remarkable monument of local skill and patience. It was issued at the price of sixteen shillings. It is neatly dedicated to the Rev. David Peter, Tutor of the Dissenting College, Carmarthen, under date, "Makeney, April 10th, 1811." The Rev. David Peter was uncle to the author. The size of the work is octavo, and it is sometimes to be found bound up in one volume, and sometimes in two volumes. Mr. Alfred Wallis* refers to it as having been issued in quarto, but the writer has never met with a copy, and believes that none were issued. The illustrations are from copper plates, and curiously all placed in the first volume. A view of Belper taken from the west side of the Derwent is well executed and interesting, as is also a view of Derby, specially engraved for the work, in which the chimneys of the old china works are prominent features. Both views are engraved by "H. Moore, Sculpt., Derby." Facing the title page of volume 1 is an excellent map of Derbyshire, published January 1st, 1811, by J. Cary, Mapseller, Strand, London.

* D. A. & N. H. S. Journal, Vol. iii., page 155.

On the title-page is a wood-cut of armorial bearings, supposed to have belonged to John of Gaunt. They are well drawn, and taken from an old carved stone obtained from the old bridge over the Derwent, taken down in the year 1791. This bridge is said to have been founded by John of Gaunt, at the same time as the old chapel of St. John the Baptist. Both statements must be regarded with considerable doubt.* In the case of the bridge, a century at least after John of Gaunt had passed away, a warrant was issued in the reign of Henry VI., "to pay twenty pounds towards building a new bridge over the Derwent for the benefit of the tenants of Beaurepaire." This bridge subsequently became a county bridge, and in the year 1714, it is recorded in the county archives that repairs were executed by Mr. John Low, at a cost to the county of £31 17s. 2d. The armorial stone, a drawing of which is here shown, is still to be seen in the gable of a house in Belper Lane. The old bridge, after its centuries of useful work, was replaced by the present strong and handsome structure, the builder being Mr. Benjamin Marshall, who resided, in his later years, in the largest of the houses just beyond the East Lodge in Belper Lane. Mr. Marshall, being the builder of the bridge, will easily explain the stone coming into his possession.

Among the County Records is a note book of Thomas Sykes, who held the office of surveyor of bridges and other public works for the county from 1786 to 1816. It contains the following curiously spelt copy of the specification for the building of the new bridge at Belper :—

* The chapel is, beyond any question, of far older date than John of Gaunt, being of 13th century date. It may possibly have been built by Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry IV., who died in 1296, seized *inter alia* of the manor of Beaurepaire (Belper), where he had a capital mansion. It has been conjectured that he built both manor house and chapel, and gave to what is said to have been a favourite hunting resort the name of Beaurepaire from its beautiful situation. The arms on the stone from the old bridge, whatever they may be, have no kind of connection with John of Gaunt. The carving seems to be of 15th century date; the stone was probably placed there when the bridge was rebuilt *temp.* 1 Henry VI., being the arms of its chief benefactor. A bend between three quatrefoils might pertain to so many families that conjectures are useless.—EDITOR.

Spesefycation of the maner the Masons work of Belper bridge is intended to be executed.

The Bridge to Consist of three Eliptical arches, the centre arch 45 ft wide, 13 ft. 6 in in high from the springing & 17 feet from low water, the other two 42 feet wide, 12 ft. 7 in. high from the springing, and 16 ft. 1 in. from the low water ; 21 ft 6 in wide betwixt the plints of the battlements, 24 ft. under the arches—the wing walls on the southwardly side shall extend in a line with the bridge 50 ft., & those on the opposite or northwardly side 49 ft. in a circular forme as described in the plan—that both the land & water peors shall be sunk to the debth of 7 ft. 9 in. from low water, that they shall be 7 ft. 6 in. in width at the springing & shall increas 4 Inches in length & bredth every foot in debth, that the masonry of the peors shall rest upon a grating of two thicknesses of Fir planks the over 6 in. thick, the other three inches thick, laid across and pined together with oak pins & laid at the above debth as level & solid as posable upon and pined to the piles, Each pile of Fir or Elm containing on an average $43\frac{1}{2}$ feet of timber and drove 8 ft into the bed of the river if posable, or more if necessary and 110 of such piles at each peor—that the peors shall be done externally with stoon exactly squared & fited & the stones shall be from 1 ft 3 in. to 1 ft 6 in. in high & from 2 ft to 3 ft in bed, that the binding coorses shall not be less than 2 ft 4 in in width & the same thickness as the outer coorses, that the Masonry shall be as high as the springing of the Arches & shall be solidly set in borrow lime properly prepaired, the spase in the middle shall be solidly filed up with squard stoon laid in mortar and the Joints well run with fine gravil & Lime, that the Archstoons shall be 22 in in height at the Crown of the arch & increase to 2 ft 2 in towards the springing & none less than 2 ft. long, and no quoin to have a less tye than 1 ft., that the wool of these stoons shall be squared throughout the joints from front to back & wrought as true as posable from as many moulds as there are different stoons drawn in the Arches in the plan, & shall be truly & solidly set upon there own beds with an equal thickness of Mortar, & every coorse well run with proper gravel—That the foundations of the Wing walls shall be sunk as low as indicated in the plan or lower if necessary & laid with strong & sufficient stoons, that the walls shall be 7 ft 6 in in thickness ajoining to the abutments & diminish upwards to a proper thickness for suppoorting the foot paths which shall rest upon the solid walls—That a counter Arch of masonry shall be placed at the backs of the low peors & that it shall rise 8 ft. above the springing of the Arches & shall be continued up to the height of the Cornish with rubble walling—That the spandrils & wing walls shall be done with Ashlor not less than 12 inches in w^d & 12 inches in height & in every coors shall have binders from 3 to 4 feet long at every 8 ft. distance—That the whoale of the spandrils as high as the top of the Arch & the wing walls as high as the foot path shall be solidly backed up with strong rubble stoons laid in good

mortar & well graveled—That the Battlements shall be 3 ft. 10 inches high & there shall be no stoon in the coaping less than 3 ft. long & no stoons in the plint less than 2 ft. 6 inches—That the coping shall be well doweld with Iron dowels within the joints & run with lead, that woal Battlements shall be secureley & properley fixed—That the footpaths shall be flagged with Yorkshire stoons & have a Curb of hewn stoons 12 in. square, that the flags shall be well laid & not less than 1 ft inches long 2 ft wide & 3 inches thick, that the curbs & flags shall be well & properley laid down upon the rubble backing, That the quoins of the Arches shall be continued up to the Cornish & meet the Ashlor of the spandrils with square joints as is expressed in the drawing hereto anexed—That the Cornice shall be 14 inches high & project 10 inches, that the string to the Wings shall be the same height & project 7 inches, that there shall be a good road formed over the s^d bridge with hard stoons & gravil at least 18 inches thick—That the beds & joints of the Arch stoons the blocks for the peors & the Ashlar for the spandrils & wing walls shall be well broached & knatted with a tool & shall be wrought straight & square & shall not be left hollow or twisted but be finished as true as to rest solid with little or no fixing upon their own beds—That the battlements strings Cornish & every other part of the bridge & wings shall be neatly tooled except the breakwaters which shall have a tool work round the joints & the remainder shall be left rough from the pick & punch—That the two water peors shall be serounded before the arches are turned with long & small rubble stoons & gravil to the height of 7 ft. from the foundations & 2 ft. distance from the peors, that the two land peors shall be done in the same maner at the face & ends & the same height & distance & that the whoal of this work shall be executed in a substansial & workmanlike maner according to the true intent & mening of the anexed plan for the sum of Two Thousand one hundred & eighty pounds by us

Isaac Marshall—Benj^m Marshall.

Referred to M^r. Manard M^r. Sykes with the approbation of M^r. Poort.

F. N. C. Mundy, Markeaton, 16 Aug^t 1795.

The contractors agree to support the present Tempory bridge in repairs till the other is passable to be at the expence of providing & paying damage to the owners of grounds adjoining for laying down materials to be Borrow lime below the water.

Other entries in the same book tell us that the first stone of Belper bridge was laid in the south bank pier, at 8 ft. 2 in. deep from low water mark, on May 25th, 1796. It was not finished till towards the close of 1798. The contract was exceeded by the sum of £40 os. 5d., for extra work on the south side of the bridge, making the total cost £2,220 os. 5d. .

To revert to the "New View of Derbyshire," it has been suggested that this work and others were probably printed at Derby, but it may be accepted as certain that to Belper belongs the credit of printing these volumes. The presses owned by Mr. Samuel Mason at this period were capable of printing four pages crown octavo on a single forme. The sheets were sent to Derby to have the illustrations bound in. Mr. Samuel Mason also printed a number of children's and educational books. "Mason's | Improved | Reading made Easy; | containing | a great variety of | Spelling and Easy Lessons | Chiefly in Monosyllables | Likewise | a number of new and | instructive pieces | adapted to the | capacities of children | Ornamented with Twenty Six Engravings in Wood | Belper; | Printed for S. Mason, Queen Street | Price



Sixpence." was a 12mo. volume containing 72 pages. It had a large circulation, and in 1826 copies then printed were marked "Eighteenth Edition." The frontispiece, a woodcut after the style of Bewick, has the artist's name, "Green," in the left hand corner. Some of the blocks used in the production of this volume are still in existence, in the possession of Mr. Pegg at the old printing office.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Pegg, one of these blocks is here given. Irrespective of the degree of merit that it possesses, the carefully rendered costume of the school boys of the time gives this engraving a real value. There is far more artistic merit in the pose of the lad walking by the sea shore, also lent by Mr. Pegg, which appears as a tail piece to this article.

The year 1813 was an important one, a newspaper being printed in Belper under the modest title of "The Derbyshire Chronicle and Universal Weekly Advertiser." It was printed and published by Samuel Mason, but its existence was brought, after a few months, to an untimely and premature close. The editor was the Rev. D. P. Davies, who in his way was a very remarkable man. He resided at this time at Makeney, where he kept a boys' school, among the scholars being Mr. Henry Lomas, Surgeon, of Belper, still happily able to continue in the practice of his profession. In the weekly issue of the "Derby Mercury," December 26th, 1826, there is a prospectus of the school of Mr. Davies, dated from Makeney House, in which the inclusive boarding terms are given at £40 per annum. Among the references the name of Mr. G. B. Strutt is to be found. It is said that the Rev. D. P. Davies, Mr. David Evans, and the Rev. Evan Owen Jones, left their native Wales at the same time, and sought a home in the neighbourhood of Belper together. As an instance of the powers of imagination, the story is told, that on their arrival at Derby, the trio put up at the Bell Inn, Sadler Gate. Refreshments were sought, a pigeon pie was placed before the travellers, and enjoyed with a relish engendered by the keen Derbyshire air. A short time afterwards, the waiter, in clearing away the remains of the feast,

apologised for the fact that he had made a mistake, the pie, which they had so much enjoyed as a pigeon pie, was not a pigeon pie, but a rook pie. Upon hearing this, Mr. Jones became greatly agitated, and declared that he could never eat rook pie as it always made him ill, and he became at once so sick and ill as to require the services of a medical man. The story to be complete should conclude with the fact that the pie was after all a pigeon pie.

The Rev. D. P. Davies married a Miss Harrison, of Duffield, sister of the wife of Mr. David Evans. The fourth son of Mr. David Evans, who resided in Market Street Lane, and described himself as a "Surgeon and Oculist," became Canon Evans, of Durham, and Professor of Greek at that University. He received his early education in the Vestry of the old Chapel, at the hands of the Rev. Matthew Tunstall. Canon Evans, whose recent death was greatly mourned, was full of gentle humour and a possessor of marked individuality. On one occasion whilst examining a class of boys, the Canon asked for the character of George the Fourth. No response. He simplified the question. Still no reply. At length a small boy at the bottom of the class put up his hand, all eagerness, lest the answer he knew so well might be taken from him. "Well, my little man!" said the Canon, "what have you got to say about George the Fourth." "Oh, please, sir, he was given to immortality and vice." "Right to a T," smiled the Canon; "Go up."

The Rev. D. P. Davies and the Rev. Evan Owen Jones, who kept a boys' school at Duffield, alternately occupied the pulpit of the Unitarian Chapel in Belper. This form of religion found its birth, in the town, in the year 1689, when John Taylor, of Belper, obtained a license to have a Presbyterian service in his dwelling house.* Thirty years afterwards a meeting house was erected in Market Street Lane. The Unitarian Chapel at the end of last century and the beginning of this formed a prominent feature in the religious and social life of Belper.

* "Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals," Vol. i., p. 367, Dr. Cox.

It had been substantially endowed by members of the chief family of the neighbourhood, and many of the principal inhabitants worshipped there. It is probable that Nonconformity was introduced from the Peak after the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662. In North Derbyshire, the Rev. William Bagshawe, dissenting from the Act, laboured for fifty years, attracting large congregations. It is recorded that he visited Wirksworth,* which at this period was frequented by Belper people for marketing purposes. Until the year 1716, there was no chapel or other place of dissenting worship in Belper, but in the year 1709, George Webster, and in 1714, Joseph Statham, had their dwelling houses licensed for worship. In cases where the form of worship was other than Presbyterian or Quaker, the term "Protestant Dissenters" was invariably used. A conjecture may be made that Joseph Statham, licensed in 1714, was an Independent, as on the same date a similar license was granted to William Statham, of Shottle, who is known to have been of that form of religion.

The first market was held in Belper on October 10th, 1739, previously to which the market place was a complete waste and overgrown with rank grass. Under the shade of one of the largest trees, John Wesley preached to about 2,000 people, in the year 1762. In his journal, Mr. Wesley states that "the people were well-behaved, and heard the word with attention." Mr. Wesley preached in Belper several times, and his ministrations resulted in the establishment of the first Methodist chapel in the neighbourhood. The increase of membership of this body must have been very rapid, for in 1826 Belper circuit had no less than 1,048 members, 30 local preachers, and 13 chapels.† This increase was greatly due to the efforts of the Rev. Eliot Jones, who resided in Belper from 1814 to 1818. Mr. Jones miraculously, and he believed under inspiration, saved the life of a young bed-ridden girl whom he afterwards married. She died at Belper, in the year 1815.‡ The earliest record of resident Wesleyan ministers

* "A Memoir of the Apostle of the Peak," p. 15, W. H. Greaves Bagshawe.

† "Chronicles of Wesleyan Methodism, 1826."

‡ "Memoirs of the Rev. Eliot Jones."

is in the year 1803, when William McAllum and William France had charge of the Belper circuit.

The Congregational chapel was erected in 1789, but the members worshipped for some years previously in the Unitarian school-room. Mr. Gawthorne, one of the early ministers, kept a grocer's shop, and was fond of a gossip over his pipe and glass with his neighbours.

Although, to quote a writer of the day, "The Unitarians, the Independents, and the Methodists, have their respective meeting houses, in which some 700 children are receiving Sunday school instruction," the home of the Established Church still remained concentrated in the old chapel of St. John, the resident curate being the Rev. Matthew Tunstall, who, after a long and useful life, died in 1844, and was buried in front of the remarkable and ancient stone altar still existing in the old chapel. He resided in the bottom house in Long Row, and after officiating in the old chapel, would ride off to Turnditch to conduct service there. Dr. Cox, in his "Churches," gives a long and interesting list of the vicars of Duffield from 1253, whose duties would include the provision for the spiritual welfare of the Belper chapelry. Samuel Charles, M.A., a native of Chesterfield, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, one of the ejected of 1662, took up his residence in Belper shortly after his ejection.* From the diary of Mr. James Harrison, referred to by Canon Hey in his lecture at Belper, it appears that a Mr. Christie was the first parson in Belper, about the year 1740. It is stated that Mr. Christie was unfortunate enough to break his leg on the morning of his marriage. The name of Mr. Nadauld is next found on the Belper register. He is said to have been "Incumbent of Belper and Turnditch for over fifty years."† The victims of the plague in 1609 were buried in the yard of the old chapel. The plague was brought from Chesterfield, and between May 1st and September 30th, no less than 53 persons were buried.

* "Minute Book of the Wirksworth Classes." D. A. & N. H. S. Journal, Vol. iii., page 180.

† "Sunday at Home," February, 1879.

Mr. Henry Lomas states that sixty years ago there was a headstone near to the entrance of the porch conveying this information. The stone has since been restored to its position. At the time of the plague the old churchyard was not consecrated, and as a matter of fact, the ceremony of consecration did not take place until 1793.

In 1823, Mr. Samuel Mason printed "Forms | of | Prayer | for the use of a | Congregation | of | Protestant Dissenters | in | Belper. | Belper; | printed at the office of S. Mason, | 1823. It is a fine octavo volume of 106 pages, beautifully printed in pica type for the use of the Unitarians. The copy possessed by the writer, bears the imprint of "G. B. Strutt" on the front cover in gold letters. The editor again was the Rev. D. P. Davies. On page 16 is pointed out in a quaint foot-note, "All high titles or appellations of the king, queen, etc., should be left out of the prayers, such as *most illustrious, religious, mighty*, etc., and only the word sovereign retained for the king and queen." The absence of capital letters and the italics are as in the original.

The Rev. D. P. Davies a few years after the issue of the volume of prayers, came to reside permanently in Belper, where he continued his academy. In 1821, Mr. Samuel Mason commenced the printing of the reports of the Bible Society, with which Mr. Henry Lomas has been connected so many years. The printing of these reports was continued by Mr. Samuel Mason until the year 1825, when he was succeeded at his death by his son, Mr. George Mason.

It is curious to find that early in the present century a Mr. John Mason, publisher and bookseller, resided at 14, City Road, London. It is just possible that a relationship existed between the two families. It is of more general interest to note that the founder of the "Daily News," the "Field," and the publisher of "Punch," came from an old Derbyshire family, the Bradburys of Bakewell.

It may be said of Samuel Mason, that he was the pioneer of the printing press in Belper. He exercised considerable influence for

good in the town and neighbourhood. During his life, the population of Belper was at its greatest increase, and houses and shops showed a proportionate improvement. At the time of the first market in Belper, there was only one grocer's shop and not a single draper's shop in the town; Derby and Wirksworth being chiefly relied upon for finery and provisions. Coal was obtained from the Dally, and at an earlier period from Dunge Wood. Mr. Henry Lomas remembers seeing working men returning to their homes from the Dally Pits carrying the coal (called Dally Puffers) on their heads. Mr. John Strutt purchased the land and shut down the pit, converting the water from them to the use of the neighbouring farms. Mr. Mason saw the mills of W. G. & J. Strutt being erected, and the firm finding 1,300 hands a daily occupation. Nail-making then, as now, was on the downward grade. The postmaster of Belper was Mr. Thomas Haslem, and the letters for Derby, Wirksworth, Matlock, and other places were forwarded by horse-post. Carriers for goods and passengers were despatched to all the neighbouring towns. The "Peveril of the Peak" coach from Manchester called at the George and Dragon Inn, in Bridge Street, then the chief inn of the town, at six o'clock in the evening. The Royal Bruce, in connection with the London coaches, called on its way to Manchester at the same hostelry, whilst the Telegraph carried passengers from Birmingham to Sheffield, and gave its patronage to the Lower Black Swan Inn, near the Market Place. In such days, the opportunities of a man like Samuel Mason were many, and it is to his credit that he in no way abused his position and responsibilities.

George Mason, succeeded his father in the business in 1825. He continued printing the reports of the Belper Bible Society until the year 1834, when they were alternately printed with John Rosewarne, who came to reside in Belper about that time. Several hymn-books were printed by the Masons, one for St. Peter's Church.—"A new selection of | hymns | from various authors. | Belper ; | printed and published by George Mason." A volume of hymns, compiled by and printed for Mr. George H.

Strutt, and in use at Hazlewood up to the time of the death of the late vicar, Mr. Jenkins, was issued by Mr. Pegg.

It may, perhaps, be noted in this gossiping paper, that in 1826 a Mrs. Whysall died on the Belper Laund. She and her daughter married two brothers, John and Abraham Whysall.

In the year of Reform, 1832, George Mason printed a small pamphlet, "The | Tories Defeated : | Facts | against Fiction : | or, | A statement of facts | Connected with the visit of | Sir Roger Greisley | to Belper, | on Tuesday, December 4th, 1832 | . Belper ; | Printed by G. Mason, Queen Street | Price One Penny. | " This long titled though small book was of twelve pages, 12mo. It contains an interesting account of the visit of Sir Roger Greisley, who was contesting the division. We are informed that " Sir Roger was greeted by a few groans uttered by the multitude that had gathered together." Sir Roger and his party proceeded to the George and Dragon Inn, and after a vigorous address by Sir Roger, and more vigorous replies from Mr. Kerry, Mr. Palmer, and others, in favour of the Reform candidates, a show of hands was demanded. A vast forest of hands appeared for Reform, but not a single hand was held up in favour of Sir Roger, although it was his own meeting. Mr. John Mellor, of Belper, now close upon eighty years of age, was a special constable at this election.

In the same year, George Mason printed a pamphlet, entitled "The | American Giant | patronized | by the Royal Family | J. H. Lambier | Late a Captain | In the French Imperial Mameluke Horse Guards | One of the | largest men in the world. | From the | United States of America | . Belper ; | Printed by Geo. Mason, Queen Street | 1832." It is 12mo., and contains fourteen pages. The pamphlet was evidently printed for one of the numerous showmen who largely patronised Belper at this period, as they still continue to do. The book was sold by the royally patronised giant in the intervals of his performances. The giant also dabbled in the mysteries of medicine. On page 11, a cure for toothache is elaborately advertised. The public are informed that "this medicine has received the sanction and support of the

most distinguished personages in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with the united testimony of the first Physicians in Europe, etc. Price One shilling per bottle."

In the year 1833, there was printed by George Mason a small book of words—"New Church | Belper; | Grand Selection—of Sacred Music | to be performed | in | Belper Church | on | Wednesday Feby 27, 1833. In aid of the funds | for erecting and establishing an | Infants School | in that town. | To Commence at Two O'clock precisely | Price Three pence." The new church will be better recognised as St. Peter's Church, the foundation stone of which was laid in great state by the Duke of Devonshire in 1822. The church was consecrated by Bishop Ryder, and opened for Divine service in 1824. Only one service a day was held for sometime, and it may be noted that in 1826 the collection at the Sunday school sermons amounted to over £25. In the same year, the Belper Bible Society paid the parent society the sum of £110.

Mr. George Mason, in addition to his business as a printer and stationer, sold ale and beer at the Queen Street entrance to his establishment. He also dealt in matters considerably outside his calling. On his counter at one time might have been seen an electric plating bath in full operation. The small field opposite the old corner shop has since the time of the Masons been always known as the "Masons' Croft." Mr. George Mason was succeeded in the tenancy by Mr. Barber, who held the freehold of the shop. In 1844, Mr. Barber was succeeded by Mr. Lowe, who for some years consecutively printed the Bible Society reports. Mr. E. Lowe becoming interested in the gold fever of the day, emigrated to the Australian diggings, handing over the business to Mr. Joseph Pegg, who had served an apprenticeship at Caxton House, Nottingham.

In Bridge Street, in 1819, there lived a printer and bookseller named Ogle. He printed a small book entitled, "History | of | Poor Joe | the | Belper Nailer | . Price One Penny." It only contains eight pages, and the hero is a lachrymose individual, like Mr. Micawber, always waiting for something to turn up. The

first page is embellished by a woodcut, "Joe's Cottage, from a drawing taken on the spot," from the hands of that prince of local illustration, Mr. Orlando Jewitt. The little pamphlet is rare, the only copy known to the writer belonging to Mr. T. H. Godbehere, cashier at Messrs. W. G. & J. Strutt's.

Mr. Ogle was succeeded by Mr. Rosewarne, who originally came from Wirksworth. Mr. Rosewarne was a teacher in the Wesleyan Sunday school, and had a weakness for toffee. It was his duty to take away the toffee from the Sunday school scholars when in class, which duty he carried out faithfully, but his fatal taste often prevented him in carrying out his duty as faithfully in returning it at the close of school. In 1836, he printed the *Miner's Arithmetic*, issued at the price of sixpence. In size it is 12mo., and somewhat insignificant in appearance; it was probably the result of his acquaintance with the mining district of Wirksworth. About the same time Mr. Rosewarne printed a pamphlet, "Important to Young People | An | Interesting and authentic account | of | Henry Shooter | a Young Surgeon | lately residing in Belper Derbyshire | who committed | Parricide and Suicide | on September 7th 1830 | at Sutton in Ashfield | near Mansfield | in the county of Nottingham | Belper: | Printed and Published by J. Rosewarne, Bridge Street | Price Threepence." It is twenty-four pages octavo, in addition to a blue paper cover. The copy owned by the writer bears the autograph "Dr. Dolman, Derby." In 1838, he also published a volume entitled, "Short Poems | on | various Religious Subjects | by | the Rev. B. Gregory | Wesleyan Minister | Belper: | Printed for the Author | by J. Rosewarne, Bridge Street | 1838." The book is 12mo., of one hundred pages, and contains a well-executed portrait of the author by Mr. C. J. Williams, of Derby. The author, a son of whom became a president of the Wesleyan Conference in recent years, was a somewhat eccentric man. On one occasion after giving out his text, he paused long with hesitation, and at last exclaimed, "It won't go, and I can't make it go." He resided in the neighbourhood of Field Head. The poems, which Mr. Gregory avows in his preface to be the mere recrea-

tions of a few moments' leisure, are of a devotional character. A hymn "composed on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria" is a deeply religious expression of the author's hopes and wishes for the Queen's future.

A printer named Vickers lived in Bridge Street in the year 1832. He was a Wesleyan, and in only a small way of business. Another printer named Riley lived in the neighbourhood of Church Street about the year 1840. He was responsible for the issue of a poem by Mr. Thomas Crofts, on the occasion of the first dressing of the Manor Well in Belper. In Queen Street at the same period a Mr. Moss resided. He had a small connection, chiefly for posters and circulars, and was said, like Mr. Rosewarne, to have come from Wirksworth.

On September 11th, 1854, a second newspaper saw the light in Belper, under the conductorship of Mr. John Kiddy, who resided at the shop in Bridge Street, lately occupied by Mr. Talbot. The new venture was called "The Belper Journal and General Advertiser for Belper, Ripley, Duffield, Milford, Wirksworth, etc." The inside of the journal, consisting of general news and information, was printed by Messrs. Cassell, of London. These pages were adorned with illustrations of contemporary events. The first page of the publication was printed in Belper, and signs are not wanting in even the limited space given to local news of very careful editing. The paper was issued monthly, and the first number contained an interesting poem from the pen of Mr. Thomas Crofts, an old and respected inhabitant of Belper.

In No. 2 of the Belper Journal, dated October, 1854, is a careful report (quite equal to any work in this direction to-day) of a lecture upon "Human Character," delivered in Belper by Dr. Spencer T. Hall, the author of several interesting Derbyshire books.

In No. 4, the building of a large chimney at Messrs. Strutt's is recorded, and also the fact that the chimney contains half a million bricks.

In No. 5 is mentioned a most successful and interesting lecture

delivered by Mr. George Henry Strutt, on the "Poetry of the Day," in Belper, on December 21st, 1854. The selections are stated to have been delivered with great feeling. The lecturer frequently elicited warm applause by his critical and humorous remarks.

In the number for July, 1855, a reference is made to some postal irregularity in Belper, and the curious and interesting information is given that in 1855 letters could be posted up to ten o'clock at night, an hour later than can be done at the present time.

The Newspaper Stamp Act coming into operation, the "Belper Journal" was converted into a weekly paper, and started again with No. 1 on Saturday, July 7th, 1855. The size was increased and the local matter doubled, the front page being devoted to news and the last page to advertisements. The first number contains a woodcut illustration of the Arboretum anniversary festival at Derby. The inside matter still continued being printed in London, so that the obtaining of this block would be a special feature.

From No. 2 of this series, the following conundrum is extracted from amongst others, the work of a Belper wag of that day:— "Why are the two yew trees in the old chapel yard like jolly old toppers?" "Because they are always at the Butts."

No. 23 records the death of Mr. John Brownson, aged 100, at Belper.

Just at this time the paper was evidently in a bad way, for a fresh attempt to secure popular favour was made with No. 28, which appeared in an enlarged form under the simple heading, "The Belper Journal," and bore date January 5th, 1856. The following week's number, by a singular error, bears also the same number—28, and also a curious error in the date. The front page was only printed locally.

The name of the present occupier of Samuel Mason's shop has been mentioned earlier. In Mr. Pegg that pioneer of printing in Belper had a successor worthy of himself.

Mr. Pegg issued a volume in 1866, printed for private circulation only—"Poems, chiefly Lyrical, composed and arranged by Geo. Henry Strutt." The volume, two hundred and forty pages octavo, is a delightful compilation of some of the finest poems in our language. The book is also enriched by five original poems by Mr. Strutt, not unworthy of the other contents. The literary style is of a high order, and the poems are marked by good taste and feeling. This interesting volume is prettily bound in blue cloth, and is a credit not only to Mr. Pegg but to Belper.

Among the minor productions of the press in Belper is a small book, entitled "Padge Barber, a Derbyshire tale of jealousy; a true story which occurred in the neighbourhood of the Depth of Lumb." This book is mentioned, as it has every appearance of being a revival of an older work. It was published at one penny, and the last paragraph is worthy of reproduction: "The inhabitants of Shottle, as they pass the spot, heave a sigh, or shed a tear, as they think of the unhappy end of Anne and William; and when any neighbour dares to utter a slander, or asperse the character of any individual they mark their disapprobation by exclaiming, 'Tis as bad as Padge Barber.'" Like the inhabitants of Shottle, let us drop a silent tear over this affecting picture.



A Calendar of the Fines for the County of Derby, from their commencement in the reign of Richard I.

Abstracted by Messrs. HARDY and PAGE, 22, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

[Continued from Vol. XI., p. 106.]

1274. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. John the Baptist, June 24—July 1. 2 Edward I.

Between Geoffrey de Echangre, *Plaintiff*, and John Bissop and Lucy his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff of one oxgang of land with appurtenances in Bauekewell. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs, of the chief lords of that fee by the services which to that land pertain, for ever.

June 24—July 9. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. John the Baptist, 2 Edward I.

Between Martin de Wermundesworth, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Wermundesworth, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Defendant, of 2 messuages and 3 carucates of land, with appurtenances, in Breydeston and Wynelesthorp. To hold of the Plaintiff and his heirs all the life of the Defendant, at the rent of half a mark, payable at the feast of S. Martin in winter, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee. And after the decease of the Defendant, the premises shall wholly revert to the Plaintiff and his heirs, quit of the heirs of the Defendant. And if the Plaintiff should die without heir of his body, or if his heirs should die without heir of themselves, then the premises, after the decease of the defendant, shall wholly revert to the next heirs of the Defendant.

Sept. 29—Oct. 7. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. Michael, 2 Edward I.

Between Michael de Hockel' and Joan his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Nicholas Herigaud and Margery his wife, *Deforciantes*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciantes to the Plaintiffs of one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances, in Tadyngton and Presteclive, except one toft and 8 acres of land in Tadyngton which Christiana, who was the wife of John Norman, lately held. Thereupon the Plaintiffs grant to the Deforciantes the aforesaid toft and 8 acres of land. To hold to the Deforciantes and the heirs of Margery, of the Plaintiffs and the heirs of Michael for ever, at the rent of one penny at Christmas for all services and exactions.

1275. Westminster. Within the octaves of Hilary, 3 Edward I.

Jan. 13-20. Between John Abbot of Burton-upon-Trent, *Plaintiff*, by William de Weston his attorney, and Hugh de Gurneye and Elizabeth his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 30 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his church of S. Modwen, of one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances, in Fynderne. To hold of the Defendants in free, pure and perpetual alms for ever, at the rent of 2s., payable at Pentecost and S. Martin in winter, for all services and exactions.

Jan. 13-28. Westminster. Within 15 days of Hilary, 3 Edward I.

Between John Fannel, *Plaintiff*, and John Bulloc and Letitia his wife, *Defendants*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, by the Defendants, that one carucate of land and the moiety of one messuage, with appurtenances, in Aylwarston, Amboldeston, and Thurleston, as in demesnes, services of the free men, villenages . . . ponds, fisheries, and all other things to the tenement pertaining, are the right of the Plaintiff; and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Defendants of the yearly rent of 5 marks of silver, payable at the four terms of Easter, the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, Michaelmas, and Christmas, during the life of the same Letitia, and after the death of the same Letitia the Plaintiff and his heirs to be quit of the said payment for ever.

Nov. 12. Westminster. The morrow of S. Martin, 3 Edward I.

Between Robert de Aconere, junior, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Aconere, senior, and Margery his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of the manor of Brothon', with appurtenances. To hold during the lives of the Defendants, at the yearly rent of 20 pounds, payable at the feast of S. Martin in winter and the Ascension of our Lord, for all services and exactions. And after the decease of the Defendants, the Plaintiff and his heirs shall be quit of the aforesaid rent, and shall hold the aforesaid manor of the chief lords of that fee by the service which to that manor pertains. *Endorsed.* And Henry son of Robert de Camera puts in his claim.

1276. Westminster. Within the octaves of Holy Trinity, 4 Edward I.
May 31—June 8. Between Richard de Kyngesleye and Agnes his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Robert de Perers, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiffs, of one messuage and half a carucate of land, with appurtenances, in Mackeleye. To hold of the Defendant for ever, at the yearly rent of one rose, payable at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, for all services and exactions.

June 24—July 9. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. John the Baptist, 4 Edward I.

Between Richard de Shorecroft de Huntendon', *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Mercington and Letitia his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 20 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of the fourth part of one oxgang of land with appurtenances in Eyton. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of Letitia for ever, at the yearly rent of one clove gilly-flower at Easter for all service and exactions. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the said Letitia.

June 24—July 9. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. John the Baptist, 4 Edward I.

Between Richard, son of Peter de Huntendon', *Plaintiff*, and William de Rolleston and Margery his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 20 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of one messuage and 19 acres of land, with appurtenances in Huntendon'. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Margery for ever, at the yearly rent of 1d. at Easter for all service and exactions. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee for the Defendants and the heirs of the said Margery.

Nov. 11-26. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Martin, 4 Edward I.

Between Osbert, son of Hugh de Fryseby, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas, son of Henry de Brunaldeston, and Isabella his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 4 marks of silver, by the defendants to the Plaintiff, of 5 acres of land with appurtenances in Brunaldeston. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Isabella for ever, at the yearly rent of 1d. at Christmas for all services and exactions. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Isabella.

Nov. 11-26. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Martin, 4 Edward I.

Between Master Thomas de Luthe, *Plaintiff*, by Simon, son of Walter de Luthe, his attorney, and Simon de Arderne and Agnes his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 200 pounds sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of the manor of Maperleye, with appurtenances. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Agnes for ever, at the yearly rent of one pair of gilt spurs at Easter for all services and demands. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Agnes.

1277. Westminster. The morrow of the Purification of the Blessed

Feb. 3. Mary, 5 Edward I.

Between Robert de Bentleye, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Reynald and Cicely his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 12 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of 10 acres of land with appurtenances in Lytton. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Cicely for ever, at the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., payable at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist for all service and exaction. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the said Cicely.

Mar. 28—April 18. Westminster. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 5 Edward I.

Between Henry Morel and Sibil his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and John de la Cornere and Matilda de la Cornere, *Tenants*, by John Smek, attorney of the said Matilda.

Grant, in consideration of $3\frac{1}{2}$ marks of silver, by the Plaintiffs to the said John, of one messuage, 40 acres of land, and 5 acres of meadow, with appurtenances, in Osemundeston; that is to say,

whatsoever the same John and Matilda have in the same vill of the inheritance of the same Sibil on the day this agreement was made.

May 23—June 13. Westminster. Within 3 weeks of Holy Trinity, 5 Edward I.

Between William Foljambe, *Plaintiff*, and Roger de Wardinton *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to Deforciant, of 5 oxgangs and 5 acres of land with appurtenances in Snelleston. To hold of the Plaintiff and his heirs all the life of the Deforciant, at the yearly rent of 1d. at Easter for all service and exaction. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Plaintiff and his heirs. And after the decease of the Deforciant, the premises to wholly revert to the Plaintiff and his heirs. *Endorsed*, Robert, son of Hugh de Acore, puts in his claim.

Nov. 11-19. Shrewsbury. Within the octaves of S. Martin, 5 Edward I.

Between Margery, daughter of Henry de Mapelton, *Plaintiff*, by Robert de Sleaford, her attorney, and Henry de Hotot and Constance his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of 5½ oxgangs and 6 acres of land, with appurtenances, in Middleton. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Constance for ever, at the rent of 1d. at Easter for all service and exaction. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the said Constance.

1278. Westminster. Within 15 days of Easter, 6 Edward I.

April 17—May 2. Between Ralph le Wyne, *Plaintiff*, by Richard Huberd, his attorney, and William le Flecher and Felicia his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of one messuage, 31 acres and 1 rood of land, with appurtenances, in Wyrkesworthe. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Felicia for ever, at the rent of one rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the defendants and the heirs of the same Felicia.

April 17—May 2. Westminster. Within 15 days of Easter, 6 Edward I.

Between Ralph de Crondon (?) *Plaintiff*, and Roger de Ryche-ware, *Defendant*, by Geoffrey de Rycheware, his attorney.

Acknowledgement by Defendant that the Plaintiff should first present his clerk to the church at Boyleston without impediment of the Defendant or his heirs, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff and his heirs that when the aforesaid church should be vacant after the death or departure (*cessio*) of the clerk, who should be admitted and instituted at the presentation of the Plaintiff to the same church, the Defendant shall present his clerk to the same church without impediment of the Plaintiff or his heirs; so that when it shall happen that the aforesaid church should be vacant after the death or departure of the clerk who should be admitted and instituted to the same church at the presentation of the Defendant, the Plaintiff or his heirs should present his clerk to the same church, etc. . . . And so alternately and successively the Plaintiff and his heirs, and the Defendant and his heirs, shall present their clerks to the same church for ever.

April 17—May 8. Westminster. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 6 Edward I.

Between Thomas Folejaumbe, *Plaintiff*, and Henry, son of Nicholas de Stanedon and Letitia his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 8 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of 10 acres of land with appurtenances in Wormhull. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Letitia for ever, at the yearly rent of one rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist for all service and exaction. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Letitia.

April 17—May 8. Westminster. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 6 Edward I.

Between Hugh de Cane, *Plaintiff*, and Roger de Belue and Philippa his wife, *Defendants*.

Acknowledgement by the Plaintiff that one messuage and one carucate of land, with appurtenances, in Chyldecote, is the right of the said Philippa; and grant thereupon by the Defendants to Plaintiff, of the aforesaid tenement, to wit, everything the Defendants held in the same vill. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the said Philippa, all the life of the Plaintiff, at the yearly rent of 2 marks and 3½d., payable at Michaelmas and at the Feast of the Blessed Mary in March, for all service and exaction. And after the decease of the Plaintiff, the aforesaid tenement shall wholly revert to the Defendants and the heirs of the said Philippa. To hold of the chief lords of that fee for ever.

April 17—May 8. Westminster. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 6 Edward I.

Between Thomas Folejambe, *Plaintiff*, and Thomas, son of Thomas de Wormhull and Katherine his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 40 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of one messuage and 15 acres of land, with appurtenances, in Wormhull. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Katherine for ever, at the yearly rent of one rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the said Katherine.

May 27. Westminster. The morrow of the Ascension, 6 Edward I.

Between William le Parker and Isabella his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Walter del Lee, *Tenant*.

Grant, in consideration of 40 shillings sterling, by the Plaintiffs to the Tenant, of one messuage and one oxgang of land, with appurtenances, in Chirchesomereshal. To hold of the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Isabella for ever, at the rent of one rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Isabella.

May 27. Westminster. The morrow of the Ascension of our Lord, 6 Edward I.

Between Thomas, Bishop of Hereford, *Plaintiff*, and Thomas de Chaworthe, *Deforciant*, by John de Leyes, his attorney.

Acknowledgement by the Deforciant that the custody of Margery and Dyonisia, daughters and heirs of Ranulph le Poer, is the right of the Plaintiff and his church of Hereford, because the said Ranulph held his land of John, formerly Bishop of Hereford, by knight service; and remittance thereupon, in consideration of 10 pounds, by the Plaintiff to the Deforciant, of all damage which the Deforciant is said to have done by occasion of the aforesaid custody. *Endorsed*. And Robert le Wyne and Dionisia his wife put in their claims. And Ralph le Wyne puts in his claim.

Nov. 3. Westminster. The morrow of All Souls, 6 Edward I.

Between Sybil, daughter of Nigel de Rydeware, *Plaintiff*, and William le Burguillun de Weston, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgement by the Plaintiff to the Defendant, and grant thereupon by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ oxgangs of land, with appurtenances, in Weston. To hold of the Defendant and his heirs all the life of the Plaintiff, at the yearly rent of one pound of

cumin, or 3d. at Easter. And after the decease of the Plaintiff, the aforesaid land shall wholly revert to the Defendant and his heirs.

1279. Westminster. Within 15 days of Holy Trinity, 7 Edward I.

May 28—June 12. Between Simon, Abbot of Chester, *Plaintiff*, by Ralph de Saucheverel, his attorney, and William de Hauteryne, *Tenant*, by John de Stonle, his attorney.

Grant by the Tenant to the Plaintiff and his church of S. Werburg of Chester of two parts of one messuage and 4 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances, in Wylne-juxta-Shardelow. And the Plaintiff receives the Tenant and his heirs into every benefit and prayer which from henceforth shall be made in his church aforesaid, for ever.

1280. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. Martin, 8 Edward I.

Nov. 11-19. Between John de Brunston and Isabella his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Ralph, son of James Shirl', *Tenant*, of the third part of one messuage, 2 carucates of land, 200 acres of pasture and moor, 10 acres of meadow, 100 shillings rent, and the service of 9 knights fees, with appurtenances, in Shirle. And

Between the same John and Isabella, *Plaintiffs*, and the aforesaid Ralph, whom John de Weston called to warrant, and who warrants him of the third part of one messuage, one carucate and 4 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances, in Langeford.

Grant, in consideration of 35 marks of silver, by the Plaintiffs to the Tenant and his heirs, of the said two-third parts, which third parts the Plaintiffs claimed to be the reasonable dower of the same Isabella, that fell to her of the free tenement which was of James de Shirle, late her husband.

1281. Westminster. Within 15 days of Hilary, 9 Edward I.

Jan. 13-28. Between Richard, Prior of Gresle, *Plaintiff*, by William de Scheyle, his attorney, and Geoffrey de Gresle, *Defendant*, by Walter de Stratton, his attorney.

Grant by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, and his church of Gresle, of the advowson of the church of Lullington, with appurtenances. And the Plaintiff receives the Defendant and his heirs into all benefits and prayers which from henceforth shall be made in his church aforesaid, for ever.

1281. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter, 9 Edward I.

April 13-28. Between John de Byrsecote, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Dun, *Tenant*.

Grant, on a plea of mort d' ancestor, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, by the Tenant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of one messuage, 6 oxgangs of land, 7 acres of meadow, and 16 shillings rent, with appurtenances, in Berwardecote, Brennaleston and Pylecote.

April 13-28. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Thomas son of Ralph de Thurleston and Alice his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Henry Scherewynd' and Scolastica his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Alice for ever, of 10 acres of land, one acre of meadow, and a fourth part of one messuage, with appurtenances, in Thurleston. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Scolastica, at the yearly rent of one rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Scolastica.

April 13-28. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter. 9 Edward I.

Between Gervase de la Corner, *Plaintiff*, and Henry le Saunter and Eustachia his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of 14 acres of land, 4s. rent, and two parts of one messuage, with appurtenances, in Derby and Normanton-juxta-Derby. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of Eustachia, at the yearly rent of one penny at Easter for all service, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Eustachia.

April 13-28. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between John Bek', *Plaintiff*, and Henry de Grey, whom Reginald de Grey called to warrant, and who warrants him.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize and in consideration of 100 li., by the Plaintiff to the same Henry and his heirs for ever, of the manor of Schirlaund, with appurtenances.

April 13-28. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Joan, daughter of Stephen de Irton, *Plaintiff*, and Stephen de Irton, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff and the heirs of her body, of the manor of Hatton, with appurtenances, and two messuages, 21 acres of land, with appurtenances, in Lee-juxta-Bradeburn, and one acre of meadow and 5 shillings rent, with appurtenances, in Peverwych, Snelleston, and Murcaneston. To hold of the defendant and his heirs, at the yearly rent of one penny at Easter for all service. And if it happen that the Plaintiff should die without heirs of her body, the premises shall wholly revert to the Defendant and his heirs, quit of the other heirs of the Plaintiff. And, moreover, the Plaintiff granted, for herself and her heirs, that they from henceforth will render every year to the Defendant, 30 quarters of corn, 12 quarters of mixed corn (*mixtilonis*), and 60 quarters of oats, all the life of the Defendant, at the four terms, that is to say, at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist $7\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of corn, 3 quarters of mixed corn, and 15 quarters of oats, at the feast of S. Michael a similar quantity, at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord a similar quantity, and at the feast of Easter a similar quantity. And after the decease of the Defendant, the Plaintiff and her heirs shall be quit of the aforesaid payment for ever.

April 13-28. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Robert de Sauccheverell, *Plaintiff*, and Henry, Abbot of Derleye, *Tenant*.

Acknowledgement, in consideration of 10 marks of silver, by the Plaintiff that the advowson of the church of Bolton, with appurtenances, is the right of the Tenant and his church of S. Mary of Derby, as a free chapel pertaining to his church of S. Peter of Derby.

April 13-28. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Ralph le Breton and Emma, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Henry, Abbot of Derleye, *Tenant*.

Grant, in consideration of 4 marks of silver, by the Plaintiffs to the Tenant and his church of S. Mary of Derleye, of one messuage, with appurtenances, in Derby, for ever.

April 13-28. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Robert le Escryueyn, *Plaintiff*, and Henry, Abbot of Derleye, *Tenant*.

Acknowledgement by the Plaintiff that 3 mills in Derby, with appurtenances, are the right of the Tenant and his church of S.

Mary of Derleye, and grant thereupon by the Tenant to Plaintiff of the aforesaid mills. To hold of the Tenant and his successors and his church aforesaid all the life of the same Robert, at the yearly rent of 4li. sterling, payable at the feasts of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, S. Michael, the Nativity of our Lord, and Easter. Clause as to distrain in case of Plaintiff being in arrear with his rent. And after the decease of the Plaintiff, the aforesaid mills shall wholly revert to the Tenant and his successors.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Adam de Stanel' and Cassandra his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Geoffrey de Beghton and Joan his wife, *Tenants*.

Grant, in consideration of 20 marks of silver, by the Tenants to the same Cassandra of one messuage, 2 carucates of land, and 6 shillings rent, with appurtenances, in Whytevell and Pybele, except the site of the mill of Pybele and 17 acres of land in the same vill. *Endorsed*. Oliver de Langeford and Simon de Gousel put in their claim. Walter de Gousel puts in his claim.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between William de Henouer', *Plaintiff*, and John de Loyak', *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff and his heirs, of 3 shillings rent, with appurtenances in Kydesley. To hold of the Defendant and his heirs for ever, at the rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist for all service and exaction.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Walter de Rydewar' and Ellen, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Henry Fitz Herbert.

Grant, in consideration of 40 shillings sterling, by the said Henry to the Plaintiffs, that they may have reasonable estovers in the wood of the same Henry in Northbyrs and Roscinton.

1281.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between John, son of Adam le Forester', and Cicely, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Thomas, son of Swayn de Lytton, *Tenant*.

Grant, in consideration of 4 marks of silver, by the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Cicely, to the Tenant, of one messuage and one oxgang of land, with appurtenances in Lytton.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between William de Batel and Joan, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Roger de Munpyneun and Christiana, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 100 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiffs, of the third part of the manor of Hurst-juxta-Caldelouwe, with appurtenances. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of Christiana, for ever, at the yearly rent of one rose at the feast of S. John the Baptist, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the said Christiana.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Richard, son of Richard de Litton, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Seynieorge, of Barleburgh, and Margery, his wife, *Tenants*.

Acknowledgment by the Tenants that one toft and 30 acres of land, with appurtenances in Barleburgh are the right of the Plaintiff, and the moiety of the same they quit-claimed of themselves and the heirs of the same Margery to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever. Grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Tenants of the other moiety of the premises, to wit, that moiety which lies towards the shade. To hold of the Plaintiff and his heirs, all the life-time of both the Tenants, at the yearly rent of 2 shillings and 6 pence, payable at Pentecost and the feast of S. Martin in winter. And after the decease of both the Tenants, the aforesaid moiety shall wholly remain to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Eudo de Henouer, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Estwayt, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant and in consideration of 9 marks of silver, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of a third part of one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in Ilkesdon, and quit-claim by the Plaintiff to the Deforciant and his heirs of all right which he had in two parts of the premises, with appurtenances.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Nicholas Martel, *Plaintiff*, and Robert Boxum and Philippa, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs, of one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in Tyssynton. To hold of the Defendants and their heirs for ever, at

the yearly rent of one rose, payable at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist for ever, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and their heirs.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Henry de Irton and Philippa his wife, and Isabella, sister of the same Philippa, *Plaintiffs*, and John de Ferrur', *Tenant*.

Grant, in consideration of 100 marks of silver, by the Plaintiffs and the heirs of Philippa and Isabella to the Tenant, of one carucate of land, with appurtenances in Braydeshall, together with all other lands and tenements which the Tenant held in demesne only in the said vill on the day on which this agreement was made, for ever.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Nicholas Herygo and Margery, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Richard de Morleye and Joan, his wife, *Tenants*.

Grant, in consideration of 16 marks of silver, by the Tenants and the heirs of the same Joan to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Margery, for ever, of one messuage and 30 acres of land, with appurtenances in Tadington and Prestclyve.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Simon de Notingham and Joan, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Alan Gos and Hawysia, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiffs, of one messuage, with appurtenances in Derby. To hold to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the said Simon of the Defendants and the heirs of the said Hawysia, for ever, at the rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the said Hawysia.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Joan Morcok' of Esseburn', *Plaintiff*, and Richard, son of Henry le Sergaunt and Matilda his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 20 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of one messuage and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow, with appurtenances in Fennybenteleye. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the said Matilda, for ever, at the yearly rent of one rose, payable at the

feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the said Matilda.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Gervase, son of Gervase de Clyfton, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Thorlaton and Alice his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of one oxgang of land, with appurtenances in Wyleford. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Alice, for ever, at the rent of one rose, payable at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Alice.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Thomas le Curcur of Keteleston, *Plaintiff*, and Adam de Irton and Margery, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 15 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in Keteleston. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Margery, for ever, at the yearly rent of one rose, payable at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Margery.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Nicholas de Clyftone, *Plaintiff*, and Simon de Clyfton and Elena, his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciants to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Deforciants, of one messuage and 25 acres of land, with appurtenances in Little Clyfton. To hold of the Plaintiff and his heirs, for the life-time of the Deforciants, at the yearly rent of one rose, payable at the feast of S. John the Baptist. And after the death of both the Deforciants, the premises to wholly revert to the Plaintiff and his heirs, to hold of the chief lords of that fee, for ever.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Alice, daughter of William Trossebut, *Plaintiff*, by William, son of Robert le Barbur of Mealton, her attorney, and Roger Trossebut, *Tenant*.

Acknowledgment by the Tenant that two messuages, 5 tofts, 3 carucates, and 36 acres of land, 18 acres of wood and pasture, 4 acres of meadow, and one mill, with appurtenances in Levenyng, are the right of the Plaintiff. Thereupon the Plaintiff, in consideration of 10li. sterling, granted to the Tenant the moiety of two parts of one messuage, and the moiety of one messuage, two tofts and a half, 14 oxgangs, and 18 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 10 acres of wood and pasture, and the moiety of one mill, with appurtenances, of the aforesaid tenements, to wit, those moieties, with appurtenances, which lie towards the sun (*i.e.* the east) in the aforesaid vill of Levenyng. And, moreover, the same Plaintiff granted that the moieties of all the tenements, with appurtenances which Constance de Louthorp' held in dower in the aforesaid vill of Levenyng and Wartre, on the day on which this agreement was made, and which, after the death of the aforesaid Constance ought to revert to the Plaintiff and her heirs, shall wholly remain to the Tenant and his heirs. To hold of the Plaintiff and her heirs, for ever, at the yearly rent of 22 shillings, payable at the feast of S. Martin in winter and Pentecost, and doing foreign service as much as pertains to the said tenements. And this agreement was made in the presence of the aforesaid Constance, she claiming nothing in the aforesaid lands and tenements, except in the name of dower.

Endorsed. And the Prior of Elreton puts in his claim. And Thomas Trussebut, senior, puts in his claim.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Robert de Notingham, *Plaintiff*, and Henry le Gaunter' and Eustachia, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of one messuage and 1½d. rent, with appurtenances in Derby. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Eustachia, at the yearly rent of one rose, payable at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing to the chief lords of that fee all other services for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Eustachia, for ever.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between William Fox de Offerton, *Plaintiff*, and Robert le Ragged and Matilda, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 6 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of one messuage and 14 acres of land, with appurtenances in

Nether Overton. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of Matilda, at the yearly rent of one penny at Easter, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendant and the heirs of the same Eustachia.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Reginald, Vicar of the church of S. Peter, of Derby *Plaintiff*, and Avicia, daughter of Ralph le Gaunter, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 6 marks of silver, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of two parts of one messuage, with appurtenances, in Derby. To hold of the Defendant and her heirs, at the yearly rent of one rose, payable at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendant and her heirs.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Agnes de Greseley, Prioress "de la Gracedeu," *Plaintiff*, and Mathew, son of Mathew de Knyveton, and Elizabeth his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and her church of Holy Trinity "de la Gracedeu de Beleton," of 10 shillings rent with appurtenances in Dalebury. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the said Mathew in free, pure and perpetual alms, for ever. And the Plaintiff will receive the Defendants and the heirs of the same Mathew into all benefits and prayers which from henceforth shall be made in her church aforesaid, for ever.

April 13—May 4. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between William Martin and Isabella his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and William de Stocton, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiffs, of one messuage, 33 acres of land, 4 shillings rent, with appurtenances, in Tydeswell. To hold to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of their bodies, of the Defendant, all the life of the Defendant, at the yearly rent of 4 marks of silver, payable at the feasts of S. Michael and Easter, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee for the Defendant. And after the decease of the Defendant, the Plaintiff shall be quit of the payment of the aforesaid rent, and shall hold

the aforesaid tenements, with appurtenances, of the chief lords of that fee, for ever. And if it happen that the Plaintiffs should die without heirs of their bodies, then the tenements shall wholly remain to the next heirs of the same William Martin.

April 13—May 12. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between James, son of Robert de Meinwarin, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Meynwarin and Achelina his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of one oxgang of land, with appurtenances, in Netherhurst. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Achelina, at the yearly rent of one penny at Easter for all service.

April 13—May 12. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Henry le Burguylun, *Plaintiff*, and Thomas le Curzun de Keteliston and Emma his wife, *Deforciantes*.

Acknowledgment, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciantes to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Deforciantes, of 2 tofts, 59 acres of land, with appurtenances, in Chaddesden. To hold of the Plaintiff and the heirs of his body, all the life of the same Emma, at the yearly rent of 20 shillings, payable at Michaelmas and Easter. And after the decease of the same Emma, the premises shall wholly revert to the Plaintiff and the heirs of his body, to hold of the chief lords of that fee. And if it happen that the Plaintiff should die without heirs of his body, the premises shall remain to Robert, brother of the Plaintiff, and the heirs of his body, to hold of the chief lords of that fee. And if it happen that the aforesaid Robert should die without heirs of his body, then the premises shall remain to the right heirs of the same Emma, to hold of the chief lords of that fee, for ever.

April 13—May 12. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Robert, son of Geoffrey de Detheck', *Plaintiff*, and Robert, son of Robert de Stretley, and Elizabeth his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of 6 messuages, one oxgang and a fourth part of one oxgang, with appurtenances, in Peuerwych. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Elizabeth, at the yearly rent of one pepper-corn at the Nativity of our Lord, for all service, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Elizabeth.

April 13—May 12. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Roger, son of Robert de Meynwarin, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Meynwarin and Achelina his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of one oxgang of land, with appurtenances, in Overhurst. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of Achelina, at the yearly rent of one penny, payable at Easter.

1281. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 9 Edward I.

April 13—May 12. Between Eudo de Henouer, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Breydestone, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of a third part of one messuage and two oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in Ilkesdon'. To hold of the Defendant and his heirs, at the yearly rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendant and his heirs. Acknowledgment also by the Defendant that the remaining two parts of the same messuage and land are the right of the Plaintiff.

April 13—May 12. Lincoln. Within one month of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Robert Fox and Beatrice his wife, and William de Breydeston and Cicely his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Laurence, Abbot "de la Dale," *Tenant*.

Acknowledgment, in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Plaintiffs that 3 acres of land and the moiety of one acre of meadow, with appurtenances in Staunton-juxta-Saundiacr' are the right of the Tenant and his church of S. Mary "de la Dale."

April 21. Derby. The morrow of the close of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between William, son of Peter de Bremlington, *Plaintiff*, and Richard, son of Roger de Newehahe, and Agnes his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of one toft and 40 acres of land, with appurtenances, in Staneleye. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Agnes, at the yearly rent of one rose, at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Agnes.

April 21.—Derby. The morrow of the close of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between John de Kyngeston, *Plaintiff*, and Walter, son of Godfrey le Ruer, and Cicely his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 40 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of one toft, with appurtenances, in Derby. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Cicely, at the yearly rent of one pepper-corn, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee, for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Cicely.

April 21.—Derby. The morrow of the close of Easter, 9 Edward I.

Between Roger le Wyte and Felicia his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Ranulph de Hassop and Amabillia his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of Felicia, for ever, of the moiety of a messuage and an oxgang of land, with appurtenances, in Bobenhull. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of Amabillia, at the yearly rent of one clove gilly-flower at Easter for all service.

June 8-29. Lincoln. Within 3 weeks of Holy Trinity, 9 Edward I.

Between William le Feure de Saundiacre and Cicely his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and William Danvers, *Tenant*.

Grant, in consideration of 5 marks of silver, by the Plaintiffs to the Tenant and his heirs, for ever, of 2 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow in Staunton-juxta-Sandyacr'.

June 24—July 23—Lincoln. Within one month of S. John the Baptist, 9 Edward I.

Between William de Henover, *Plaintiff*, and Oregia de Henover and Eudo her son, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment, on a plea of covenant, by the Plaintiff that one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances, except 7 perches of land in length and 6 perches of land in width, are the right of the said Eudo, and grant thereupon by the said Eudo to the Plaintiff, of the premises (except before excepted). To hold of the said Eudo and his heirs, all the life of the Plaintiff, at the yearly rent of one rose, payable at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist. And if it happen that the Plaintiff die in the life-time of Oregia, the tenements aforesaid shall remain to the aforesaid Oregia, to hold of the said Eudo and his heirs all the life of the same Oregia, and after the death of the same Oregia the aforesaid tenements shall revert to the aforesaid Eudo.

Becket's Well, Derby.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.



THE earliest record of a well is that of which we read in Genesis (ch. xxi, v. 19). Water from this well preserved the life of the founder of that race which is now one of the principal factors in the "Eastern question." The well still remains, and associated with it is one of the oldest love stories of which any record has come down to our time. Isaac dwelt by this well, Lahai-roi, and it appears to have been his custom to stroll out at eventide towards this well engaged in meditation; and on one of these occasions he first saw Rebecca. From their union is descended another great race, whose preservation is no slight difficulty for people who do not believe in miracles. Ancient grave-mounds and ancient wells are the two most ancient things left to us of the early works of man, and both are threatened in these commercial days. It used to be considered that the man who had dug a well was a public benefactor, for wells were a necessity; and so it came to pass that to these old wells some name or other was given, such as that of its original digger. The earliest of them, Jacob's well, still exists; and not far away is the burial-place of the patriarch and of his son Joseph. These wells were the usual places of meeting for conversation or gossip, and served, too, as resting-places for the tired traveller. The mouths of wells were often surrounded by a wall wide enough to form a seat; though in others the contour was entirely of one block of marble pierced through its centre, and richly sculptured on the sides. Some of these well tops have found their way to

England, and may be seen in museums, or in private possession. There used to be a very fine one in the conservatory at Branksea Castle, Dorset.* On ancient marbles of Greece are representations of maidens coming from the well, with vases on their heads, to be met by their swains, who relieve them of their burdens. It is also stated that Bacchic dances were celebrated round the wells of Callichorus. Times and manners changed, and then the wells begin to have, in many instances, curative properties attributed to their waters. The waters of some left a red deposit (iron), others a yellowish green sediment (sulphur); some were always cold, but never frozen; others slightly warm. These waters were used externally and internally. The Romans appear to have first made use of the warm springs in this country as baths; and the baths of Matlock, Buxton, Bath, and others, have continued to be used for curative and hygienic purposes down to the present time. Having written thus far on biblical and classic wells, we come now to consider wells such as that which gives a title to these remarks.

There are scattered over the United Kingdom a very large number of ancient wells, many of them termed holy wells. The whole subject becomes interesting now these wells are fast being destroyed. It is far from unlikely that some of these old wells, near the Roman roads, were made at first by the Romans, and have been handed on for some two thousand years; if so, Becket's Well may be of such an origin. Not a few of our wells date back to an early period of English history. One of the earliest of these is that which takes its name from the Saxon king of Northumbria, Oswald, who was slain by Penda, king of Mercia. The venerable Bede says people carried away the earth, to which miraculous virtue was attributed, until a hole was formed, and this became a well, the water of which had also miraculous powers. But the worst of it is there are two wells both making the claim that they occupy the site of Oswald's death. One is at Winwick, near

* There is a fine Venetian well-head of this class, richly sculptured, and said to be of twelfth century date, in the courtyard of Wilton House, near Salisbury. It was illustrated in the *Reliquary*, vol. i. (new series), p. 231.

Warrington, the other at Oswestry; of course we cannot pretend to say which is correct, for these ancient saints had a curious propensity for duality. We will not attempt to explain the mystery; we know there are the two wells, and that they are both called after St. Oswald. Another well in Wales, at Holywell, the most famous in the three kingdoms, has the name of St. Winifred. A Welsh prince, Caradoc, sought this damsel in marriage. This she would not agree to, so he cut off her head, which rolled down the hill into a church, where St. Beuno was officiating; and at the place where it rested, in front of the altar, the waters of the holy well began to flow. Whatever its origin, the well is there, and to this day miraculous properties are attributed to its waters, which are sent to different parts of the country in bottles; some, we have been informed, comes to Derby. St. Beuno appears to have been a skilful surgeon, for it is related that he successfully united her head to her body again, and "she lived in the odour of sanctity fifteen years afterwards." * These two instances are sufficient to show the antiquity of these so-called holy wells.

It was quite usual, however, to give saintly names to wells which had no miraculous or curative virtues attributed to them; neither were they always called after saints. One at Allestree was called Capersuch well. Many such will doubtless occur to the reader; and it would be interesting to have all names of wells in this county, whether holy wells or otherwise, recorded in this Journal, especially now that the urban sanitary authority is doing its best to get rid of all wells, particularly in districts where a water company has established itself. As "Rare Ben Jonson" said, "There's nought so sacred with us, but may find a sacrilegious person."

We come now to the particular well under consideration, that of St. Thomas Becket at Derby. How or why it received the name of the murdered archbishop we are unable to say. He was murdered on Tuesday, the 29th December, 1170. Now there had been

* Dent's Chap Books, dealing very fully with the history of St. Winifred and Holywell, printed about the middle of last century, have just (1889) been reprinted by Mr. Elliot Stock.

at Derby from late Saxon times a cell of Cluniac monks, founded by a Saxon earl, Waltheof, who lived in the early part of the reign of the Conqueror, and by whom he was beheaded in 1074. He dedicated this establishment to St. James.* The building stood at the angle of what is now St. James' Street and the Strand; at the dissolution of the monasteries it was taken possession of by Henry VIII., and granted, together with other properties, to the Burgesses of Derby, which grant was afterwards confirmed by Queen Mary. It is called in the deed "The free chapel, with all its appurtenances called St. James' chapel," &c. This priory was distant but a stone's throw from the well, so that it seems at first quite reasonable to suppose that these monks would only be too glad to dedicate it to the sainted archbishop, and also build a chapel to his memory not far off. Simpson, indeed, in his "History of Derby," says that such a chapel did exist, but that no traces remained in his time. On going further into the matter, a doubt arises as to whether the monks of St. James had, after all, anything to do with it, because the well is not a natural spring, but is a conduit, supplied by the water of a spring in the Newlands, which, together with Abbey Barns, was a grange belonging to Darley Abbey.† The abbots of Darley were very tenacious of what they thought to be their rights, so they would not be likely to hand over a good thing like a holy well to a convent of alien Cluniac monks. We are obliged, however, to leave the question of possession in doubt, for we have no means of solving it. The abbots of Darley and their monastery, together with Becket's chapel and the Free chapel of St. James', and the monks of Cluny, have all passed away; but the well remains. For a long time it had come to base uses, and so it might have remained but for the public spirit of Mr. Keys, a member of the Archæological Society, who has, at his own charges, had it cleared out. He has also restored the conical covering which existed until recent years, but which had fallen into decay and dropped into the well. And in

* Rev. D. P. Davies, *New View of Derbyshire* (1811), p. 189.

† Simpson's *History of Derby*, pp. 186, 308.

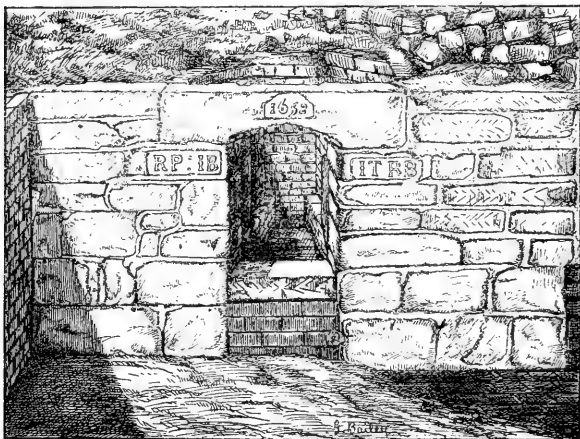
passing, we cannot help saying nothing has astonished us more than the disgustingly filthy condition into which the well had been allowed to subside, having been made the receptacle for all the foulness of the neighbourhood. We shall not soon forget the feeling of nausea we experienced while making the sketches which accompany this paper, the debris being allowed to remain for weeks, although we have what is called a "sanitary authority." The architecture of the well is certainly not very imposing, but it shows what could be done in the good old days of Oliver Cromwell.

We will now endeavour to describe the stonework and other features of the well as it recently appeared; and here we must refer to the drawing which shows the appearance of the



well before the octagonal cone was again raised over it. By this we are able to point out the different styles of building. It will be observed that the lower part, as high as the ledge which projects beyond the superstructure on two sides, is of very much better work than what has been built upon it. This we take to be the original building of the Cluniac monks or of the canons of Darley Abbey. The stones are large and well-chiselled, and much better

joined than the more recent work which they support. This latter is of the Cromwellian period; we know this because there is the date of its erection carved on the lintel over the entrance. The date, though much weathered, is plainly 1652, though



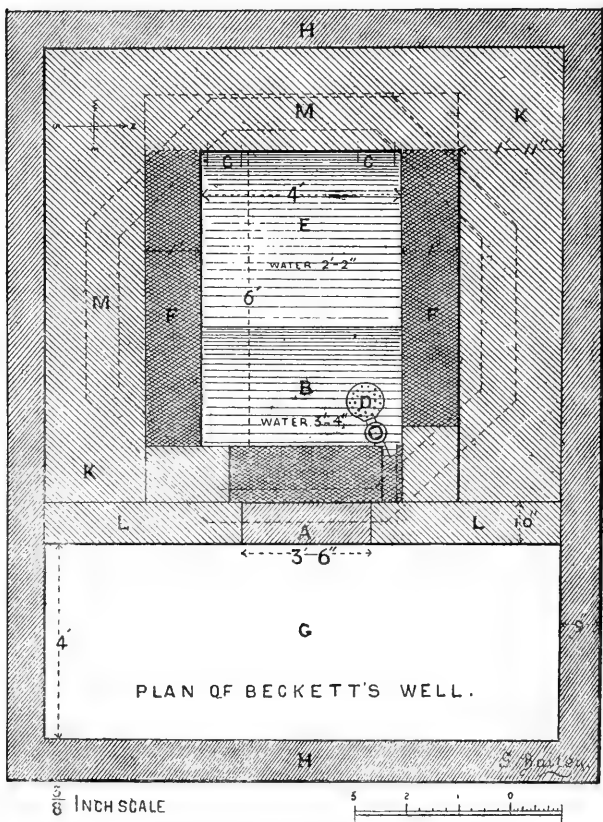
a writer in the *Derby Mercury* of August 28th, 1889, says it is 1632. We, however, took a rubbing of this date so have no hesitation in stating that the former is correct. Besides the date, there are on each side of the door various initials in panels, namely, on the right I T · R B, and on the left side R P · I B. Doubtless these are initials of names of those who had to do with raising this part of the structure, what had been there before having altogether disappeared.

Being a holy well, it would probably have a building over it, possibly a small chapel. There is a beautiful little conduit chapel, St. Mary's, at Lincoln, date early 16th century. Might not Becket's chapel have been over or near the well? Simpson is not at all clear about it: he seems only to have known of it by hearsay; at any rate, wherever the site of the chapel may have been, nothing whatever now remains. We may mention here

that the Rev. C. Kerry, who examined the stonework before the well was again covered, thinks that the date of the lower part is not later than *circa* 1250 ; and he arrives at this conclusion from the character of the markings on one side of the stones, which " had distinctive markings of the mason's axe—most of the stones were chiselled *diagonally*, after the medieval fashion."

The floor of the well is of two levels, and the water originally found its way into the well by means of two inlets on the west side, and issued from it by an outlet on the east side. (See plan, page 50.) At the present time there is but one inlet, the other having been built up. The depth from the top of wall to the ledge or seat is 4 feet, and from it to the floor at inlet 4 feet 8 inches, and to the lower floor at outlet is 5 feet 10 inches. At the deep end the water standing in it at the time we measured it was 3 feet 4 inches, so that there is still a good supply of water. It is most likely that this water supplied the monks of St. James's. Afterwards there was a tap in St. James's Lane which was used by the inhabitants up to the time that the new street was made. Still more recently a large pump stood in the centre of the Market Place, which also derived water from the same conduit. This pump was indeed a very useful adjunct to the Market Place. During this period, the water of Becket's Well was used as a kind of reservoir, and could be turned on or off as desired. When the well was recently cleared out, the old turn-cock was found : it was 6 feet 5 inches in length, and the handle 2 feet 2 inches. The dimensions of the walls, etc., will be better understood from the sketch-plan. The entrance of the well being below the level of the ground, it must have been approached by means of a flight of steps, but there are none now. At the present time there is a small court in front of the entrance, which is 9 feet deep from top of wall, and 4 feet 2 inches wide. The walls to this inclosed space are of modern brick, and it appears these walls were at no distant date continued entirely round the well, and the whole was enclosed within a covered shed. This, however, had been removed, as being an interference with the rights of someone ; but the foundations of the walls were left, and plainly visible—

they are shown on the plan, H. H. Certainly they seem to favour the idea of a chapel as previously suggested.



The ground in which Becket's Well is found, or land close to it, formerly belonged to All Saints' Church. In the parish records it is written that in 1510, "John Warde holdeth a gardyn att begette Welle, and payeth yerely xijd."; and again, 1577, one garden "beinge nyghe beckett well adjoineing to a lytle brooke

one on the south & est parte and the land of Thomas Brookhouse of the west parte, and the land of Charles Ward of the north pte. . . . ijs." ; and further, in 1592, Robert Brookhouse was one of the bailiffs of Derby ;* and besides these, in 1620, in "A note of landes and tenemets belonging to All Saints'," made by the then churchwardens, is the following "Item, one garden lyinge neare Becketwel lane, in the tenure of Robert Brookhouse and adjoyning to the land of the said Robert Brookhouse yieldeth p. annum, o . 3 . 4."

The land has passed out of possession of the church, and is now held by Lord Scarsdale. The well is town property, and it is in contemplation to build a wall with palisading round it, and to make a proper approach to it ; but this is at present in abeyance, until the time arrives for widening the lane. Its present condition is far from satisfactory, and it is hoped that a way may be found to complete the work. It is interesting on the ground of antiquity and old associations, besides having fulfilled a useful work in supplying good water to a large district of the town. We may say here that we are far from thinking it a wise thing to fill up and destroy all our old wells ; no adequate reason can be given for so doing. How to supply the steadily accumulating crowds that flock together in towns with water will in no distant days be as much a *vexatio questio* as is what to do with the sewage. This, however, is not a question bearing on our present subject, which is how to preserve some monuments of antiquity for the pleasure and information of those who are to come after us. We again venture to hope that all persons who read these pages will make notes of all names of old wells in the towns and villages of this county, so that a record of them may be kept in this Journal for future reference.†

In conclusion, we are sorry not to be able to arrive at anything

* "Chron. All Saints," pp. 15, 16, and 205.

† The following occur to us—St. Alkmund's, Bath Street ; The Pilgrim's Well, Normanton Road, now destroyed ; The Virgin's, Abbey Street ; St. Peter's, near the church, now filled up ; St. Thomas' (? Becket) and St. Anne's, at Repton ; and the Mary Well, Allestree, now a pump.

satisfactory as to the initials carved on the well front ; perhaps some documentary evidence may be eventually found. The most likely name so far is that of Brookhouse ; three of the names begin with B. Unfortunately none of the dates so far agree with that on the well, so that the matter is uncertain at present ; but doubtless the names belong to men who had a desire to preserve an old landmark, and so we should like them to be known and honoured as all such deserve to be.

“ And there was, too, within a little dell,
 A limpid fountain named the “ Holy Well,”
 Where pilgrims came to drink the sacred wave
 That heal’d their wounds, and snatched them from the grave.
 Those times, those customs, now have passed away ;
 Those pilgrim feet no more a-near them stray ;
 But still the waters bubble as of yore,
 And yield a grateful offering to the poor.
 Oh ! when on earth we’ve lived our transient day,
 And clay has mingled with its native clay,
 Some small memorial may we leave behind,
 That we have sought to benefit mankind.”

“ The Trent,” J. J. BRIGGS.

[My friend, Mr. Bailey, has asked me to add some notes of mine to his interesting paper and careful drawings. I have not much to say. That the chapel at Derby of St. Thomas Becket was over or close to the well that bore his name, seems to me a happy and most probable suggestion. I have made much search, both personally and through agents, at the Public Record Office, to learn anything with regard to this chapel, but all in vain. The fruitlessness of such a search is not, however, the slightest proof of the non-existence of the chapel. Unless it was endowed with lands, no record of it is likely to be found. None can be found of St. Anne’s, Buxton. The fact is that these little well chapels, of which many remains still exist in Wales, Shropshire, and Cornwall, had but intermittent masses sung in them, namely, when visited by pilgrims with a priest in their train, or when a more wealthy patient was therein cured.

On another point I am quite in accord with Mr. Kerry and

Mr. Bailey, namely, as to the probable date of the lower and earlier masonry of the well. From personal observation, I have no doubt that the older stonework is medieval, and most probably of the thirteenth century.

With regard to the original naming of this well, the idea occurs to me, and it has been confirmed by an eminent Kentish archæologist, that the not infrequent St. Thomas Becket wells may have been thus called by the pilgrim bands who paused to use these waters on their journey to the shrine at Canterbury. Mr. Bailey notices above the nearness of this Becket Well to the old main Roman road, which confirms my surmise. The ingenious theory that Becket Well was only Bucket Well must, of course, be instantly dismissed in the face of the evidence quoted by Mr. Bailey from sixteenth century documents ; to say nothing of the fact that this water was emphatically not a bucket well, but merely a turncock reservoir !

As to other wells of the county, I have already written a little elsewhere on that of St. Alkmund, Derby, and on the curative wells of St. Martin at Stoney Middleton, and St. Anne at Buxton. In addition to those named by Mr. Bailey, there were also holy wells, with recent superstitious usages attached, at North Lees (Holy Trinity), and Dovebridge (St. Cuthbert). I have also come across documentary evidence of the following Derbyshire wells in medieval charters or chartularies :—St. Helen, Derby ; St. Osyth, Sandiacre ; St. Chad, Wilne ; and St. Thomas Becket, Linbury, close to the main Roman road.

Most cordially do I support Mr. Bailey's suggestion that the members of our Society should endeavour to collect the names of any wells, together with legends or uses that may pertain to them, in their respective localities. I shall be glad to receive even the briefest memorandum of their character, and all that is thus contributed can be arranged and printed in the next issue of the Journal.

J. CHARLES COX, EDITOR].

On some Contorted Strata in the Yoredale Rocks, near Ashover.

BY JOHN WARD.

FOR field-work in structural and physiographical geology, perhaps no district in Derbyshire surpasses the Amber Valley at Ashover. Its lessons are easily learned; the extent of that portion of it which is geologically interesting is small, barely exceeding four miles in length; and from numerous points, comprehensive views of its salient features may be obtained. It furnishes the student with a wide range of rocks, and excellent examples of stratification and faulting, of river action and the relation of geological structure to scenery, all, it is true, of a homely character, but not the less valuable for that. But it is needless, in the present paper, to enter into the geology of the district beyond the requirements of our subject.

In this portion of the Amber Valley—that is, the mile below and the three miles above Ashover—the main characteristics of mid and northern Derbyshire are reproduced upon a small scale. In each case the strata form an arch or anticlinal curve, having its axis approximately N.N.W. and S.S.E., and tending to die out in the former direction, and abutting, by means of a fault, against the newer strata in the latter. The likeness to an arch may be carried further, if we confine ourselves to one constructed of several rims or layers of voussoirs, one above another; these rims representing the strata of the anticline. Suppose the summit of such an arch to be planed off, without, however, quite cutting

through it; along the central line of the upper and now flat surface, will be exposed the lowest rim of voussoirs, and on either side the edges of the others, ranged in the order of their super-imposition. A similar state of things obtains in the two areas we are considering; natural denudation has brought down the larger anticline to almost the level of the surrounding country, and has positively hollowed out the Ashover anticline into a valley. In each, the lowest rock cut into—the Mountain limestone—is exposed along the axis, and on either side are ranged, at first Yoredale shales, then Millstone grits and Coal measures in irregular bands roughly parallel to the axis. It is outside the needs of our subject to discuss the origin of these curvatures; it is sufficient to observe that they are due to secular rather than local causes, and are vastly older than the contortions we now will consider.

These Yoredale flexures are to be found in various valleys in our country; good sections may be seen on the banks of the Ashop and other streams in its neighbourhood, and numerous small ones above Ashover. The latter examples occur near the bottom of the valley, between Kelstedge Dam and Whitefield Lane. They exhibit a continually varying dip (frequently attaining to 40 deg.) that falls into two sets, one ranging from E.N.E. to N.E., and the other more uniformly S.S.W. The rapidity with which the dip passes from the one to the other, indicates wave-like flexures having their axes N.W. and S.E., that is, in a direction approximately coincident with the "run" of this part of the valley. It is impossible to say what the width of these flexures (of which there are doubtless many) may be, but I do not think it can exceed 70 feet in those to which the sections belong.

There are reasons which lead me to think that these Yoredale contortions are not due to the same operation that resulted in the general rock curvature of this part of England. If it were so, the gritstone above and the limestone below must have partaken of the same crumpling, for throughout the north Midlands these three rocks are conformable one with another, and, in fact, pass into each other by natural transitions. Unfortunately, where I

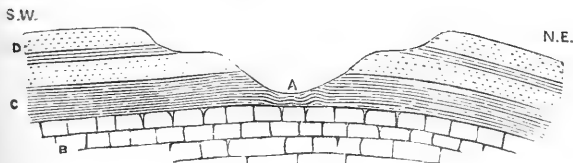
have observed the sections, the gritstone has been stripped away from above, and the limestone below covered from sight. But in all these cases, the neighbouring gritstones and limestones where exposed are free from contortion. For instance, along the Amber the gritstone that crests the sides and sweeps around the head of the valley; the Yoredales, when otherwise placed than in the bottom of the valley; and the limestone that comes to light half-a-mile nearer Ashover, partake only of the general curvature of the anticline. There can be little doubt, then, that these contortions are peculiar to the Yoredales of these districts.

A glance at the accompanying diagrammatic section across this part of the Amber valley will enable the reader to better understand the conditions of these contortions, and will suggest a clue as to their origin. The Yoredales (c) are there seen lying upon the Mountain limestone (B), and overlaid by the Millstone grit (D), the contortions being represented at (A). On the S.W. side is the broad elevated tract of Darley Moor, and on the N.E. the high ground above Amber House.

The Yoredale shales are a friable and yielding rock, and it will be observed that here they are squeezed between two harder and less yielding series of strata. Now we know that a yielding body, such as putty or stiff dough, when placed under a weight will spread out sideways. Movements of a similar nature in the softer rocks, as clays and shales in mines, are well known to miners as "creeps." Upon a similar principle, the heavy masses of gritstone of Darley Moor and Amber House must tend to press out the soft Yoredales below; and where the latter meet with no lateral resistance, as at the outcrop in the sides of the valley, there must consequently be a "creep," but there is little doubt that its rate is overmatched by that of subærial erosion. Where, however, such shales are continued across a valley-bottom, and whether covered or not along that interval, provided (as, indeed, in the nature of things can only be the case) the superior strata are thicker and therefore heavier beyond the valley sides, the pressing-out force will be unequally exerted, being strongest where the weight above is heaviest. Hence it is plain that these

shales will be in a state of lateral compression where the covering-strata are lighter than the average; they may, however, be intrinsically strong enough, especially if aided by the weight of strata above, to resist this lateral push. But when the rock above is removed, or they themselves are being cut into, a point will eventually be reached when they will no longer be able to resist; and, as is usual, in thinly-bedded structures, the laminæ of which can freely slide one against another, their collapse will take the form of gentle flexures, and, as the valley is deepened, crumpling. The line of least strength will, of course, determine the direction of these flexures, and as this line in a valley is along the lowest part of it, the axes of the flexures will naturally coincide with the "run" of the valley.

If the above be the true explanation of the phenomena I have described, and it seems to fit in with all observed facts of the case, these Yoredale contortions are most interesting to the student, in that it furnishes him with a process still going on, and with an idea as to the lapse of time (not to be measured in years, though) since it began. It is clear that the valley is older than the contortions; it is clear, also, that the beds of Millstone grit, which are now more than two hundred feet above the valley bottom, must have been stripped away, at all events to a great extent, before the process began. So it is reasonable to think that this process of rock-folding has been contemporaneous with the deepening of the valley to the extent of two hundred feet.



Belper Regiment—Grenadiers.

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



R. NATHANIEL C. CURZON, of Lockington, purchased in a lot at the sale of the late Mr. C. Hunter's effects, at Derby, in the year 1861, an "orderly book" of the Belper Local Militia for 1809-1813. Recognising its great local interest, Mr. Curzon kindly presented it to the Belper Volunteer Corps. Through the courtesy of Major Holmes, the book was for a time placed in our care, so that we are able to give a full transcript of its contents. It is an oblong memorandum book, fastening with a clasp, bound in smooth red calf, with a black, gold ornamented label on one side. The label is lettered, "Belper Regiment—Grenadiers."

In order to understand the nature of this regiment, it will be best to give a brief account of the rise of the old volunteer movement in Derbyshire, especially at Belper, for the local Militia was its immediate successor.*

In consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, volunteers were enrolled in England as early as 1793. In 1794, Mr. Pitt brought in his first Bill to facilitate the raising of a Volunteer and Yeomanry force, by voluntary contributions. Derbyshire, as a central county, was not so soon moved as shires on the sea-coast, in the forming of infantry corps; but on April 23rd, 1798, the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county were summoned

* These introductory pages that follow are taken in the main (with Messrs. Bemroses' permission) from the Military Section of Rev. Dr. Cox's *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, 2 vols., now in the press; but there is no reference in that work to this orderly book.

to a meeting at Derby, to promote the "united, prompt, and vigorous action of all ranks of society at the present important and alarming crisis." This gathering resulted in the holding of hundred meetings, and eventually of parish and township meetings, called by the constables, in order that the inhabitants might enter into "associations either of cavalry or infantry, and of undertaking to provide horses, wagons, and carts as the public exigency may require." By the end of this year, three infantry corps had been raised and partially equipped in the county, namely, at Derby, Wirksworth, and Ashbourne. The movement now became general and popular throughout England, in spite of the wealth of satire poured forth upon "playing at soldiers," in which Charles Dibdin and Grimaldi took a leading part. It soon became necessary to specially legislate for the regulating and disciplining of this national reprisal,* and on September 16th, 1803, the Derbyshire Officers of Volunteers received their first commissions. The volunteer corps of the county, at that time, numbered 59, with an accepted strength of 6,594 rank and file.†

It is noteworthy that the officers enrolled included no less than five clergymen ; they were :—

The Rev. Edward Pole, Rector of Radbourne ; Colonel of the Derby Volunteers, December 21st, 1804 ; he was also Colonel of the Derby Regiment of Local Militia, September 24th, 1808 ;

The Rev. Charles Holden, who had resigned the Rectory of Aston-on-Trent, April 3rd, 1796, was the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Trent and Derwent Corps of Volunteers, May 28th, 1805 ;

The Rev. Joseph Bradshaw, Perpetual Curate of Holbrook, was Captain and then Major of the Belper, Shottle, and Holbrook Volunteers, 20th April, 1804 ;

The Rev. William Barber, then Perpetual Curate of Quorndon, afterwards Vicar of Duffield, was Lieutenant in the Duffield, Little Eaton, and Breadsall Volunteers ; and

* 42 Geo. III., c. 66.

† The names of all the officers, and the strength of each corps, will be found in Appendix IV.

The Rev. Francis Foxlow, of Staveley, Captain of the Staveley Volunteers ; who was afterwards Vicar of Elmtun.

The usual day for drill was the Sunday, sometimes immediately after morning service, at other times early in the afternoon. Old Mr. Goodwin, of Hazelwood, who, if now living, would be upwards of 110, has often told us of the meeting of the Belper corps, of which he was a member, in the Market Place, at ten o'clock in the forenoon ; when Rev. Joseph Bradshaw would ride up at a canter, in Major's uniform, and instantly read some of the Church prayers from horseback. He had put the morning service at Holbrook Chapel an hour earlier, to enable him to be present at that hour. The corps then proceeded to the Derwent meadows for drill. Another old man, resident some years ago at Riber, has told us of the whole Wirksworth battalion, under the command of Mr. Hurt, meeting not infrequently at Wirksworth, on a Sunday, and that it made the town like a fair, all the young lads and lasses of the neighbourhood flocking in to see them. He added, that some of the Methodists spoke against this Sunday drill, and one Church parson ; but then he was only a curate, and his rector dismissed him for preaching about it in Matlock pulpit.*

The uniform of the majority of the corps of the Derbyshire Volunteers was scarlet coat, with yellow collar and cuffs, and dark blue trousers, but a considerable number had white trousers. The North High Peak corps wore scarlet coat, with blue collar and cuffs, and white trousers. The officers of most of the corps had gold lace, but some corps wore silver lace, and others none.

The movement attained such proportions, that official accounts returned the Volunteers, on January 1st, 1804, at 341,600. But this military fervour evaporated almost as quickly as it had arisen. So far as Derbyshire was concerned the Volunteers came practically to an end in 1808, on the establishment of a new Militia force, to which many of the officers transferred their service ; a few corps

* Rev. Dr. Holcombe was at this time rector of Matlock ; he was also rector of East and West Leake, Notts., where he resided.

seem to have continued a shadowy and ever dwindling existence for a few years longer, and three or four Derbyshire volunteer commissions to subaltern officers were issued in 1811. The gradual reduction of the volunteer force is shown in the amount of the war estimates, the sum of which was in 1804, £2,020,567, and which dwindled down to £164,692 in 1815, and after this disappeared altogether.

At the Belper Mills, a large number of documents and returns pertaining to the volunteer movement of this date are preserved, and from them, through the courtesy of Captain Herbert Strutt, we have been able to compile the following interesting details:—

On October 16th, 1803, a meeting was held of the inhabitants of the townships of Belper, Shottle, and Holbrooke, when they engaged themselves to form four volunteer companies for the three townships, according to the announced regulations. The number of the men was to be two hundred and forty, they were to be armed with firelocks, the arms and accoutrements were to be found at the expense of the government, with 20s. per man towards uniform, and the following were recommended as officers:—Joseph Strutt, Lt.-Colonel; Francis Bradshaw, Major; and Joseph Bradshaw, clerk; G. H. Strutt, John Spencer, and John Radford, captains.

The commissions to these officers, as well as to the lieutenants and ensigns of the four companies, were granted by the Lord-Lieutenant on October 31st. The following is a copy of the commission of Lt.-Col. Strutt:—

By the most noble William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby. To Joseph Strutt, Esq.

By Virtue of the power & authority to me given by a warrant from his Majesty under his Royal Signet and sign manual bearing date the twenty second of May one thousand eight hundred & four (*sic*), I the said William Duke of Devonshire do, in his Majesty's name, by these presents constitute appoint & commission you the said Joseph Strutt to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Belper Shottle & Holbrooke Battalion of Volunteer Infantry, but not to take rank in the army except during the time of the said Battalions being called out into actual service, you are therefore to take the said Battalion into your care & charge and duly to exercise as well the officers as

soldiers thereof in Arms, and to use your best endeavours to keep them in good order & discipline, who are hereby commanded in his Majesty's name to obey you as their Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and you are to observe & follow such orders & directions from time to time as you shall receive from his Majesty, myself, my deputy Lieutenants, or any other your superior officers according to the rules & discipline of war in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you. Given under my hand & seal the thirty first day of October in the forty fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & three.

Devonshire.



A general meeting of subscribers to the fund was held at Mr. Frost's, the Talbot Inn, Belper, on November 26th, Mr. Francis Bradshaw in the chair, to appoint a finance committee, such committee consisting of all subscribers of five guineas and upwards. Mr. G. H. Strutt was appointed Treasurer. The subscriptions for providing that part of the uniform that was not defrayed by the government, and the various other local expenses, were on a generous scale, being upwards of £1,300 in the first twelve-month, of which sum Messrs. W. G. and J. Strutt contributed £500. Every inducement was offered to rally the nation to this volunteer movement, for not only did the volunteers obtain exemption from the militia ballot, as well as from enforced enlistment in the army or navy, but the contributing townships were saved their quota of the militia rate, and also obtained a grant from the national exchequer when the men exceeded a certain quota. Thus on February 12th, 1804, the Belper volunteer treasury was credited with £130, being "25s. per man for 106 volunteers more than 6 times the number of militia required from Belper, Shottle, and Holbrooke." As, however, by far the greater part of the expenses of maintenance were paid by the government, the local charge was but small when once a corps was established and equipped.

With the exception of the weekly payment for the staff of each

company, paid from the subscriptions, the War Office defrayed the other payments to the force. The payments on inspection days, and when the corps was on "permanent duty," were at the following rate per diem :—Lt.-Colonel, 17s. 11d. ; Major, 14s. 1d. ; Paymaster, 10s. 4d. ; Captain, 9s. 5d. ; Lieutenant, 5s. 8d. ; Ensign, 4s. 8d. ; Sergeant, 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ; Corporal, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ; Drummer and Fifer, 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ; Private, 1s. There was also an allowance of 2s. 7d. per diem to each Captain of a company for repairs of arms and contingent expenses.

It was ordered that there should be six inspections of each corps during the year. These inspections were usually held on a Sunday morning. Short notice was generally given by the inspecting officer, and a place some little distance away was chosen for the parade. For instance, the Belper corps in the year 1804 were inspected at Brailsford, Kedleston, and Shipley. The corps attended five inspections during that year, and the total War Office grant amounted to £399 os. 6d. Corps were also called out for permanent duty for fourteen days at some place remote from their own houses ; thus the Belper men went to Chesterfield in 1804, and to Ashbourne in 1805. The War Office grant for fourteen days at Ashbourne amounted to £351 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A peculiarity of this military rising was, that each company had to have a sufficiency of waggons provided for the carriage of the men, at the rate of sixteen per waggon. Each waggon was to be provided with two drivers and four horses. They could be used for ordinary farm purposes, but bore a number and the name of the corps on a tin plate, and had to be in attendance at every inspection. The men generally rode in the waggons to the inspections, the vehicles being fitted for the occasion with swinging seats attached to the sides by leather straps. There were sixteen of these waggons attached to the Belper Volunteer Infantry.

The cost of the scarlet coat with yellow facings and the white trousers of the Belper Volunteers was £2 9s. 5d. per suit, considerably less than various other corps in the county, as the materials were bought and the work done by local tailors, instead

of through contractors. The coat was ornamented with forty buttons. This sum did not include the accoutrements, nor the gaiters, nor the hat and feathers, the hat cost 7s. 6d. The finances of the Belper corps, under the guidance of Messrs. Strutt, seem to have been admirably managed, but the sudden military fervour of the nation made the beginning of the century a harvest time for contractors. The letter book of this corps and the various communications addressed to Colonel Strutt, give some insight into the jobbery that was prevalent as we read between the lines. Occasionally this jobbing comes out with the coolest effrontery. It will scarcely be credited that Colonel Charles Miller, who was Inspecting Field Officer for Derbyshire, etc., at the beginning of the movement, being moved to a district nearer London, writes with his own hand to Colonel Strutt, under date December 21st, 1804, to say that he has entered into connections with the house of Mr. Ross, 28, Castle Street, Leicester Square, army clothier, and that any order for clothing or great coats, given through him "will be executed expeditiously and in the best manner possible." Colonel Miller was evidently sending out like letters to the corps he was then inspecting, as well as to those lately under his control and dependent on his reports for their grants. But when we know what was the conduct about this period of the Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that jobbery should be rife among his subordinates.

A circular, dated Whitehall, April 16th, 1804, asking for a return as to the strength of each corps and the arms, etc., supplied to it by the government, elicited the following response as to the Belper volunteer infantry at that date:—Companies 4, Sergeants 12, Corporals 12, Drummers 8, Privates 228, total 268. The arms received from the Derby magazine, through the clerk of the hundred, were:—12 Sergeants' spears, 240 muskets, 240 sets of accoutrements, 4 drum carriages, and 10 drummers' swords and belts. Ammunition was supplied from the stores at the Tower. On April 21st, 1804, the Office of Ordnance despatched by

carrier to Belper 2,400 ball cartridges, in three casks, and 450 flints in a box; and on May 11th, 7,200 blank cartridges were sent off in five casks. A circular of December 14th, of the same year, fixes the allowance per man of the volunteer infantry at 10 rounds of ball cartridge, 30 of blank cartridge, and 2 flints; to be issued in the spring and autumn of each year. Ball cartridge could be procured on a more liberal scale, at the cost of each corps, for target practice, and commanding officers were recommended to offer prizes for efficiency. We have found no record of firing practice at Belper, but an entry about the targets shows that they were painted red.

In addition to the interesting account books and papers of the volunteer movement of the beginning of the century, preserved at Messrs. Strutt's mills, there are also, at the same place, a small collection of the arms then in use. Amongst them is a pistol, 15 in. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter in the bore at the muzzle, and two carbines, of the respective lengths of 2 ft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., and 2 ft. 10 in., with bores of $1\frac{5}{16}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. These three weapons seem to have belonged to the volunteer cavalry or yeomanry, and not to the infantry. The collection includes three muskets of the respective lengths of 3 ft. 4 in., 3 ft. 3 in., and 4 ft. 3 in. with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. bore; we believe the first two of these to have been the arms of the volunteer infantry, and the last of the local militia that succeeded them. There is also a blunderbuss, 3 ft. long, including a cushion $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., to lessen the effect of the discharge; this weapon we believe to have been issued to the volunteer cavalry on their first formation; its bore is $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. at the muzzle, and the metal of the barrel is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. The pikes have 5 ft. 6 in. octagonal wooden staffs, with 1 ft. 6 in. bayonet; these were issued early in the movement, when the considerable and rapid increase of the military force of the county completely outstripped the capabilities of the arsenals. A circular letter of September 28th, 1803, issued specially to the Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire, states that "a very considerable proportion of Musquets are now in a course of delivery with all practical despatch, and Pikes to any extent, which your Grace may think necessary for the service, may be

obtained upon communicating with the Ordnance." All the arms bear the brand TOWER and the Crown.

The Victorian volunteers are not permitted colours, but this was not the case with their predecessors. In April, 1804, is the following entry in the Belper cash book—"By Cash to Volunteers on presentation of Colours, £6 6s. od."

Drums and fifes seem to have been the only military music, with a bugle for signalling. The following items show the earliest outlay of the Belper corps in this direction :—

1803.							£	s.	d.
Sept. 11th	1	Drum	..	..	..	..	2	12	6
Oct. 25th	4	Military Drums	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
„ 26th	4	Military Fifes	..	..	..	..	0	14	0
Dec. 31st		Tenor Drum & Sticks	..	..	..	..	8	8	0
1804.									
Jan. 31st	6	B Fifes	...	..	..	..	2	2	0
„	6	C Fifes	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
April 30th		Bugle Horn	..	..	..	..	4	14	6
„		Bass Drum & Sticks	..	..	..	..	3	15	6

In May of the same year, upwards of £5 had to be expended in repairing and repainting drums, as "a pair of drum heads were broken in going to Brailsford." Drink seems to have been very freely supplied on special occasions, which may perhaps account, to some extent, for the smashing of the drums. On March 25th, 1804, eight guineas were paid to the volunteers "for drink on the Inspection Day, on being told they had the power to withdraw, but not one man would resign." The daily mess bills for the officers during twelve days at the "Green Man," at Ashbourne, are preserved, and they show that this small mess consumed 113 bottles of port at 5s., and 45 of sherry at 6s., in addition to spirits and malt liquor.

Belper seems to have been considered a strategical point of some value at this period, as well as in the times of the Elizabethan musters. On March 8th, 1804, Colonel Charles Miller, the commanding field officer of the North Inland district, writes to Colonel Strutt that in the event of the volunteers being

called out, Belper will be considered the point of assembly for the Belper, Pentrich, Codnor, Heanor, and Horsley corps.

On August 7th, 1805, news reached Downing Street that there were seven sail of the line and four frigates, besides transports, ready for sea at the Helder; that troops, horses, and artillery were embarking every day; and that they had six months provisions on board.

Secret intelligence also reported increased activity at Boulogne and in the neighbourhood. The Inspecting Field Officers were directed to forward this information to the Commandants of the Volunteer Corps in order that they might be apprised "of the possibility of their being speedily called upon for Service, and that furloughs for working during the harvest should be suspended until further orders." A spirited order was issued to the Belper men, trusting that "each Volunteer, under existing circumstances, will consider his military duty as taking the lead of every other consideration." The Belper corps was ordered to have their waggons ready, each one having three days' forage, and to start instantly the order was given to Northampton, through Loughborough, en route for the capital. Each man was to carry with him only one additional flannel shirt, one pair of worsted stockings, and one pair of shoes. Haversacks and canteens were to be issued to the corps on its arrival at Loughborough. But fortunately these steps were not necessary.

In 1809, the Belper Volunteer Infantry, in common with almost all the corps of the kingdom, were disbanded, becoming merged in the local militia. A general meeting of the subscribers was held at the Talbot, on April 29th, when it was resolved that the balance of the account (£314 13s. 11d.), and all the remaining stores, musical instruments, etc., be transferred to the Belper Regiment of the Local Militia.

The Act of the 48 Geo. III., c. 111, was passed for the purpose of establishing another permanent force for the defence of the realm, to be called the Local Militia; the expediency of which was caused by the then state of Europe. The men were to be raised, if necessary, by ballot, but not to exceed

in number six times the original quota required to be raised pursuant to the 42 Geo. III., c. 90, and the Lord-Lieutenant* was directed at once to put the Act into execution. The men to be balloted for were to be between the ages of 18 and 30, and no substitute nor bounty were to be allowed. The period of service was to be four years. The county was to be subject to a fine of £15 for each man deficient on the 14th of February in those years when the force was ordered to be embodied. The only difference between the officers of the Old and Local Militia was that in the former no officer was to have a greater rank than that of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, except when the Commandant shall have served with the rank of Colonel in the regular army. The Local Militia of Derbyshire thus constituted was divided into five regiments, namely the Derby, Belper, Chatsworth, Scarsdale, and Wirksworth, the aggregate strength of the rank and file being 4,461. This force, raised in September, 1808, first assembled in 1809. It could not be marched beyond some adjoining county except in case of invasion. The qualifications of officers in the Local Militia were as follows:— Captain, an estate of the yearly value of £150 or a personal estate worth £250 a year; for a Lieutenant, an estate of £30 yearly or personal property to the amount of £750; and for an Ensign, an estate of the yearly value of £20 or personal property to the amount of £400. The following is a list of the principal officers and strength of the Derbyshire regiments; all the Commissions date from Sept. 24th, 1808:—

Derby Regiment, raised from parts of the hundreds of Morleston and Litchurch, and of Repton and Gresley; 10 companies, 1,018 rank and file; Edward Pole, Colonel; William Simpson, M.D., Lt.-Colonel; John Cox and Edward Ward, Majors.

* This is the first Act in which the head of the County Forces is termed Lord-Lieutenant; in previous Acts he had been simply termed Lieutenant. But the courtesy title of Lord had been usually granted to him from the outset.

Belper Regiment, raised from Appletree hundred, and from parts of Morleston and Litchurch, and of Repton and Gresley; 10 companies, 1,017 rank and file; Joseph Strutt, Lt.-Col. Commandant; George Henry Strutt, Lt.-Colonel; John Cressy Hall and John Bell Crompton, Majors.

Wirksworth Regiment, raised from Wirksworth and parishes of Crich and Alderwasley; 10 companies, 701 rank and file; Charles Hurt, Lt.-Col. Commandant; Peter Arkwright, Lt.-Colonel; John Blackwall, Major.

Scarsdale Regiment, raised from Scarsdale hundred; 10 companies, 981 rank and file; Joshua Jebb, Lt.-Col. Commandant; Robert Wood, Lt.-Colonel; John Gorell Barnes and John Charge, Majors.

Chatsworth Regiment, raised from High Peak hundred; 10 companies, 744 rank and file; Harry Bache Thornhill, Lt.-Col. Commandant; Thomas Knowlton, Lt.-Colonel; Robert Arkwright, Major.

In the year 1812, the number of men to be raised in Derbyshire was reduced to 3,756; this was the strength the Local Militia turned out in the year 1814; but from that period the regiment was not again trained.

The following is a literal transcript of the whole of the entries in the orderly book of the "Belper Grenadiers."*

STANDING ORDERS OF THE BELPER REGIMENT OF LOCAL MILITIA, MAY 8TH, 1809.

Feild Officer will wear white Leather Breeches Boots & Chain Spurs at both morning drills. At Dinner and Parade in the evening white kerseymere or leather pantaloons and half Boots with spurs screwd to them. Black waste belts except on feild days when the white regulation Shoulder Belt is to be worn. Black Silk or Velvet Stocks or handkerchief tied behind. The 2 Major is to receive the reports of the Drill and to Superintend it. All

* Why they were thus styled, we know not. The popular name, we are assured, was "the Belper Blacks," though it seems an unmeaning title, when their uniform was red.

occasionally to visit the Guard & Report to the Commanding Officer. To wear the knots of their Sashes on the Right Side. Officers to wear white kersemere waistcoats, Breeches, Long Black Cloth Gaiters with the Regimental Button at Morning Exercise Black Silk or Velvet Stocks or handkerchiefs tied behind. At Dinner and Evening parade, Hessian Boots & White Pantaloon may be worn. Powder to be worn at all time, to wear the knots of their Sashes on the Left Side. To provide themselves with a size roll of their Comp^y and to be prepared on all Occasions to Account for every Man of their Comp^y by name.

Frequently to call the Roll themselves in order to know their men and to acquire a Military tone of Voice.

To constantly attend private parades and accurately to inspect the Dress and Arms of their Men before they march them to the general parade.

To make themselves perfectly Master of the Words of Command for Inspection of arms as stated in the Regimental Companion 162 etc.

To be Critically exact in their Words of Command & in Observing the execution of them to give their Commands also in a full Voice & sharp tone. To march their Companys from the Private to the Genaral parade with supported or sloped Arms in quick time to halt them at 50 yards from the Ground & March them in Ordinary time to their Stations with Carried arm, and stand at ease in open column.

To keep an orderly Book of the conduct of their Men.

To read and explain all Orders relating to the Men on private parade and to inform the Adjutant in writing when the parade is.

Orders for the next day to be read to the Men after evening parade.

Not to exchange duty with each other without the express Leave of the Commanding Officer.

On Guard to preserve great regularity to see that all do their Duty & know their Orders. To suffer no drinking or Swearing. The Orders to the Guard to be Duly read & explained.

Finding it Nessary to confine a Soldier must order his musket

and Side arms to be taken from him and specify his crime in writing to the Officer On Guard & to the Adjut. who will inform the Captⁿ of the Company and the Commanding Officer.

Not to put a Man in the Black Hole except by Order of the Commanding Officer.

To visit every house in which their men are Billeted at least once a day to enquire into their conduct and see that their Quarters are paid weekly or oftner and whether they have any cause for complaint.

To Salute Gracefully not by a jerk and not to throw the foot too high to look steadily at the Person Saluted while they pass him & to adhere to the following form.

Bring the Sword to the recover the Right hand opposite the Breast.

As the left foot is making the 8th pace from the person Saluted drop it as the right foot is making the 7th which makes the salute 6 paces from him continue it till 10 paces beyond him and then recover and port.

Flank Officer to bring their left hands to front of their hats or caps when they drop the Sword. The Captⁿ to give a private Signall by extending the finger of his left hand or some other way not to be observed when he is going to salute, in order that all the Officers of the Company recover their swords precisely together ;

To draw their swords when they take post, whether the Bayonets are fixed or not ;

The Adjutant will wheel the Regiment into line on the General Parade tell it off, order arms and stand at ease in open column. When the commanding Officer appears, the Adjutant draws his sword and receives him with carried arms.

Will receive the reports from the Officers and Drum Major unfolded and give them to the Colonel.

To appoint guards while the troop is beating as stated in general Regulation. Page 36 etc.

To keep an orderly book of the conduct of the non-commissioned Officers and roll of duty.

To receive reports from drill Sergeants & make them to the Major ; To make returns of all casualties and promotions.

To receive orders from the Colonel every day at 12 O'clock.

To appoint an orderly Sergeant every day who must always be ready and who will repeat the order to the Staff & Field Officers.

To place on Centinal at the King's Head and one at the door of the Commanding Officer & one at the Store Room, night & day, who must present Arms to all Field Officers, carry or handle arms to all other Officers keeping their proper fronts. They must not quit their arms nor walk more than 10 yards from their posts.

Will instruct the Non commissioned Officers to teach the Men to raise their hands to their caps when they pass an Officer without their arms, and to carry them only when they have them. This must be done well ; Officers will report all Men who do not obey this order.

It is presumed no Officer will be backward to return the complement.

Serjeant Major—To keep a roster of duties of Noncommissioned Officers & Privates.

To keep an orderly Book of the conduct of those men who behave well or ill, & to shew to the Colonel to praise or blame. To keep a list of Sergeants Corporals etc. See R.C. 366

To attend at the Orderly room with a Serjeant and Corporal from each company, & the Drum Major every day for orders when the Drum beats.

Drum Major to see that his men are dressed uniformly on all occasions.

The Men to be responsible to him for their Drums etc.

To keep a roster of duties. To beat round for parade $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour before wheeling into line.

To beat the troop immediatly after the reports are received.

The Tattoo to be beat at 9 o'clock.

Non-commissioned Officers must teach their Men the proper method of attending to their arms & accoutrements.

Must attend minutely to the men in all ways. Must avoid all

altercation with them but be firm and concise in the communication of orders. Never brutal nor impatient, nor swearing at them, If any Soldier contends with him he must be reported to his Captain.

Must visit the Quarters of his Men $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour after the Tattoo has beat, and all the rolls at each billett & see that the arms & Assoutrements are properly disposed, and report all unsoldier-like conduct.

Must be alert when drums beat for orders & on all other occasions. When they have received Regimental diversions they must instantly communicate them to their Officers.

Must never conceal any improper conduct in their men.

Serjeants address their Officers with pikes shouldered Serjeants on guard responsible for a prisoner & his conduct. A Serjeant & Corporal to have charge of as many men as the Captain appoints.

Corporals to give a return of Sick etc. every morning to the Surgeon, to have a brush on parade & to be responsible on guard for the utensils & clenliness of the guard-room.

Privates must be in their quarters in a quarter of an hour after the Tattoo has beat.

If not clean on parade he must be ordered to drill. If he does not regularly attend drill he must be sent to the Black hole for 24 hours for the first offence, 48 hours for the second & if still refractory he must be tried by a court-martial & confined under a written charge of disobedience of orders. When in the black hole, he must have only Bread & Water & speak to nobody.

Privates must carry arms when passed by an Officer or raise his hand to his cap if without arms on all occasions.

Must address Officers with shouldered arms.

Never to appear out of uniform, nor without side arms in the streets.

If engaged in any tumult, will be taken up by the Civil Magistrate & incur a double punishment.

Quarter Master to provide billets, to have a correct state of the numbers, to take care of the Ammunition, Stores etc.

To attend the delivery of all meat & bread & prevent fraud.

To keep regular pay bill rolls, in which all casualties & absences must be noticed.

Quarter Master Serjeant to assist and see that Pioneers do their duty.

May 9th Parole Derby.

Officers on Guard—Capt. Strutt.

Lieut. Flint,

Ensign Fletcher.

The Adjut^t will parade the 3rd Comp. as soon after they have dined as possible So direct them to be Marched to the Store room to be Cloathed, immediately after them the 4th Comp^y & so on that the whole may be Cloathed if possible this day.

A guard of thirty Privates

3 Serjts.

3 Corp^{ls}

must be Appointed this Afternoon out of which four patrols must be Appointed of 5 Men & 1 Non Commissn^d Officer who must Divide the Town into 4 parts each take one District through which they must patrol from $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour after the tatoo has beat till 12 o'Clock & Report to the Adju^t any thing that ever Occurs Must Not permit any Soldier to be out of his Quarters nor Suffer any Disturbance of any kind with them.

The Officers will be so good to Observe that their hats are to be wore Straight when on Duty & the Lieut. Col. requests that whenever they address any Officer they will touch their hats. the Reg^t will meet by Comp^y to morrow morning on their privates parades at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 & March seprately by Comp^{ys} into the holmes

May 10th Parade St. Peter

Officers on Guard—Capt. Fletcher

Lieut. Woolly

Ensⁿ Savage

The Companys will Meet at their Private Parades at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 this Afternoon & March into the holmes at 3 they will again Parade at 7 to morrow morning the Comp^s will meet at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 & March into the holmes to be there at 8. Again to be there

at 2 O clock to be in the holmes at half past & on the Private Parade at 7 in the evening Captains of Comp^s will be so good to see that every Man has at least one good pair of Shoes if any are not fit for Service the man must be told that he must provide himself with a pair which when ready he will be allowed 6^s 9^d for but those men who have good Shoes need not Buy But will receive the 6^s 9^d from the Captⁿ of their Comp^y with the Balance due to them for the purchase of nessaries at the Expiration of the thirty days The drummers as below are appointed to the following Comp^s also the Serj^{ts} & Corp^{ls} the Standing Orders for Non-Commis^d Officers Drummers & privates must be read by an Officer to his Comp^y this evening.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS

and Noncommisioned Officers of the Belper Regim^t of Local Militia.

Joseph Strutt Lieut. Col. Comman^t

George Henry Strutt Lieut. Col.

John Creswy Hall Major.

John Bell Crompton Major.

Wm. Hunter Hunter Capⁿ Grenadier.

5a Belper Militia

Lieut. Jn^o Fletcher

2 Do. Saunders

Serj^t Robert Argile

Do. James Clee

Do. William Taylor

Do. Thomas Goodace

Do. Joseph Bunting

Corp^{ls} Joseph Berresford

Do. Sam^l Walker

Do. Christopher Taylor

Do. William Booth

Do. William Berresford

Drummers James Oldfield

Do. Thomas Brooks

1st Battalion Comp^y

James Fletcher Captⁿ

Lieut Jno. Woolley

Ensign E. Turton

Serj^t E. Fletcher

Do. Tho. Turton

Do. Jas. Mansell

Do. W. Jennings

Do. Tho. Taylor

Corp^l Luke Roper

Do. W. Cope

Do. S. Brown

Do. H. Kerry

Do. Taylor

Sam^l Williamot Drummer

Joseph Radford Do.

2nd Battalion Comp^yW^m Henry Wain Capt.

Tho. Ward Lieut.

Williams Ensign

Sergt.

Do. Do.

Do. Do.

Corpls

Do. Do.

Do. Do.

Drummer

Do.

Joseph Harrison

Geo^e Slater3rd Battalion Company.

Isaac Statham Captain

Tho. Walker Lieut.

Tho. Savage Ensign

Benjⁿ HughsW^m Radford4th Battalion Comp^y

John Turton Capt.

W^m Flint Lieut.

Thos. Moore Ensign

Joseph Marsden

W^m Hunt5th Battalion Comp^y

Geo. Bowns Captain

W. Goodall Lieut.

Jno. Fletcher Ensign

Benj^m Walker Drumer

James Bates Do.

6th Battalⁿ Comp^yW^m Statham Capt^m

W. Fletcher Lieut.

W. Wilks, Ensign

John Booth Drummer

W^m Miller Do.7th Battallion Comp^yCharles Clark, CaptⁿH^y Turner Lieut.

S. Alton Ensign

Francis Taylor Drummer

John Cholerton Do.

8th Battalion Comp^yGilbert Crompton Captⁿ

Jno. Frost Lieut.

Ward Ensign

James Mellor Drummer

Rich^d Keighton Do.

Light Infantry

Jedariah Strutt CaptⁿSam^l Harrison Lieut.Sam^l. Hervy EnsignSam^l Wheatly DrummerTho^s TaylorMay thII. Parole London.Officers on Guard—Captⁿ CromptonLieut. W^m Fletcher

Ensign Williams

The Parade will be till further Orders in the Holmes at 8 & $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 and 7 in the evening the Drums will Beat $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour before

those hours Officers Servants can only be expected the Evening Parade No recruit is to be placed to Battalion Comp^y till the Captⁿ of the Flank Companies have rejected him the Surgeon will be so good to Observe that the returns of all sick men are to be made by a Corp^l of Each comp^y every morning on Parade in writing specifing the mans name his residence and the Company he belongs to. the Surgeon then will visit every man as soon as possible and make his report of each man to the commanding officer in the Field after the other reports are reversed in the morning when he has visited the sick he should be as much as possible in the Field.

May 12th. Parole York.
 Officers on Guard—Captⁿ T Statham
 Lieut. Frost
 Ensign Harvy

The Serj^{ts} Belts are come and may be delivered to them to get into Good Order Against the Belt Plates are Recev'd

R. O. A Deserter being brought in belonging the Royal Artillary the Adjutant will Direct him to be taken in Charge & forwarded to Morrow Morning with a Serj^t & 2 privates to Loughborough if no Regiment is Stationed there The Sergt. must be Directed to proceed to the next Station & so on till he meets with a Regiment to which he must Deliver him & return with his Guard etc forthwith.

May 13th
 Officers for Guard—Captn. W^m Statham
 Lieut. T Fletcher
 Ensign Alton

There will be no Drill in the Holmes this afternoon The Reg^t will Parade this Evening in the Market Place & form there in open column of Sections in the Order they Stood this Morning ready to Wheel into Line at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 The 8th Battalion Comp^y & the Light infantry will form a Right Angle with the Right of the Grenadiers & the 5th 6th & 7th Companys will Divide the distance between the right of the 8th Comp^y & the Left of the 4th not to form an Oblique Line as was done to day the Regiment will

Parade to Morrow Morning at 10 precisely & it is to be understood that in future Whatever hour is fixed for parade the Regmt. will be ready to Wheel into Line at that hour. The Officers are requested Directly to have the Regimental Orders Copied to adhere strictly to them they must also give possitive Orders to the men not to appear in the Streets without their Regimental Caps & Uniform they must not have their waistcoats unbuttoned but be always in Regimental uniform in future the Comp^{ys} are to be assembled at their Private parades Immediately when the Bugle Sounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour afterwards the Drums will Beat round & the Different Companys must be ready in the Market place when the Drums begin to Beat, for the Adjutant, when the Drums finish Beating and Enter the Market place the Regm^t will be ready for the Colonel to Wheel them into Line.

The Quarter master particularly requests that all the Captains in the Regim^t will have the goodness to get Pay lists made out this day of their Companys as they now stand. If they can be sent to the orderly room at 3 o'clock will be a great accomodation.

May 14th. Parole England.

Officers on Guard for to Morrow.

Captⁿ Turton

Lieut. Harrison

Ensign Wilks

Parade of the evening in the Market Place as Usual.

Officers will Particularly enquire whether Any of their Men have had any Difficulty in procuring their Breakfasts and if they have had to wait upon the Landlords & get it Obviated.

The Remainder of the Cloths must be delivered to the men begining with the Grenadiers at such times as the Adjutant may direct to Morrow & they must be fitted to them as soon as possible by the Taylors in each Compa^y An accurate account must be kept of the cost of each suit & a Serj^t & Corp^l must be directed to bring the Suits to the Taylors work room & re-deliver them to the Men when altered. The Companys must be paid to morrow evening with the addition of 11^d per Man for the

marching Day & on Tuesday a fresh delivery of Bread must be made the 4 days already delivered expiring on Monday evening Parade to Morrow morning at 8 in the Market Place.

May 15th Parole Good Conduct

Officers for Guard to Morrow

Captⁿ Bownes

Lieut. Walker

Ensign Moore

Parade at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 this afternoon and 7 in the Market Place.

Parade to Morrow morning at 8 and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2.

May 16th Parole Belper

Officers for Guard to Morrow

Captⁿ Hunter

Lieut. Goodall

Ensign Turton

Parade at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 As Usual no parade in the evening. Parade to Morrow Morning at a $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8. Captains of Companies will be particular attentive in making their Returns on the printed form, of those Men who are ordered to drill for any Particular offence for being absent without Leave the punishment will be for the first offence One Hours Extra Drill in addition to the time of drill from which the Man absconded himself that is Morning Drill will be considered $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours noon $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours & evening Parade 1 Hour.

For the 2nd offence the Extra time will be doubled and if he should be a 3rd time guilty he must be reported to the Commanding Officer the Adjutant will appoint a Serg^t & a Corp^l daily to Receive the drill in the field to Exercise them according to the returns he will receive when the Serg^t has performed his duty he will give the returns to Major Crompton with his Observations written on the back of each.

Captains of Companies will be so good to enquire if their Men's Quarters are all paid up, & whether any Landlords have yet not received their money for Monday the 8th of May & report them particularly to the Quarter Master.

May 17th Parole Chaddasden.

Officers for Guard to Morrow

Captain Wain

Lieut. Turner

Lieut. Sanders

Parade at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 and at 7 this Evening, Parade to morrow at a Quarter past 8

May 18th Parole Hedleston

Officers for Guard to Morrow. Captain Clarke

Lieut. Rob^t. Ward

Lieut. Tho^s. Ward

Parade at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 & at 7 this Evening

Parade to Morrow Morning at 8 in the Friar Gate the Grenad^s to be opposite Mr. Henly's Gate with their Right nearest to the Church. Captains of Companies will be so good to read to their men immediately after the Evening Parade the following Articles of War viz. the 4 article of the 6th Section, the 2^d 3^d 4th & 5th Articles of the 14th Section if any officer has not the Books he should immediately provide himself with them.

May 19th Parole Wirksworth.

Officers for Guard to Morrow

Capt. Strutt

Lieut. Wooley

Ensign Fletcher

Parade at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 2 & at 7 this Evening in the Friar Gate. Parade To-Morrow Morning at 8 in the Market Place. The Adjutant will Direct Serg^t Taylor & his Corp^l to Receive those men only who are drilled for Punishment and he will appoint another Sergt & Corp^l to receive those men who are Drilled for Awkardness.

May 20th Parole Buxton

Officers for Guard to Morrow

Captain Isaac Statham

Lieut. Woolley

Ensign Fletcher

Officers appointed for Guard must on no account be absent without acquainting the Commanding Officer.

The Light Infantry Company is to be Cloathed & fitted next & should have directions for every man to dip his cloaths in Water & dry them well but not to dry them too Rapidly all the other Companies should be Directed to do the same. Parade this Evening at 7. Parade to Morrow Morning at 10

May 21th Parole Chesterfield

Officers for Guard to Morrow

Captain Fletcher

Lieut — Frost

Ensign — Williams

Parade this evening at 7 to Morrow Morning at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8 & at 2 & at 7 in the Evening. Officers will be more exact to the time of Parade. Many Companies do not march into the Market Place in time for the Adj^t to form them The Serg^{ts} will visit all the Quarters directly and direct the men to dip their Cloaths this afternoon as the Regiment is intended to appear in their new Cloaths on Wednesday evening

May 22nd Parole Radborne

Officers for Guard to Morrow

Capt. Wm. Statham

Lieut. Wm. Fletcher

Ensign — Harvey

The Grenadiers will be Directed to put each man his name in his Cap to night & make it Quite fast. that Comp^y will Parade $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour before the Others to Morrow Morning with their forage Caps on & their Caps in their hands & will be marched to the store room to deliver them there to have their white bands & tassels fastened on the Adjutant will Direct one Man f^r Comp^y to be picked out as a pioneer who Should have his Cap from M^r Wrights & his appointments from the Quarter Master directly the accoutrements must be made ready for delivery with all possible speed.

Parades to morrow at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8 in the Morning at 2 in the afternoon & $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 at the private parade in the Evening.

R.O. A Deserter being brought in belonging to the 1st Life Guards The adjutant will direct him to be taken in charge & forwarded to Morrow morning with a Serj^t & 2 privates to Loughborough & there deliver him to the Regiment now stationed there

May 23th Parole Langley
Officers for Guard to Morrow. Capt. John Turton
Lieut. Harrison
Ensign Alton

Parade to Morrow Morning $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8 at 2 in the afternoon & at 7 in the evening.

At the Evening all those Men who have Cloathing that will Fit tolerably well will appear in full Uniform Officers will be Particularly Careful to send those men who are ordered to drill for punishment at the times appointed and that they drill in the evening instead of attending parade.

May 24th Parole Littleover
Officers for Guard to Morrow
Captⁿ Bowns
Lieut. John Fletcher
Ensign — Wilkes

Parade to Morrow at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8 in the morning at 2 in the Afternoon & at 7 in the Evening.

On returning from the Holmes this Afternoon a Serg^t and 2 Corp^s from each Comp^y will stop at the Store Room and Receive the proper number of Accoutrements for their Companies which they will take to their private Parades & there deliver to each man with directions to prepare them properly for Service. Those Men who know how to prepare them must instruct those who do not know & they must be ready to put on by friday Morning —

May 25th Parole Hilton
Officers for Guard to-Morrow — Capt Wain
Lieut. Goodall
Ensign Moore

Those Men who are reported as Sick & whom the Surgeon directs to attend parade will fall in altogether On the East side of the Market place behind the third Battallion Comp^y & when it marches off they will go to their Quarters. This must be done every parade. Parades to Morrow $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8 in the Morning & each Comp^y to march from its private Parade to be in the Holmes precisely At 8 o clock At 2 o clock in the Same Manner to be in the Holmes at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 2 At 7 in the Evening in the Friar Gate the same as last Week.

May 26th Parole Treton
Officers for Guard to Morrow — Capt. Crompton
Lieut. Walker
Ensign Turton

It will be understood in future that Red Jackets White Breeches & Long Gaiters with the white baonet belt will be worn every evening on Parade & that the white drill dress will be worn always for Morning & noon Exercise except there is a Special Order to the Contrary

Parade to Morrow in the Market Place as usual $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8 in the Morning 2 in the afternoon and 7 in the Evening

May 27th Parole Shottle
Officers for Guard to Morrow — Captⁿ Clarke
Lieut. Turner
Lieut. Robt. Ward

Parade to Morrow at 10 in the Morning & 7 in the evening.

The whole Regiment to be dres'd and on both Parades in full Uniform with the White Baonet belts the same also this Evening & at every Evening Parade. The Commanding Officer has still reason to complain of many of the Companies not being in the Market Place in time enough for the Adjutant to form them by the appointed hour, he requests A Little more alertness in the Officers

May 28 — Parole Ilkeston
 Officers for Guard to Morrow Capt. Clarke
 Lieut. Sanders
 Lieut. Tho^s Ward

Parades to Morrow at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8 in the Morning 2 in the afternoon 7 in the Evening

Many Men are in the Streets in round Hats & in other ways Dressed unregimentally, Captains of Companies will repeat and enforce the Orders for the Regimental dress to be always worn when out of Quarters.

Several Landlords not being yet paid for the first day of the Regiment Assembling, the Serjeants of the Comp^y are directed to go this afternoon to Every house where the men are Quartered & desire the Landlords to give them a written account of what is owing & where they can the names of the men who were at their houses & to tell them that unless that is done to-night the Commanding Officer will not be responsible for the Payment —

May 29th Parole Radburne

Officers of the day to Morrow — Capt Simson Derby Regm^t,
 Officers for Guard to Morrow Captⁿ Simson, Adj^t Challerton.
 Lieut. Flint. Ensign Fletcher.

The drum Major will beat the tatoo till further Orders at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 begining Opposite the house of the Commanding Officer, at the moment he hears the Derby Regim^t begin, he will March up the Corn Market down the Sadler Gate Along the Wardwick up St. Peters street as far as the Church & finish where he begins

Parades to Morrow $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8 in the morning 2 in the afternoon & 7 in the Evening.

May 30th Parole to-Morrow Belper
 Field Officer for the Day, Lieut. Col. Henry Strutt
 Captⁿ for Guard, W. H. Hunter
 Lieut. for Do. Derby Regim^t Cooper
 Ensign Do. Do. Whiston
 Adjutant for the Day Geo. Newman.

The Patrole will consist in future of 1 Serj^t 2 Corp^{ls} & 12 Men & will be mounted immediately after Morning Exercise. The Patrole consisting of 1 Serj^t 2 Corp^{ls} & 12 men & with the same number from the Derby Regim^t, will meet in the Market Place at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 precisely & with the Officers on Guard proceed on their Rounds the Patrole will be formed on the Evening Parade.

Parades to Morrow at 8 in the Morning, 2 in the afternoon & 7 in the Evening.

May 31 st	Parole to Morrow	...	...	Duffield
	Field Officer for the Day	Maj ^r Cox		
	Capt ⁿ for Guard	—	Gamble	
	Lieut	Do	Belp ^r Reg ⁿ	Jno. Woolley
	Ensign	Do	—	Savage
	Adj ^t for the Day	Chatterton		

In future the Adjutant will keep the Roster of Officers for Guard & warn them the night before their names will not be put in Orders till 12 o clock on the day they serve.

Parades to Morrow $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8 in the morning 2 in the afternoon 7 in the Evening.

June 1. 1809. Parades to Morrow
 $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8 in the Morning, 2 in the afternoon, 7 in the evening
 All in the friar as on the 19th of May.

June 2.	Parole	...	...	Walker
	Field Officer for the day,	Major Crompton		
	Capt ⁿ for Guard	Jed ^h Strutt		
	Lieut	Do.	Wallis	
	Ensign	Do.	Sowter	
	Adj ^t for the day	Geo. Newman		

Parades to Morrow, $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8 in the Morning, 2 in the afternoon, 7 in the Evening.

June 3.	Parole	...	...	Castle Fields
	Field Officer for the day	Lieut. Col ^l Simpson		
	Adj ^t	Do.	Chatterton	
	For Guard	Capt ⁿ Gilbert, Lieut-Frost, Ensign Williams		

The Regiment will wheel into Line at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 this Afternoon in full Uniform, with Knapsacks and both belts, the Knapsack should contain the white waistcoat and Trousers only, that the whole may appear alike. Parades to Morrow in red, with Baonet belt Only 10 in the Morning, & 7 in the Evening.

June 4th Parole King George
 Field Officer for the day Maj. Hall.
 Adjⁿ Do. Newman
 For Guard Captⁿ Fletcher
 Derby Regim^t Lieut. Severn
 Do. Ensign Ward
 Parade at 7 this evening with both belts.

The Grenadiers will fall in on the left of the Derby Grenadier Comp^y the 8 Battalion Companies on the left of the Derby Battalion Companies & the Light Infantry on the Right of the Derby Light Infantry six deep & each rank one pace assunder
 Parade to Morrow morning at

June 5th Officers to wear Gorgets to-day in the Field but may take them off when dismissed, Field Officers to wear white Belts. Colours to be carried by Ensigns Savage & Alton. Captains of Companies ascertain that the Quarters of all the men are paid up till this night, & they will order their Companies to parade as early in the Morning of Tuesday as they can but not Later than 5 o'clock & will then pay each Man 11^s 6^d on delivering in all his Clothes the particulars of which sum the Lieut. Col. will explain to the Regiment.

Derby. R. O. May 21. 1810.

The Companys assemble on their private Parades this Evening at 7 o'clock when an accurate return of Each Company must be Made as can be distinguishing the Absent Men and accounting for them Where it can be done.

Parole Derby
 Officers for Guard to Morrow Captain Strutt, Lieut. Flint, Ensign Savage.

A Guard of 30 privates, 3 Serjeants, 3 Corp^l., must be appointed to Morrow out of which four 4 Patroles of 5 Men & one non-commisioned Officer must be prickt and padrole the Town in four Districts from $\frac{1}{2}$ an Hour after the Tatoo has beat till 12 o clock & Report to the Adjutant any thing that may occur, must not permit any Soldier to be out of their Quarters nor Suffer any disturbance of any kind with them the Regiment will March by Companies from the private parades to Morrow morning into the Hooms to wheel into Line at 8 o clock precisely.

May 22. The Regiment will March by Companies into the holmes & Wheel into Line 2 o clock this afternoon. Parade in the Market Place & with their Belts & Cartridge boxes & in Uniform the belts to be delivered to the companies as they March from the Holmes Singly and the appointments to the Pioneers.

Parole Nottingham

Office^{rs} for Guard to Morrow. Capt Fletcher, Lieut. Frost, Ensign Williams.

Parades to Morrow	} 8 in the morn ^g 2 in the Afternoon	7 in the Evening
in the Market Place		

May 23. 1810 Officers for Guard to morrow.

Captⁿ Isaac Statham Lieut. W^m Fletcher Ensign Sam^l Harvey

Parade to Morrow in the Holmes at 8 o clock in the Morning & 2 in the Afternoon.

At 7 in the Evening in the Market Place & this Evening also in full Dress & Side Arms only.

Captain of Companies will be so good to observe that the Hours appointed for Parade is the time at which the Lieut. Colonel should wheel them into Line so that they must be in the Parade $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Hour before then in order to give the Adjutant time to tell them off. the Arms will be delivered this Evening by companies after Drill.

May 24th Parole Douglas

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Capt. W^m Statham, Lieut. Sam^l Harrison, Ensign Sam^l Alton.

Parade to Morrow Morning in the holm at 8 in the Morning, 2 in the afternoon In the Evening at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 7 in full Dress on the Private Parades Only it will be understood that in future all Evening Parades will be in full Dress & with arms, the Bugles must in future Sound $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Hour before the time fixed for Parade in Order to give time for the Captains of Companies & Officers to Examine the arms etc of their men, they will in course make themselves Masters of the Orders for Inspection of arms, will March the men with Supported Arms to the General Parade & on dismissing them from the Private Parade they will do it by having the arms advanced in which position the men will invariably be directed to Carry their arms in the Streets & when they Meet an Officer in Stead of Shouldering arms they must strike the Sling with the Left hand smartly they will all direct their men not to appear in the Streets out of Uniform nor without their Regimental Cap & they must have their Coat or Drill Jackets Buttoned & appear Like regular good & orderly Soldiers the orders must be read to the men by an Officer immediately after Evening Parade & explain them to the Men they will also be read by the Capt. of the guard at Mess Immediately after the Cloth is Drawn the Captain Order Booke will be brought to him by an Orderly Serjeant.

May 25th Parole St Peter

Officers for guard to morrow, Captain Bowns, Lieut. 1^h Fletcher Jun^r, Ensign W^m Wilks

Parades to Morrow in the Holmes 8 in the Morning, 2 in the afternoon, 7 in the Evening in the Market place with Arms --

May 26th 1810 Parole Belper

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Captain Hunter, Lieut. Walker, Ensign Moore.

Parades to Morrow $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour after 10 in the Morning two deep with Side Arms Only. 7 in the Evening with Side Arms only, Captains of Comp^{ys} will please direct the Sling of the Muskett to have the double part nearest the Muzzle and that

those men who have not yet got their Slings to have them from the Store Room Directly, the Pouches should also be got in good Order.

May 27th 1810. Parole ... all Saints.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Capt Clark, Lieut Turner, Ensign Turton.

Parades to morrow 8 in the Morning 2 afternoon 7 in the Evening.

Captains of Compan^s will be prepared on Morning parade with A list of Those Men Who have been absent without leave that they May be Left for extra drill. And this should be done every day and delivered to Major Crompton On Morning Parade

May 28th 1810 Parole ... Willmott.

Officers for guard to Morrow, Captain Crompton, Lieut. Sam^l Saunders ; Lieut. Robt. Ward.

Parades to Morrow, 8 in the morning, 2 in the afternoon 7 in the Evening.

May 29th 1810. Parole ... Pole.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Captⁿ Flacks, Lieut Thos Ward, Lieut. John Fletcher.

Parades to Morrow, 8 in the Morning, 2 afternoon, 7 evening.

May 30th 1810. ... Good Order.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Captⁿ Strutt, Lieut. Flint, Ensign Savage.

Parades to Morrow 6 in the Morning & 6 in the Evening —

The Commanding Officer is sorry to Remark that the Order of the 24th Instant Respecting Men appearing in the Streets without their Caps & Gaiters and with their waiscoats unbuttoned is not sufficiently observed he requests the attention of Capt^{ns} of Companies to this. All Guards will in future be dressed in full Uniform during the whole time they are on Guard.

May 31 — 1810. Parole ... York

Officers for Guard to Morrow Captⁿ Fletcher, Lieut. Frost Ensign Williams.

Parade to Morrow, 6 in the Morning, 6 in the Evening.

The Regiment will assemble to morrow in the Friar Gate with the right of the Grenadiers nearly opposite to M^r Emerys the Colours will be brought there without form and carried by Ensigns Savage & Williams the Men will have Flints in their Musquets & be furnished On the Field with 8 rounds of cartridge a Man. They & the Officers will all be dressed in full uniform as on a Field Day —

June 1—1810. Parole Duffield

Officers on Guard to Morrow, Capt. Isaac Statham, Lieut. W^m Fletcher, Ensign Harvey.

Parade to morrow 6 in the morning, 6 in the evening The Pioneers must Invariably have their Musquets in the Field and they must be instructed to March well & in true time.—

June 2—1810. Parole... .. England.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Capt W^m Statham, Lieut. Harrison, Ensign Alton.

Parade to Morrow $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10 in the Morning, 2 deep 7 in the Evening 3 deep side arms only—

June 3rd 1810. Parole King George.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Captains Bownes, Lieut. Jn^o Fletcher, Ensign Wilks.

Parades tomorrow $\frac{1}{4}$ before 10 in the Morning & 7 in the Evening. Tomorrow being His Majesties Birth day will be a regular Field day; Officers & men will be dress'd in full Uniform Flints & 13 Rounds of Cartridges will furnish'd in the Field.

June 4th 1810. Parole Charity.

Officers for Guard to morrow, Cap^t Hunter, Lieut. Walker, Ensign Moore.

Parades to morrow 6 in the morning, 2 in the afternoon, 7 in the evening.

June 5th 1810. Parole Holbrook.

Officers for Guard to morrow, Captain Crompton, Lieut. Turner, Ensign Turton.

Parades to morrow 9 in the morning, 7 in the evening.

Pioneers will not Parade in future with their appointments unless ordered, but will muster at the different Parades in their usual dress, march at the Head of the Regiment.

The Regiment will march to Breadsall Fields to morrow to fire Ball Cartridges. The Pioneers must be provided with 6 Rounds a man for each company, & the Captains will be peculiarly careful in delivering them to the men just in time to Load their peices before it is their turn to fire in Order to prevent the possibility of Accident & they should ascertain that the peices have gone off before the men are again permitted to load.

Derby, June 6th 1810. Parole ... Breadsall.

Officers for Guard to morrow, Capt. Clarke, Lieut. Sanders, Lieut. Rob^t Ward.

Parades to morrow, 6 in the morning, 2 afternoon, 7 in the evening.

June 7—1810. Parole ... Ashburne

Officers for Guard tomorrow, Captⁿ Flack, Lieut Tho. Ward, Lieut. John Fletcher.

Parades to morrow in Friar Gate 9 in the Morning 7 in the Evening. The whole Regiment in full Uniform for a field day, 11 Rounds of Cartridge a man. Flints must be delivered in the Private Parade to 21 file per Company, Captains of Companies will give Strict Orders & themselves see that every Mans Arms is in perfect condition to Morrow night preparatory to the Review on Saturday—

June 8th 1810. Parole Paget

Officers on Guard to Morrow Captⁿ Wain, Lieut. Flint, Ensign Savage.

Parades to Morrow 9 in the morning with Flints 11 Rounds of Cartridge will be delivered on the private Parades & the Companies will be Punctually in the Market place at 10 minutes before 8. Every man clean & Completely drest, if any mans nessesaries are wanting they must be supplied from the Store room & the money stopt from the $\frac{1}{2}$ guinea he is entitled to for nessesaries.

The Grenadiers will have their arms perfectly clean & with their accountrements also quite clean & the pickers & brushes & turn-screws & worms will be minutely examined on the Private Parade by the Captains of the Companies at Three o Clock precisely if any are not in perfect condition they must be sent back & made so. & any article short must be noted in the paper of Returns of Nesssaries in the Colomn for Remarks, the Grenadiers will then March to the Store room & deliver their Arms & Accoutrements there one by one in regular Order, the 1st Battallion Comp^t will muster at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 & do the same the 2nd at 4; the 3^d at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4, the 4th at 5, the 5th at 7, the 6th at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, the 7th at 8, the 8th at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, & the Light Infantry at 9.

June 10th 1810. Parole ... Review

Parades to Morrow after 10 after Church the Companies will Assemble On such private parades at such times as the Captains will appoint with all their nessessaries & cloaths well packed in their Knapsacks the 1st Serg^t of the Company is presence of the Captⁿ will Receive at his Quarters Minutely Examine them & put down in his List such articles as are Wanting he will distinctly inform the men What they are & the Value of them which must be Stopped out of the 10/6^d they would otherwise have to receive The Commanding Officer will hold the Serg^t Responsible for the whole being deliver'd to the Stores on Sunday Evening exactly as he received them, Captains of Companies will be so good as to visit all the Quarters of their men on Saturday Night or before 10 on Sunday Morning Enquire into their conduct & if the Quarters are discharged if any should remain owing the man Should be seen & if he acknowledges the Sum owing the Captain should discharge it & stop it out of his pay at the same time giving Notice that the Commanding Officer will not be responsible for any thing after that time—

The Return List of the nessesaries of Each Company must be delivered at the Store room with the Knapsacks by the 1st Serg^t as the Cases are delivered in to the Serg^t he must be provided with slips of paper with the N^o on them belonging to his Company &

stick the proper N^o corresponding with the Knapsack in the inside of the cap with paste—if any No. on the Knapsack does not agree with his roll he must cross it out with chalk & put the one on the Knapsack which does agree with it—

The 1st Serg^t will have to Receive 102 days pay from 1st of Feb^y to 13 of May at 6^d per day £2 - 11 - 0, 40 other Serg^{ts} at 3^d per day £1 - 5 - 6, 20 Drummers 2½^d per day £1 - 1 - 8.

When the Assistance of any Serg^{ts} at the Store room is required after the period of Duty, they will be paid 4^d per day out of the Regimental fund.

The Commanding Officer is directed by the Secretary of State to ascertain whether any Men chuse to enlist into the Army Navy or Mareins or into the regular Militia.—

Capt^{ns} of Comp^s will be so good to do this on private parade to Morrow Morning.

Derby April 29th 1811.

The Companies will assemble on their private parades this Evening at 7 o clock when an accurate return of each Comp must be made & the absent men accomted for where it can be done

Officers on Guard to Morrow, Capt Strutt, Lieut Flint, Ensign Savage.

A Guard of 30 privates, 3 Serg^{ts}, 3 Corp^{ls}, must be appointed to Morrow out of which 4 Patroles of 6 men each & One Non-comisioned officer must be picketed to patrole the town in 4 Districts as Last Year. The Serg^{ts} will march by Companies from their private parades into the Holmes to Morrow Morning to wheel into Line at ½ past 8 o Clock precisely.

April 30th 1811.

The Regiment will march by Companies into the Holmes and Wheel into Line at 2 o'Clock this Afternoon and parade in the Market place at 7 with Arms & in Uniform.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Captⁿ Fletcher, Lieut. Frost, Ensign Williams.

Parades to Morrow in the Market place at ½ past 8 in the Morn-
ing, 2 in the afternoon, 7 in the Evening.

May 1st 1811. Officers on Guard to Morrow, Captⁿ Isaac Statham, Lieut. W^m Fletcher, Ensign Kerry.

In case of rain at the Hours of Parade the drums will not beat Round but when they do beat every individual is to be Ready as he would have been at the appointed hour.

Parades to Morrow as in future in the Market place except On Fridays when they are to be in the friar gate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the Morning, 2 in the afternoon, 7 in the Evening.

May 2nd 1811. Officers on Guard to Morrow Captⁿ W^m Statham, Lieut. Harrison, Ensign Alton.

Parades to Morrow $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 morn^g, 2 in the afternoon, 7 in the evening.

On account of the fair the Battⁿ will march by Companies into the Holmes. the Returns this afternoon & in future must contain the names of those men only who have appeared.

May 3rd Officers on Guard to Morrow, Captⁿ Flack, Lieut. Jⁿ Fletcher Jun^r, Ensign Walker.

Parades to morrow $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the Morning, 2 in the Afternoon, 7 Evening.

May 4th 1811. Officers on Guard to Morrow, Captⁿ Bownes, Lieut. Walker, Ensign Moore.

Parades to $\frac{1}{4}$ after 10 in the Morning 2 deep with Side Arms Only. 7 in the Evening 3 deep with Side Arms the Grenadiers & the first 6 Battallion Companies are to march to all Saints Church the 7th Battⁿ to St. Alkmunds, the 8th to St. Peters & the Light Infantry to St. Warbers.

May 5th 1811. Officers on Guard to Morrow, Capt. Hunter, Lieut. Turner, Ensign Turton.

Parades to Morrow $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the Morning, 2 Afternoon, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 Evening.

May 6th 1811. Officers for Guard to Morrow. Capt. Wain, Lieut. Sanders, Lieut. Robt. Ward.

Parades to Morrow $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the Morning, 2 in the Afternoon, 7 in the Evening.

May 7th 1811. Officers on Guard to Morrow, Capt. Crompton, Lieut. Robt. Ward, Lieut. Thos. Ward.

Parades to Morrow $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the morning, 2 in the afternoon, 7 the evening.

May 8th 1811. Officers on Guard to Morrow, Captⁿ Clarke, Lieut. John Fletcher, Ensign Savage.

Parades to Morrow, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the Morning, 2 in the afternoon, 7 the evening.

May 9th 1811. Officers on Guard to Morrow, Captⁿ — Lieut —, Ensign —

Parades to Morrow in the Friar Gate, the Grenadiers Opposite M^r Henley's East Gate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the morning, 2 in the afternoon, 7 the evening.

The 1st Serj^t of each Comp^y must be at the Colonel's House at 10 o'clock this Day precisely.

May 10th 1811. Officers on Guard to Morrow, Captⁿ I. Statham, Lieut. W^m Fletcher, Ensign Harvey.

Parade this afternoon at 3 o'clock Major Genar^l Montgomerie having appointed to Morrow to Review the Reg^t it will be ready to wheel into Line in the Market Place at 10 o'clock precisely in full every Mans Arms cloaths & Accoutrements perfectly clean and in good Order eight Rounds of Cartridge will be delivered on the private parade if any mans necessities are wanting they must be supplied from the Store Room and the Money stopped from the half Guinea he is entitled to for necessities Parade to Morrow Evening at 7.

May 11th 1811. Parole ... Devonshire.

No Gorgets to be worn at Dinner to Day except the Officers on Guard.

Officers on Guard to morrow, Captⁿ Flack, Lieut. Jn. Fletcher, jun^r Ensign Alton.

Parades to Morrow $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10 in the Morning, 7 the evening with Side Arms only & march to Church the same as last Sunday.

May 12th 1811. Officers on guard to Morrow, Captⁿ Bown Lieut Walker, Ensign Wilks.

Parades to Morrow in full dress with Knapsacks in Marching Order at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the morn^g in Bregades, two deep, 14 files Company the 1st Serg^t of Companies will attend minutely to directions given them, Respecting the arms & accoutrements & Clothing the grenadiers will deliver their arms & accoutrements at the new store Room precisely at 3 o'clock 1st Battⁿ Comp^y at 20 minutes past 3 the 2nd 20 minutes before 4. 3rd at 4, 4th 20 minutes past 4. 5th 20 minutes before 5, 6th at 5, 7th 20 minutes past 5, 8th 20 minutes before 6 and the Light Infantry at 6 The Battalion will parade at 7 in the evening in full dress.

Captains of the Companies will be so good to visit all the quarters of their men after parade enquire into their Conduct & if their quarters are discharged, if anything should remain owing the man should be seen and if he acknowledges the sum owing the Captains should discharge it & stop it out of his pay at the same time giving notice, the Comm^g Officer will not be responsible for anything after this time

May 13th Officers for gard to Morrow, Captⁿ Crompton, Lieut. Robt. Ward.

June 15th 1812. The Companies will assemble on their private Parades this Eveng in their dril dress with Bayonets Belt at 6 o'clock when an accurate return of each complymnt must be made and the absent when accounted for when it can be done. The Comp^{ys} will march into the Market Place $\frac{1}{4}$ before 7 and wheel into line at 7. The Reg^t will March by Comp^{ys} into the Holmes to Morrow and wheel into line at 9 precisely. Officers on guard to Morrow, Captⁿ Street, Lieut. Rob. Ward, Ensign Thos. Moore, Adj^{ts} of 30 Privates 3 Sergts 3 Corp^{ls} must be appointed to Morrow ort of which 4 patroles of 6 men each and one noncommissioned officer must be picked to patrol the town in four districts as last years.

June 16th 1812 Officers on Guard to Morrow, Captⁿ W^m Statham, Lieut. Flint, Ensign Turton.

Parades this Evening at 6 o'clock to morrow morning $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, 2 in the afternoon, & 6 in the Evening.

In future the Parades will regularly as follows unless ordered to the contrary. To March by Comp^s into the Holmes and wheel into Line precisely at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in the morning in the Drill dress. To meet on the private parade precisely at 2 in full Uniform, and wheel into Line at 6 in the Market Place.

The Bugles not the D^rums will be the Signal for assembling on the morning parade.

June 17. At the 2 o'Clock parade Commanders Comp^s will minutely examine the cloths arms and accoutrements of their men; all those who have any part deficient incomplete, or dirty or where arms & accoutrements are in perfect condition are as this is the first day of minute inspection to be sent back to their Quarters in order to rectify what may be wrong and directed to parade again in half an hour—but in future defaulters must be marched from their private parades to the drill Serg^t at the bottom of St peters Street, there a squad of such awkward dirty or disorderly men as may have been order'd to extra drill & as in all other cases of extra drill a report must be made & delivered to the Drill Serj^t Stating the Offence & the degree of punishment. No Man is on any Account to be allowed to fall in with his Comp^s who is not in every respect completely clothed, armed & accounted.

Officers on Guard to Morrow

Capⁿ Hunter, Lieut. Harrison, Ensign Williams

June 18. Officers on guard to morrow

Capⁿ Crompton, Lieut. Turton, Ensign Harrison.

June 19, 1812. the parade in the evening will be in the Friar Gate as Last Year.

Officers for Guard to Morrow

Capⁿ Fletcher, Lieut. Thos. Ward, Ensign Wright.

June 20. The Parade this Evening will be at 7 on the private parade only.

Officers for guard to-morrow, Capⁿ T. Statham, Lieut. W^m Fletcher, Ensign Alton.

Parades to morrow $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10 in the Morning 2 deep with Side arms only, 7 in the Evening 3 deep with side arms only. The Grenadiers & the 1st Seven Battalion Comp^s to march to all Saints Church the 8th Battalion Comp^y to St Alkmunds, & the Light Infantry to St. peters.

June 21st 1812 Officers for guard to morrow
Captain Flack, Lieut. Frost, Ensign Wilkes.

June 22nd 1812 Officers for Guard to morrow
Captain Bownes, Lieut. Jn. Fletcher jun. Lieut. Walker

June 23. Officers for Guard to Morrow
Captain Strutt, Lieut Jn. Fletcher, Lieut Harvey

June 24 Officers for Guard to Morrow
Captⁿ. Fletchers, Lieut. Flint, Ensign Williams.

June 25 Officers for Guard to Morrow
Captⁿ Isaac Statham, Lieut. Frost, Ensign Turton

To morrow will be a regular Field Day, when the Battalion in full Uniform will wheel into Line at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 in the morning in the Friar Gate & parade there in the Evening at 7.

June 26 Officers for guard to morrow, Captⁿ W^m Statham, Lieut W^m Fletcher, Ensign Wilkes

Parade this Evening at 7 the Battalion will be formed on the opposite side of the Friar Gate with the right of the Grenadiers so near the Jail that the Left of the Light Infantry will be next to Ford Street. Major Gen^l Hawker having appointed to-morrow to review the Regiment, it will be ready to wheel into Line in the Market Place at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 precisely in full Uniform. Every arms cloaths, and accoutrements perfectly clean and in good Order. Fifteen rounds of Cartridge per man to be delivered to the centre

and rear ranks & 13 rounds to the front rank, except the Lt. Infantry which must have 10 Rounds on the private parade.

Parade to Morrow Evening at 7.

June 27th 1812. Officers for Guard tomorrow.

Captain Flack, Lieut. Harrison, Ensign Alton

Parades to Morrow. $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 10 in the morning 7 in the evening, as last Sunday — All men and Officers to remain in the Church till the Congregation are gone.

June 28th 1812. Officers for Guard tomorrow

Captain Bowns, Lieut. Fletcher Jun^r Ensign Moore.

Parade tomorrow in full dress with the Knapsacks on in full dress in Marching order at 9 in the Morning with the Straps to the Knapsacks perfectly clean. The first Serj^t of each Company will attend very mutialy to the directions given him last year respecting Arms Accoutrements & Clothing the Battalion will parade at 7 in the evening. — Captains of Companys will be so good as to visit the Quarters of their men tomorrow evening after Parade to enquire into their conduct & if their Quarters are discharged, if any thing should remain owing the man should be seen and if he acknowledges the sum owing the Captain should discharge it and stop it out of his pay; at the same time giving notice that the Commanding Officer will not be responsible for anything after that time.

14 June 1813. Parole Derby.

Companies will meet on their private Parades at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the Morning and march separately to the Holmes precisely at 9, and in the Afternoon at $\frac{1}{2}$ past four and march into the Holmes at 5.

A Guard of 30 Private, 3 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, must be appointed in the Morng. out of which 4 Patroles must be appointed of 5 Men and 1 non Commiss^d Officer who divide the Town into 4 parts and each take one District thro' which they must patrole from $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour after Tatoo has been beat till 12 o'clock and report to the Adjutant anything that occurs must not permit any Soldier to be out of his quarter nor suffer any disturbance of any kind with them

Officers on Guard to Morrow Capⁿ Wayne, Lieut. Sanders.

15 June 1813 Patrole Alfreton.

Officers for Guard to Morrow. Capⁿ Crompton, Lieut. Turton

Parades to Morrow — 9 in ye Mornng. 5 in the Afternoon as yesterday.

Names of the Officers & Noncommissioned Officers of the Belper Reg^t of Local Militia 1813.

Jn. Cressy Hall, Lieut. Col Com^d Jn. Bell Crompton, Lieut. Col^t

W H. Hunter 1st Major

Jas. Fletcher 2nd Do.

Grenadiers

Cpts Bowns

Lt. Flint

Lt. Sanders

1 Serjts Jas. Clee

2 „ Saml. Walker

3 „ Cris. Taylor

4 „ Rd. Gibson

1 Corporals Jos^h Matkin

2 „ Sam^l Altenborough

3 „ Sam^l Dawson

4 „ A. Herbert Baker.

1st Battⁿ Comp^y.

Capn. B. Smith. Lieut. Edw^d. Turton. Ensign.

1st Serjeant Tho. Wildgoose

2 „ Jo^h Walker

3 „ Sam^l Morrell

4 „ Jos^h Tansley

1st Corp^l Johm Carr

2 „ Isaac Alexander

3 „ Jos^h Anthony

4 „ Jos^h Attenley

2nd Battⁿ Comp^y

Capⁿ Gilb^t Crompton, Lieut. Harrison, Ensign Fletcher.

1st Serjeant James Webster

2nd „ Jas. Taylor

3 „ Sam^l Taylor

4 „ W. Fennell

1 Corp^l Jno. Tomlinson

2 „ W^m Cooper

3 „ Sam^l Hill

4 „ Jas. White

3rd Batt Comp^y

Captⁿ Lieut W. Fletcher, Ensign Bowne

1st Serjeants Jno. Aldread

2 „ Geo. Adams

3 „ Rd. Curzon

4 „ Tho. Brooks

1st Corp^{ls} W. Walker

2 „ Sam^l Aston

3 „ Sam^l Hoggatt

4 „ Sam^l Harrison

4th Battlⁿ Compy.

 Capⁿ Jno. Fletcher. Lieut. Wright. Ensign.

1	Serjeants Geo. Borrows	1	Corp ^l Saml. Bridges
2	„ W. Hall	2	„ Thos. Taylor
3	„ Sam ^l Brown	3	„ Pat ^k Taylor
4	„ W. Staley		

 5 Battⁿ Compy.

 Captⁿ. Lieut. Tho. Moore. Ensign Wheatley.

1 st	Serjeant Jos ^h Storey	1	Corpls. W ^m Marsden
2	„ Geo. Haslam	2	„ Nath. Hunt
3	„ Jer ^h Fletcher	3	„ Tho ^s Hudson
4	„ Edw ^d Day	4	„ In. Smith

 6th Battⁿ Comp^y

Capn. Hugh Campbell. Lieut. Ensign Wragg.

1	Serjeant W. Hopkinson	1	Corpls. Sam. Sims
2	„ W. Nightingale	2	„ W ^m Riley
3	„ Nath. Webster	3	„ Jn. Oldfield
4	„ Jn. Kiddy	4	„ Tho. Milward

 7th Battⁿ Comp^y

 Capⁿ Lieut. W. Holmes. Ensign Jn. Outram

1	Serjeant Geo. Anthony	1	Corp ^{ls} Pat ^k Booth
2	„ Isaac Dawes	2	„ Jos ^h Olliwel
3	„ Vincent Webster	3	„ Jn. Bradbury
4	„ Jn. Fennell	4	„

 8th Battⁿ Comp^y

Capt. Ward. Lieut. G. Newman. Ensign Wildness.

1	Serjeant W. Annable	1	Corp ^{ls} Geo. Macket
2	„ Rd. Walker	2	„ Jos ^h Saint
3	„ Saml. Belfield	3	„ Jas. Ashby
4	„ Saml. Harrison	4	„ J ^{no} Stone

Light Infantry Compy.

Capt. W. H. Wayne Lieut. Jn. Fletcher. Ensign Wilkes

1	Sergeant W. Webster	1	Corp ^{ls} W. Daniel
2	„ W. Sudberry	2	„ Sam. Straw.
3	„ W. Parker	3	„ W. Hill
4	„ Jn. Radford	4	„ W. Ridge

7 Battⁿ Comp^y

1. Corp ^l Pat ^k Booth	3 Corp ^l Jn. Bradbury
2 „ Jos ^h Olliwell	4 „

8th Battⁿ Comp^yCapⁿ Ward, Lieut. G. Newman, Ensign Wilders

1 Serjeant W. Annable	1 Corp ^l Geo. Macket
2 „ R ^d Walker	2 „ Josh. Saint
3 „ Saml. Belfield	3 „ Jas. Ashby
4 „ Saml. Harrison	4 „ Jno. Stone

Light Infantry Comp^yCapⁿ W. H. Wayne Lieut. Jno. Fletcher Ensign Wilkes

1 Serjeant W. Webster	1 Corp ^l W. Daniel
2 „ W. Sudberry	2 „ Saml. Straw
3 „ W. Parker	3 „ W. Hill
4 „ Jno. Radford	4 „ W. Ridge

Staff.

Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	Evans
Master	...	...	...	...	...	Jackson
Serjt. Major	...	...	...	...	...	Edw ^d Fletcher
Drum „	...	...	...	...	...	Jordan
Supu ^y Serj. Band	...	...	...	...	...	Sam ^l Moss

16th June 1813. Parole All Saints.

Officers for Guard tomorrow, Capt. Jn^o Fletcher, L^t Jn^o Fletcher.

Parades to Morrow in the Holmes with Arms and Accoutrements at 9 in the Morning & 5 in the afternoon.

17 June 1813. Parole Kilborn.

Officers for Guard to Morrow Capⁿ Ward, Lieut. Wilkes.

At the 5 o Clock parade Commanders of Companies will minutely examine the Cloaths Arms & Accoutrements of their Men. All those who have any part deficient incomplete or dirty or where arms and accoutrements are imperfect (as this is the first time of minute inspection) the men are to be sent back to their quarters, to rectify what may be wrong and directed to

parade again in half an Hour—but in future defaulters must be marched from their private Parades to the drill serjeant in the Morledge where a Squad will be formed of such awkward dirty or disorderly men as may have been ordered to extra Drill and as in other Cases of extra Drill a report must be made and delivered to the drill serjeant stating the offence & the degree of punishment. No Man is on any account to be allowed to fall in with his Company who is not in every respect completely clothed armed & accoutred. And every Man to be particularly admonished not to appear in the Streets out of uniform. The Captains of Companies are requested to deliver to the Paymaster before 2 o Clock an Alphabetical list of his Company and to account for absent men.

Parades to Morrow 7 in the Mornng. in their Holmes 2 in the Afternoon and 7 in the Eving. in Friar Gate.

Friday 18 June 1813. Parole Codnor.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Capⁿ Smith, Lieut. Wright.

Parades to Morrow, 7 o clock in the Mornng, 2 in the Afternoon. to assemble in the Market place.

Saturday 19 June 1813. Parole London.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Lieut. Flint, Ensign Wragg.

Parade to Morrow for divine Service $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10 and at 7 in the Evening in both instances with side arms.

Sunday 20 June 1813. Parole Crich.

Officers for Guard to Morrow Capⁿ Bowns, Ensign Outram.

Parades to Morrow in the Market place 7 in the Mornng. and 2 o Clock in the Afternoon.

In future the Men are to appear at the Mornng. parades in drill dress and at the afternoon parades in full uniform.

It is particularly requested that the Companies will be punctual in forming in due time in the Market place, so that the Serjeants may have their Men ready to wheel into line a quarter of an Hour before the time specified.

Monday 21 June 1813. Parole Riply.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Capⁿ Crompton, Ensign Bown.

Parades to Morrow 7 in y^e Eveng. 2 in the Afternoon.

The Battalion will this Afternoon fire ten Rounds of Blank Cart^{ges} the Cart^{ges} and flints will be delivered to the men who now form Battⁿ in exercise upon private parades.

The Capⁿ of Companies are requested to visit their Men's Quarters twice a week at least and to enquire into the conduct of the Soldiers.

Sunday 22nd June 1813. Parole Marple.

Officers for Guard to Morrow Lieut. W. Fletcher, Ensign Wilkes.

Parades to Morrow 7 in Morning, 2 in the afternoon. The Battalion will fire 15 Rounds of Blank Cartridge to Morrow afternoon the Cartridges and flints will be delivered to the Men on their private parades and the Officers will be particular after the exercise in taking the spare Cartridges from the Men, and to see that the flints be taken out and delivered to the Serjeants, the Men must be cautioned not to fire off their Muskets in the Town after the Exercise on any account.

Wednesday 23rd June 1813. Parole Ashborne.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Jn^o Fletcher.

Parades to Morrow at 8 o clock in the Morning 2 in the Afternoon.

The Commanding officer is sorry to observe that the Officers commanding Companies do not strictly attend to their examination of Arms and Accoutrements which must be particularly noticed.

The Quarter Master will muster the Regiment to Morrow (being the 24th) and call the Men over from the Alphabetical Lists of the Companies, as he will be answerable for the same upon the different pay lists, and this is also to enable the Commanding Officer to certify the same.

Thursday 24 June 1813. Parole Matlock.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Lieut. Holmes, Lieut. Sanders.

Parades to morrow 8 O Clock in the Mornng. 7 in the Eveng.

The Battalion will in each instance parade in the Friar Gate. The Companies will in the Mornng. receive on their private parades 15 Rounds of blank Cartridges and flints, and after the exercise in the Field, the spare Cartridges must be collected by the Sergeants and the Men must not on any account fire off a Musket in the Town.

Friday 25 June 1813. The necessaries will be delivered to the Men this day by Companies beginning at 2 O Clock with the Grenadiers and with the Succeeding Companies in the Line each succeeding half hour till the whole shall be given out.

Parole Wirksworth

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Capⁿ Bowns, Lieut. Harrison.

Parades to Morrow 8 in the Mornng. 2 in the Afternoon, in the Market place.

Saturday 26 June 1813. Parole Litchfield.

Officers for Guard to Morrow, Capⁿ Wagner, Lieut. Turton.

Parades this Evng. at 7 o clock.

Major Gen^l Burne appointed to review the Regiment, it will be ready to wheel into line in the Market place at 10 o'clock in the Mornng. precisely in full Uniform. Arms Cloths and accoutrements perfectly clean and in good order 15 Rounds of blank Cartridges per. man to be delivered on their private parades.

The Officers are requested to meet the pay master at the Head Quarters to morrow at $\frac{1}{2}$ past four oclock to sign the pay lists.

The Staff Officers will parade to morrow on the right of the Regiment for inspection.

As the Column will go to the Field this afternoon Officers will wear their Gorgets and field Officers their Belts.

27th June, 1813. Parole Gen^l Burne.

Officers for Guard to Morrow Captain Crompton, Lieut. Harrison.

Parade to morrow with Knapsacks on in full dress in Marching order at 9 o clock in the Morning with straps to the Knapsacks

perfectly clean. The first Serg^t of each Company will attend very minutely to the directions given him respecting the Arms Accoutrements and Clothing.

The Grenadiers will deliver their arms and accoutrements at the Store Room precisely at 1 o'clock 1st Battⁿ Comp^y 20 minutes past 1 the 2^d 20 minutes before 2 the 3^d at 2 4th at 20 minutes past 2 5th at 20 minutes before 3 the 6th at 3 the 7th at 20 minutes after 3 the 8th at 20 minutes before 4 and the light Infantry at 4. No Arms Accoutrements or Clothing to be received unless perfectly clean & in good repair.

Parade to morrow evening at 7 o Clock in the Market place in full dress.

Captains of Companies will be so good to visit all the Quarters of their Men after Parade this evening, enquire into their conduct and if their quarters are discharged—if anything should remain owing the man should be seen and if he acknowledges the sum owing the Captains should discharge it and stop it out of his pay at the same time giving notice the Commanding Officer will not be responsible for any thing after this time.

28th June 1813. Parole FAREWELL.

The Captains of Companies will give proper directions for the Clothes, etc. to be delivered in to morrow morning as early as may be in good order and will be good enough to attend to such delivery in the same rotation as the arms were delivered in to day.

Each Captain of a Company will apply to every man in his Company whose time will expire in the course of the ensuing year who may be of the height specified in the Act (5^{ft} 2ⁱⁿ) & between the ages of 18 & 30 and who in his Judgment and after an examⁿ by the Surgeon of the Reg^t shall be fit to serve as a Local Militia Man and who shall not have more than 2 children under 14 years and enquire if he be willing to continue his service for such term as any man who sh^d be then ballotted to serve would be subject to, and for what price or Sum (not in any Case exceeding 2 Guas.) he will so continue who must sign his name to a list signifying his consent which will be binding upon him.

The Commanding Officer begs leave to congratulate the Reg. on the high and unqualified Compliment which General Burne was pleased to make them yesterday after the Review. It shews what attention & good order will effect—and it must be very flattering to the feelings of the Officers & Men in the Reg^t that after so short a period allowed for training as the Days the Regiment sh^d meet with that general applause which was manifested by those who witnessed the different Evolutions in the Field—On this Occasion Lieut. Col. Hall begs leave to offer his warmest thanks to his Brother Officers for their exertions & assistance, as also to the non commissioned Officers and privates and every other Member of the Corps for their particular steadiness.

He trusts that the credit thus acquired will be sustained in future years.

On Some Diggings near Brassington, Derbyshire.

BY JOHN WARD.



ON May 31st and June 1st last, some excavations of great interest and antiquarian value were made at Harborough Rocks, near Brassington, in this county. The remains brought to light belonged to two widely separated periods; some relating to ancient dwellings—possibly a village—in the vicinity, and which may with some degree of certainty be set down as of Romano-British date; and the other set, to a ruined barrow of the “chambered” type, and, of course, of much higher antiquity. An account was recently published in the *Reliquary* (Vol. III., New Series), in which the details of the work on the spot were the chief point—a treatment of peculiar value to those who make Pre-historic Archæology their province; but in the present article many of the minutiae of the former will be omitted, and the subject treated from a more general standpoint. But, firstly, the place and its surroundings.

“Harborough Rocks” is the name given to the steep rocky front of a long and conspicuous hill, one mile north of Brassington, and close to the High Peak Railway. This hill takes a north-west and south-east direction; it is composed of a magnesian variety (dunstone) of the Carboniferous limestone of the district, the dip of which is gentle, towards the north-east, the hill-slope on this side approximating to the dip, and continuing to sink until the Via Gellia valley is reached. The south-west side, as above stated, is somewhat precipitous;

it consists of the exposed edges of the strata, so set back, the upper beyond the lower, as to give a step-like character to this side of the hill—irregular belts of vertical rock, with intervening strips of greensward of very varying breadth. At the foot of these Rocks is a cave, known as “Harborough Hall”; on the brow above is a large block of stone, rudely hewn at no distant date into a seat (the “Arm Chair”), and which commands a wide expanse of characteristic Peak scenery; and about two hundred feet to the north, and also near the brow, is another block (the “Pulpit”), beyond which the hill rapidly attains its highest elevation—1,243 feet above the sea. The site of the barrow is between these blocks of stone; and most of the village remains came from the broadest terrace, a little nearer the south-east extremity of the hill.

The writer’s assistants were Mr. Cornelius Gregory, son of the farmer who lives at the farmhouse at the foot of the Rocks near the Cave, and the two young Messrs. Rains, whose names, in connection with the Longcliffe Cave, are well known to readers of this Journal. Their intelligent appreciation of the work makes these two days’ diggings a most pleasurable memory.

The writer’s acquaintance with the discovery dates from April last, when he found that potsherds and bones had been turned up by Mr. C. Gregory, in the course of digging some months before; the spot being a grassy slope a little westward of the house, that formed the floor of a natural passage leading up to the broad terrace already noticed. This led to the exploratory diggings of May 31st, now to be described.

I. THE VILLAGE SITE.

Our first operation was to make an extension of Mr. Gregory’s cutting up to and a little beyond the edge of the flat above. At a depth, varying from eighteen to twenty-four inches, we reached the subsoil of the hill—a disintegrated dunstone. Between this and the six to eight inches of vegetable mould at the surface, was a darker soil of variable character, but by no means sharply marked off from either. Most of the “finds” (consisting of

potsherds, broken bones, fragments of charcoal, burnt dunstone and sandstone, a slag-like substance, several broken whetstones, &c.) came from this dark soil ; the rest being found in the subsoil. Around the upper end of our trench the surface was decidedly smoother than elsewhere on this terrace. A small trench here, as also others on this terrace, showed that the vegetable mould passed into the subsoil at a less depth, and frequently a fragment of pottery was turned up. The testimony of the spade, as well as the mole-heaps, indicated these "finds" as practically confined to the south-west parts of the hill. Our conclusion was that the dark layer of the slope was a decomposed refuse, and that it pointed to an ancient dwelling on the flat above, the smooth area being its garth. What more natural than that its primitive occupants should carry the daily refuse—ashes, broken pots, bones, &c.—across the garth, or whatever the smooth area was, and tip them over the rocks or down the slope? The process ceasing, the accumulations would in due course become covered up with a deposit of vegetable mould. But as one hut here is not competent to account for the wide distribution of potsherds along the side of the hill, we conclude that there were other dwellings ; in other words, a small village. We now proceed to describe the objects.

THE POTTERY.—With the exception of one fragment of hard wheel-made pottery found by Mr. C. Gregory in his earlier work, the Harborough potsherds are imperfectly fired, and relate to rude hand-made ware. The exact depth at which this solitary wheel-made specimen was found is doubtful, so it is impossible to say whether it is contemporary with the rest. Like another fragment the writer noticed in the garden, it has a decidedly Roman appearance. The yield of hand-made potsherds of the slope was considerable, the rim-fragments alone representing from 45 to 50 different vessels : those of the other trenches and the mole-heaps were too few and small to need further remark than that they were of the same type. We may divide these Harborough potsherds into three classes, according to the character of their paste ; and it is by no means unlikely that these point to

differences in source of clay and manufacture. The paste of by far the largest class is very coarse, uneven, silicious, and of a dirty grey colour. Experiments tend to prove that the clay was derived from the puzzling deposits of sand and sandy clay found in lake-like hollows of the Mountain limestone in the vicinity, and which, nearer Brassington, are largely worked for fire-bricks. This ware is undoubtedly domestic, and has several points of difference from that of the British round barrows of Derbyshire and Staffordshire, as exemplified in the valuable Bateman Collection at Weston Park Museum, Sheffield. The ornamentation of the former, when present, consists usually of one, and sometimes two bands of impressions of the tip of the finger (Figs. 3, 5, 7, and 8), or more rarely, the finger nail obliquely held (Fig. 6), or the end of a stick: while that of the barrow pottery is usually elaborate and made up of lines produced by the impression of a twisted thong or rush, or a pointed tool, and more rarely impressions of the edge of the finger nail. Again, the colour of the latter tends to red, the paste is more friable, and generally the workmanship and finish are superior. The latter three points of difference may be due to a peculiarity of the Harborough clay, and a very natural special care bestowed upon the manufacture and embellishment of vessels destined for sepulchral purposes. This, however, is scarcely adequate to account for the radical difference in the ornamentation of the two kinds; on the other hand, may not these and certain other peculiarities be collectively held to indicate a difference of age?

As a rule the rims of these Harborough vessels varied in two directions from a central type, which had the sides of the vessel at first curving inwards, thus giving rise to an external shoulder and at a higher level a constricted neck, and then the curve swept outwards to form a more or less recurved lip, as in Fig. 1 *c*. Usually these curves were not equally developed, and sometimes one or other was quite suppressed, hence the series of sections from actual examples shown in Fig. 1, the most common forms being *b*, *c* and *d*.

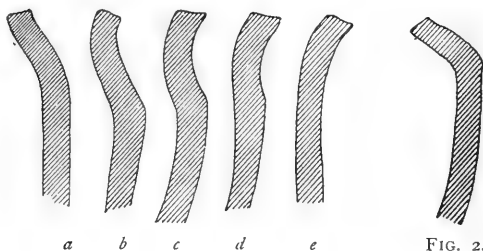
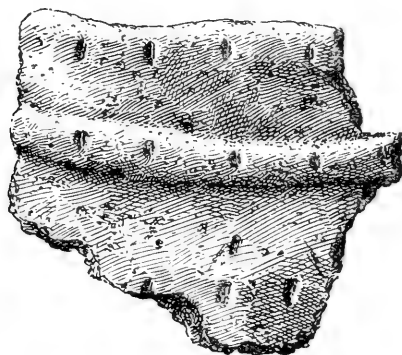


FIG. 1.*

FIG. 2.

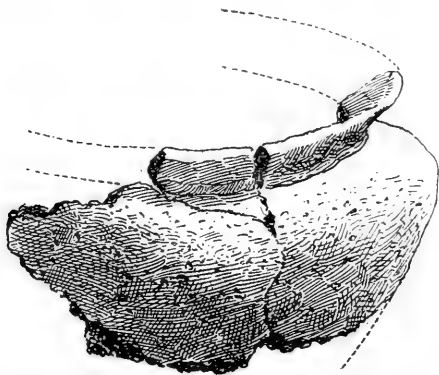
This class, however, contains several exceptional forms : Fig. 2 belonged a large vessel with a sharply in-bent lip ; Fig. 3, another,

FIG. 3 ($\frac{1}{2}$).†

also large, which had a raised band (not moulded with the vessel, but trailed on afterwards), $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the lip ; Fig. 4 is a fragment of a graceful and much thinner vessel, recalling some of the Roman shapes.

* The outside surfaces are to the right hand.

† A potsherd remarkably like this is shown on Plate LXXXVII. of "General Pitt Rivers' Excavations;" it was found in the ditch of Barrow No. 3, Rushmore.

FIG. 4 ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Most of these vessels were decidedly large, some, as Fig. 5,

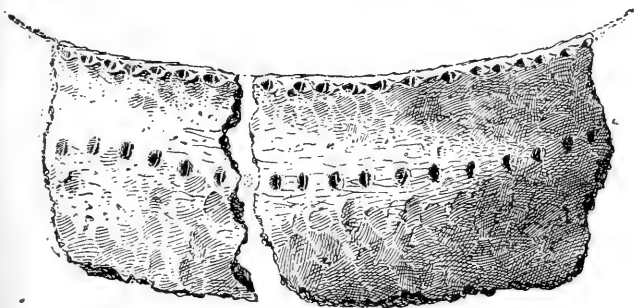
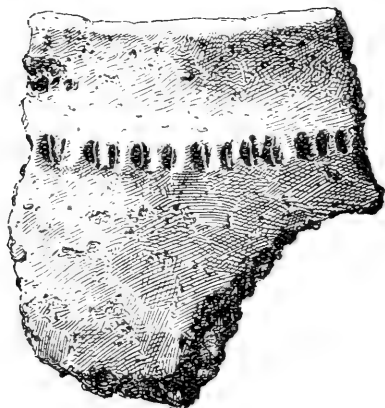


FIG. 5.

attaining a diameter across the mouth of 23 in. So far as could be ascertained, the prevailing type was broad at the shoulder, and tapering downwards to the flat bottom, the line of taper being straight or convex, and sometimes a shallow reversed ogee. Some were apparently tall, others shallow or bowl-like. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are typical specimens of this class.

The second and third classes have each a few fragments only. The paste of the former is lighter in colour, and more even in texture and better worked than the normal ware ;

and while it is impossible to ascertain the shapes of the vessels, it is clear that they were more carefully finished. The potsherds of the last class pertained to smaller and more delicately finished vessels, of black uneven paste but smooth surface. Two

FIG. 6 ($\frac{1}{2}$)FIG. 7 ($\frac{1}{2}$).FIG. 8 ($\frac{1}{2}$).

of the least damaged fragments have their surface, like that of the Roman black ware, smoothed by a burnisher or other polished tool. One indicates a small vessel with rim as Fig. 1 c.

OTHER OBJECTS.—Two broken-off points of deer horn were

found, probably they belonged to awls; they are round in transverse section, and the larger is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Two objects, Fig. 9

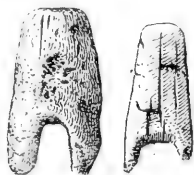


FIG. 9 ($\frac{1}{2}$).

(the larger of deer horn, the smaller of calcined bone or ivory), like broken-off halves of a corkscrew handle, are regarded by Mr. Boyd Dawkins as broken links. Several of similar shape were associated with Romano-British objects in Victoria Cave, Settle; and others, larger, with Bronze-age objects, in Heathery Burn Cave, Co. Durham. Several whet-stones were found, two being of a fine hard slatey stone; a piece of red ochre, having signs of much usage; two fragments of a substance that we regarded at first as polished jet, but which seems to be black bone; and a lump of unburnt clay, which, from a groove upon it, we judged to be a piece of daubing of wattle-work, used in the construction of a hut. Such lumps have been repeatedly found on the site of the Romano-British village of Cranbourne Chase, Wilts., excavated by General Pitt Rivers.

THE FAUNA.—A sack-full of animals' bones was obtained from this prolific cutting of the slope. From their broken, split, and occasionally burnt appearance, it is clear they were the remains of human food. The writer is not sufficiently versed in animals' bones to identify them with much certainty. The larger proportion belonged to the hog; then followed the ox, probably the Celtic short-horned breed, a large piece of the frontal of one indicating that the method of killing was similar to the present. The more frequent fare of pork and beef of these ancient folk was occasionally varied with horse-flesh, mutton, and venison. They were sufficiently refined to refuse dog, the skull of that animal (one about the size of a retriever) being

found *quite intact*. A fine large oyster shell and the fragment of another were associated with the above "finds," in such a way as to preclude any doubt as to their contemporaneity. The bones of domestic fowl were absent.

THE AGE.—If the above-stated points of difference between the Harborough and the British barrow-pottery is accepted as indicating a difference of age, the village cannot, of course, be regarded as contemporary with these barrows. An all-round consideration of the facts of the case will, I think, convince that the alternative that would make it earlier is untenable. All whom the writer has consulted, including Mr. Franks of the British Museum, Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. Boyd Dawkins, and Rev. Canon Greenwell, concur in regarding these finds as belonging to the early part of the Iron Age, and as free from Roman influence—that is, they make them to be of late pre-Roman date. There are, however, several little circumstances that, when taken collectively, have some weight in favour of a Roman date. The oyster shells, for instance—the fact that they were associated with refuse indicates that the *shell* was not so novel as to be regarded as a treasure by these ancient folk; we conclude, then, that this mollusc was a well-known article of food. But surely the condition of Britain before the Roman Occupation was never such as to allow of the transit of perishable articles of food so far inland from the sea, while it is well-known that the oyster was a favourite of the Romans, and that they imported it into all parts of the country. Then the wheel-turned potsherd—in spite of the uncertainty of its position—counts for something in favour of the later date; and so also the other fragment found near the house, and a Roman coin picked up some years ago. Against this, however, may be urged the absence of the characteristic Roman forms of *amphoræ*, *ampullæ*, and *mortaria*: and this objection is, at first sight, strengthened by the results of the Romano-British excavations of General Pitt Rivers, in which, excluding certain barrows of older date, the potsherds were almost invariably of Roman type and character. But, in the case of another Romano-British

village-site at Wetton, Staffordshire, reported upon by the late Mr. Carrington in "Ten Years' Diggings" (pages 193-203), he makes mention, more than once, of the intermixture of coarse with fine potsherds, and compares the former to British sepulchral pottery. A similar intermixture was found in a well-defined class of Derbyshire-Staffordshire barrows described in that work, and in the "Vestiges." These barrows were of Romano-British origin, usually of earth, their floors ashy, and their interments unprotected deposits of burnt human bones. One peculiarity was the presence of potsherds, placed where they were found as *potsherds*, and not perfect vessels, as in the older barrows. Many, perhaps most, of these potsherds were hard and wheel-made, and, in one case, Samian; others coarse and hand-made, but Mr. Bateman unfortunately did not describe their ornamentation. Flint implements and flakes were common, and bronze and iron objects occasionally present. A similar burial and intermixture of potsherds were noticed by General Pitt Rivers in several of the Rushmore barrows, particularly in Barrow Pleck, and the shapes and ornamentation of many of the hand-made specimens are strikingly like those of Harborough. In the next case, a village site at Smerrill Grange, near Youlgrave ("Vestiges," page 129), no wheel-made ware was found, but "in all places where the soil was removed were found numerous fragments of pottery, animal bones, pieces of sandstone and slate, many of which had been subjected to heat. The pottery is of much *firmer texture* than the sepulchral vessels of the Britons, and is much coarser than the generality of Roman manufacture, but its antiquity is unquestionable." Again, the shapes and ornamentation are omitted, but the description given might be equally well applied to the Harborough ware; and Mr. Bateman, presuming that this pottery could not be of Roman date, makes it late British. There is no reason to doubt that all these are Romano-British: Roman influence having almost quite ousted native civilization in the Wiltshire villages, and partially so in the earth-barrows and at Wetton, while Harborough and Smerrill were either so early in date, or remotely situated that this influence was scarcely felt at

all. At the present moment a similar state of things obtains in India, every transition in culture being met with, from the villa of the European or wealthy native, fitted up with every Western appliance, to the hut of the rude hill-man, scarcely distinguishable in construction and contents from that of his ancestor of a thousand years ago.

II.—THE RUINED BARROW.

The writer had observed that the ground between the "Arm Chair" and the "Pulpit" was much broken, and especially noteworthy were some semi-connected low mounds, so disposed as to suggest the fosse of a so-called "Druid's Circle," shorn of its standing stones, or the periphery of a demolished round barrow. This broken ground forms part of a strip of land, about 150 by 78 feet, having the brow of the hill for its western boundary, and a line of protruding weather-beaten rocks for its eastern. Both line and strip come to an abrupt termination northwards in the highest point of the hill—the site of the "Jubilee" beacon, and at the opposite end, a low artificial mound extends from the rocks to the brow. This mound is 56 feet long, with an average width of 7 feet, and height of 18 in.; and is constructed of stones thrown together without any arrangement. It is impossible to say how old it is; but it has probably no connection with the remains about to be described.

On June 1st, we commenced operations on the "Circle" (about 46 feet in diameter from crest to crest), by making two small trenches to determine the nature of the mounds—one on the north-west side, and the other on the south-west. In each case a 6 in. layer of vegetable mould covered a rubble of half decayed dunstone, which at a further depth of 2 feet (under the summit) gave place to the natural marly soil. In the north-west trench a small fragment of the usual type of Harborough pottery was picked up from just below the turf.

Trench A.—Our next trench took a north-and-south direction in the centre of the enclosed area of the "Circle." A similar sequence of deposits was observed. Midway, there was a depres-

sion in the natural soil, about 3 ft. across and 1 ft. deep, and extending in an east-and-west direction beyond the sides of our cutting. The filling-in of rubble furnished nothing to indicate its use. At all levels in the rubble were broken and scattered human bones, representing at least six or seven skeletons, but no inference could be made as to what brought them there. Similarly scattered were a few fragments of pottery, most of which were more friable than those of the village site, and of decidedly ruddy tint; and several teeth of oxen, fragments of stag's horn, &c. More interesting were five or six neatly trimmed flint flakes, one

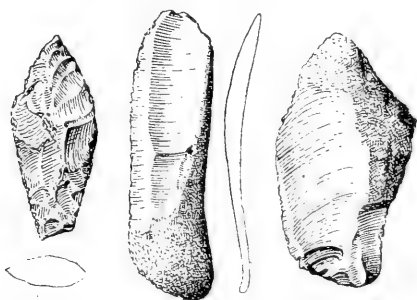


FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12 (all $\frac{1}{2}$).

larger than the rest (Fig. 11), having signs of wear on its cutting edge. A well finished leaf-shaped arrow head came from the south end, shown full size in Fig. 10: it is an unusual form. None of these flint implements are burnt, but several, including the latter two, are superficially flecked with white, due probably to the soil.

Trench B.—A small trench to the west of this presented the same sequence of turf, rubble and marl. Nothing more interesting was turned up than a few much-broken bones.

Trench C.—A spot towards the south side was more promising, in that it consisted of stones rudely laid in courses: but a foot further to the south they gave place to rubble again. Here we found the natural soil at a depth of 2 feet, and the stony part

now presented a wall-like surface (a, Fig. 13). In pushing our trench southwards, the edge of a large and almost horizontal limestone slab was exposed on the east side, at a slightly higher

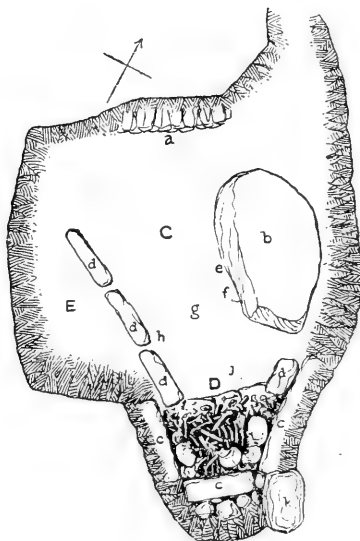


FIG. 13 ($\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 1 ft.)

level than the natural surface (b), and on the opposite side a line of three smaller stones (d, d, d) set on edge. The natural surface was discoloured, as by particles of charcoal and ash trodden into it, and upon, or just below, were picked up a beautifully chipped point of a flint arrow head (e), close by the slab, and near it the base of a most elaborate leaf-shaped javelin head (f), and then another point which we took to belong to the latter (Fig. 15.) More central (g), and at the same level, was a leaf-shaped arrow head (Fig. 14), a beautiful and delicate specimen of flint chipping. It is, in its present state, 1.6 in. in length, 0.75 in. in breadth, flat, and scarcely more than 1-16th in. thick at the thickest point, and weighing only 21 grains.

Its outline is perfect, and both sides are *chipped* into shape. Nearer the west side (h), and still upon the same level, was another leaf-shaped arrow head (Fig. 16), apparently of less elaborate



FIG. 14.

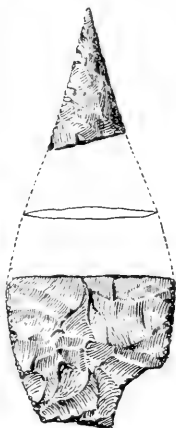


FIG. 15.

FIG. 16 (all $\frac{1}{2}$).

workmanship, but so much calcined that it is difficult to decide. The others found in this cutting, including several indifferent flakes, are more or less calcined, and in this respect are unlike those of Trench A. The large slab was removed, but no interment was found underneath; so we continued to push southwards. At various levels in the made-ground were broken human bones—the number of lower-jaw fragments indicating three or four individuals; a cow's tooth; two fellow fragments of pottery with a yellowish-green glaze, and found at opposite ends of the trench, and a fragment or two of the ordinary ware; and near the surface, a much rusted piece of iron about 1 in. long.

Trench D.—When our cutting reached the central portion of the enclosing-mound, three large and nearly upright slabs were exposed (c, c, c, Fig. 12), forming a recess. After clearing away the earth, stones, and fragments of bones in this recess to a depth of about 18 in., a partially disturbed youth's skull was found near the south-east corner, and mixed up with it were a few

pieces of an adult skull (Skulls D, 1 and 2). Immediately afterwards two more were discovered, one in contact with each side slab (Skulls D, 3 and 4); they were apparently intact, but they collapsed when the attempt was made to remove them. That on the east side was in contact with two immediately below, lying on the floor of the recess, one being in a fair state of preservation (Skulls D, 5 and 6). The intermediate space was taken up with a confused mass of human limb and trunk bones, mostly broken; the pelvic bones, however, being associated with the skulls. Apart from the narrow dimensions of the recess, the position of the skulls and pelvic bones *at the sides*, indicate that the skeletons lay in a contracted or "doubled up" attitude. No implements of any kind, pottery, or recognisable animals' bones were found in the recess. When cleared of its contents the recess was found to be about 26 in. deep, trapeziform in plan, being 47 in. across at the entrance, 26 in. at the back, and the east and west sides respectively 22 and 31 in. long, the floor rudely paved, and the side slabs inclining towards each other.

Trench E.—This cutting was merely an extension of Trench C. south of the line of the stones d, d, d. From it many fragments of human bones were obtained; the noteworthy feature, however, was that it furnished portions of Skulls D 1 and 2.

The true nature of this recess was now obvious; it was not a *cist*, *i.e.*, the usually small and completely enclosed receptacle prepared for one burial only of an ordinary round barrow, but a *chamber*, the usually much larger and more carefully and strongly constructed receptacle of a long barrow.

In order to make this and other details to follow, plain to the reader to whom this branch of archaeology is new, a paragraph or two will now be devoted to barrow-burial.

The larger number of British barrows (98 per cent. at least in Derbyshire and Staffordshire) are circular in plan, or, if not actually so, the digression is due to additions to the parent mound made at later burials. Their interments show that simple inhumation and cremation were practised throughout their era, often side by side: when the former, the corpse was usually laid

on its side in a contracted attitude, and in the later, or Anglo-Saxon interments, it was at full length with the head to the west ; when the latter, the ashes were frequently buried in an urn. These interments were either simply placed in the earth without any protection, or were laid in wooden coffins, or, and more frequently, fenced around with stone flags set on end, and which, when roofed with similar stones, formed a box-like receptacle or cist. Although these receptacles sometimes contain the remains of several individuals, circumstances point to their contents as having been buried at the same time. These "round" barrows have a range in time from the earlier part of the Bronze Age to as recently as the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.

But, sparsely scattered throughout Europe, North Africa, and Asia are a class of burial mounds of an earlier type, and which in west and north-west Europe are undoubtedly more ancient than the former kind. These barrows are subject to much variation, and it is impossible to lay down a hard and fast distinction between the two classes. But, looked at as a class, their more elaborate and massive construction and their peculiar internal arrangements suggest the idea that they were erected and finished before receiving their dead, and that their great end was to preserve their contents indefinitely ; while, in the "round" class, the mound was piled up *over* the interment, and frequently no provision was made for its preservation, the Anglo-Saxons, indeed, often adopting means for its rapid decomposition. These peculiarities are related more probably to a once wide-spread phase of religious belief, than to a particular race—and they seem to have reached their culmination in the funeral customs, embalmings, and catacombs of the ancient Egyptians—the great Pyramid itself being but a development of this type of barrow. It is, however, more to our point to confine ourselves to the prevailing forms of north-western Europe. In these, the receptacle for the dead was similarly constructed to the cist of a "round" barrow, and was usually larger, but it differed in having an entrance, which generally took the form of an underground tunnel or gallery of similar construction. Even

if the gallery is not found, this "chamber"* (for thus these receptacles are termed) can still be distinguished from a cist by having one of its sides open or otherwise imperfect, but it is possible that in such cases the gallery has been destroyed. The cover-mound was oval, heart-shaped, or occasionally quite circular (as those of Mininglow, in the vicinity, and New Grange, Co. Meath), and its base was usually protected by a retaining-wall, defined by a circle of standing stones. A reference to Fig. 17, which gives a section and plan of the New Grange barrow, and enlarged ones of its chamber and gallery, will make the above clearer. Fig. 18 is the plan of a Scandinavian chamber, that of Uby. It has frequently happened that the mound has disappeared, leaving the larger stones standing exposed as a "dolmen." Fig. 19 is an excellent example from Herrestrup, Zealand; the finest English ones are Kitt's Cotty House, in Kent, and that of Lanyon, Cornwall. The half-exposed Mininglow chambers, and two at Five Wells, near Taddington, are good examples nearer our doors.

The Scandinavian chambers (they put ours into the shade in point of size and elaborateness) furnish a clue to the motive of this peculiar mode of sepulture. The researches of Nillson and other Northern antiquaries have proved that there is a similarity between them and the half underground huts of some Boreal races, as the Eskimo. In size, shape, in the direction of the gallery—invariably to the south or east—and even in the construction of stalls around the sides of the interior (used by living sleepers in the one case, and occupied by skeletons in the other), the identity is too close to be the result of chance; these chambers are veritable houses of the dead. And, in some cases,

* The indefinite usage of the words "cist," "chamber," and "vault," is detrimental to science. In *Bateman*, for instance, a cist may be a mere roofless fencing-in of the interment by a surrounding wall, or a box-like receptacle. It seems to the writer that the *protection* of the interment might be thus conveniently classified :—as *guarded*, when placed by a large stone, or with a head and a footstone; as *enclosed*, when fenced in by a wall; *encysted*, when in a box-like receptacle; and *vaulted*, when the receptacle is cut into the rock and roofed over as a cist. The term *chamber* being used exclusively for the receptacle of a long barrow.

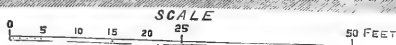
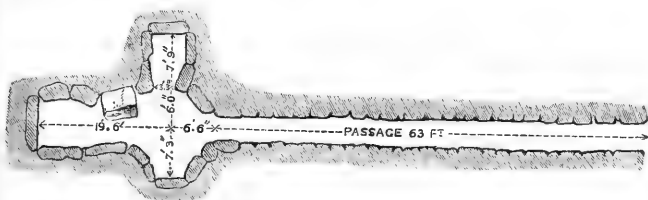
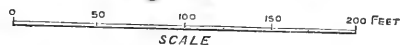
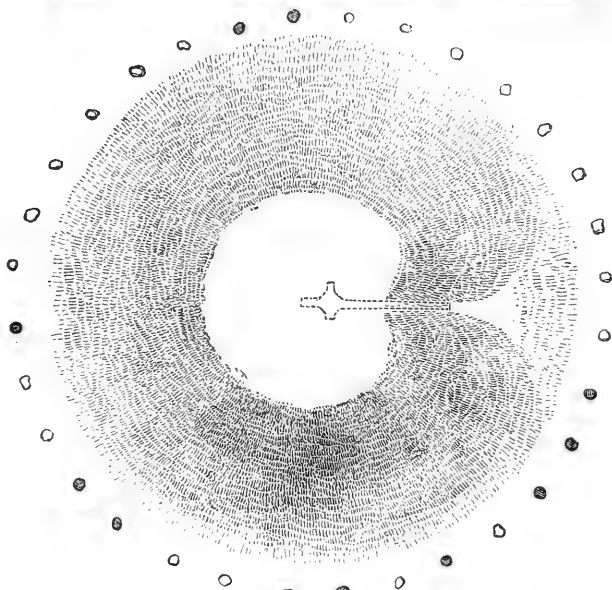


FIG. 17.*

* This and the following two blocks have been kindly lent by Mr. J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

they appear to have been used as dwellings before they were devoted to the dead.

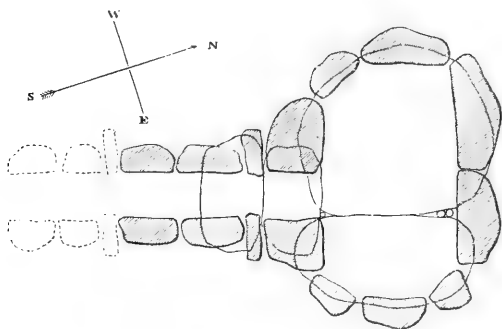


FIG. 18.

In the mode of burial, the long barrow still further contrasts with the later type. It is now universally acknowledged that the chamber was used for *successive* interments (hence the need of easy access), and there is a wide-spread opinion that these interments



FIG. 19.

were introduced as *skeletons*, having been previously buried or exposed elsewhere; in this respect the chamber had an analogy to the modern *Reliquaire* of the Breton churchyards. So far

as Great Britain is concerned, the builders of these barrows were a "long-head," or dolicho-cephalic race, of small stature and rather delicate physique. The face was oval and orthognathic, the forehead vertical and rather low, the nose aquiline, the curves of the head gentle, and to judge from the survivals of this people in Western Europe, of dark complexion. In the latter barrows this race is still found, but in addition, another—a tall and powerful "round-head," or brachy-cephalic race, with massive lower jaw, prognathic face, broad forehead, and rugged, short, and square head—these new comers having in the meanwhile overrun Western Europe and mingled with the earlier population. In the long-barrow period, a certain social order was already established, and so were cattle-rearing and agriculture; but from the uniform absence of metals from the original interments of these barrows, it is concluded that their use was unknown, hence this stage of culture has been termed *Lithic*, stone (flint) being the best available and most used material for cutting and other implements, and *Neolithic*, in contradistinction from the *older* culture of the Pleistocene. In the round barrows, on the other hand, bronze and iron implements are repeatedly found in addition to flint ones. To discuss the age of the long barrows is little else than speculation; but it is scarcely probable that less than 3,000 years have elapsed since the close of their era.

We now return to Harborough. The line of stones, marked d, d, d, on the plan, is unquestionably a fragment of the gallery. The stones are certainly small, and if they represent the height of the gallery, it must have been too low to allow of easy access to the chamber. Moreover, we found them deeply set in the earth, protruding only about eight inches above the natural surface and the level of the chamber pavement, but they may have sunk to this extent, or have been built upon to the required level. That one or other is the case has some support from the fact that the stone, also marked d, on the opposite side was found to be considerably higher.* The chamber-floor, as frequently

* Compare with the New Grange gallery. Dry masonry and stacked stone were much used in these barrows, and the blending of slab-construction with masonry is characteristic of this period.

is the case, was rudely paved, like those of Ringham Low and Long Low, Wetton. The coverstone, with little doubt, was the large slab (b), pushed off on some former occasion. We know little of the original mound. If the circle represents its outline, its arrangement must have been peculiar, for the chamber, instead of being within would be at the edge, and the gallery pointing towards the centre. There are indications of, at least, one more chamber, and its position, with regard to the ring, is perplexing, and suggests a barrow of the type of Mule Hill, Man, or that of St. Helier, Jersey, rather than Mininglow, in which the chambers were placed around the centre, about midway between it and the circumference, and the galleries entered from the side, which was finished off with a retaining-wall. It is quite possible that the circle is accidental, and that the wall-like structure at *a*, is a fragment of such a podium. The bones, representing sixteen or more individuals, both within and without the chamber, were in the usual condition of barrow-bones—friable and porous through the disappearance of their gelatinous matters. The skulls,* as will be seen in the measurements to follow, were typically dolicho-cephalic, and the skeletons, as already noticed, were laid on their sides, in a contracted attitude, across the chamber. They afforded no direct evidence as to whether they were placed there, as anatomically arranged skeletons, for the minor displacements of lower jaw bones, &c., could well have been caused by subsequent interments of corpses. It was clear, however, that the central portion of the chamber had been disarranged at some comparatively recent date. In no case could a perfect limb bone be built up out of the fragments—hence we cannot ascertain the stature. The total number of teeth found, whether free or attached, was 148; many of these were very much

* The disparity of the skulls as to size has been frequently observed before in barrows of this era. Compare, for instance, the adult female and male skulls (D, 5 and 6). This disproportion is held to indicate a hard and miserable life, where the weakest were overworked and constantly stinted of their food. If D, 6 be a female skull (some long barrows, as that of Nether-Swell, Gloucestershire, had a similar disproportion among the female skulls) it corroborates the late Prof. Rolleston's surmise, that there was a privileged class of women, better fed and less hard-worked.

worn, some, indeed, must have been brought down almost to the level of the gums. But what is surprising is the small number (only 5 or 6) that show any signs of caries.*

Some of the leg bones have the peculiar flattening (platycnemism), often observed in skeletons of this era, as well as those of the cave men of an earlier period, and which seems to be due to the greater freedom of the muscles where the feet are untrammelled with rigid soles or sandals. Sections of two are given, Fig. 17 B, C : B is probably 2 inches below the level of the

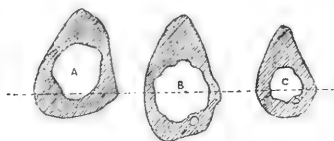


FIG. 17 ($\frac{1}{2}$).

nutritive foramen, C is more uncertain. A is the section of a normal *tibia* from "Cave Digging," p. 170. The flint implements are well worthy of attention. Leaf-shaped arrow-heads have been frequently found in long barrows,† but never barbed ones; hence Dr. Thurnam's surmise, that the latter were unknown at this period, has further support. The extreme delicacy and thinness of these weapons (including the Harborough specimens, except the unburnt one, Fig. 10, which is thicker, smaller, and ruder), render it most unlikely that they were made for use. They are usually broken and burnt; this, coupled with the fact that on the Continent the chambers of this era frequently contain small amber and jet models of implements, make it probable that objects of use to the living were burnt, under the impression that with the

* This immunity from dental decay is quite usual in long-barrow interments: 68 long-barrow skulls from Wiltshire had only two cases of decay; 24 from the Park Cwm barrow, two cases; 10 lower jaws from Eyford, Gloucestershire, and 6 lower jaws from Upper Swell, in the same county, had one case each.—*British Barrows*.

† One found at Fyfield, Wiltshire, is .85 by 2 inches, and weighs 43 grains; the Ringham Low specimen is 1 by 2.75 inches, and weighs 48 grains. Others have been found in long barrows at Alton Down, Rodmarton, Walker's Hill, Wetton, &c.

flame their spirits would pass away to the world of spirits ; the unconsumed flint implements being broken to prevent them being used again. Such customs are wide-spread ; the Chinese habit of burning imitation cardboard money to enrich the soul of the dead is obviously a survival. It is curious that the implements were found only in the gallery, and none in the chamber.

It is plain enough that this barrow was at some former date almost demolished, and at the same time the chamber and its contents were much disturbed. Some of the details of this work can be made out. North and north-west of the chamber, the despoilers removed the barrow almost to the natural surface, and then pushed off the capstone of the chamber into this excavation, and rudely tossed a number of its bones (including two, at least, of the skulls) into the western portion of the hollow (Trenches B and E), subjecting, at the same time, the lower central contents of the chamber to much disturbance. Lastly, all were covered up again, apparently with the smaller debris of the mound ; the filling-in including sundry potsherds of the Romano-British village or of a secondary burial in the barrow, and several of a later date (the glazed pieces), and a fragment of iron. It is improbable that the human remains of Trench A came from this chamber ; there are indications of another chamber on the east side of the area. How long it is since this event took place, it is impossible to say. In Derbyshire, the barrows were extensively demolished at the close of the last, and beginning of the present centuries—the era of commons-enclosing—their stone being much used for fences. The condition of the turf and filling-in points to this as the minimum length of time ; the maximum being the date of the glazed pottery and iron, probably the Middle ages. The much more decayed condition of the bones outside the chamber and those of its central portion, compared with the skulls, which on account of the inward sloping of the sides of the chamber were less exposed to the action of rain, indicates, however, a much longer time than the minimum above. Whenever it was, it is clear that the skulls were in the same fractured condition as we found them. And it is equally clear, that if these remains were

placed in the chamber *as skeletons*, the skulls were sound. Although they offered no direct evidence as to whether they were introduced as skeletons or as corpses, one circumstance tells against the latter; the fact that some of the skulls were *in contact*, and that the quantity of earth and bones mixed up with the trunk bones—sufficient to fill up the interstices of a skeleton so as to make a suitable floor upon which to arrange the bones of a succeeding skeleton—was quite insufficient to cover the *corpses*, point to a condition of things which would render burials impossible except at long intervals, on account of the intolerable effluvia during the process of decomposition. In fact, no more inconvenient mode of interment of corpses can be imagined.

DETAILS OF SKULLS.—The broken condition of the skulls of the chamber is usual in long barrows, and is generally attributed to unequal subsidence of the soil. This, however, would result in displacement, which was not the case at Harborough—the fractures being invisible and the skulls apparently sound until the attempt was made to move them. It is not unlikely that these fractures originated in the skulls themselves. The removal of the gelatinous matters is probably associated with *shrinkage*, as well as brittleness, and as the rate of removal would never be uniform throughout a skull, it is easy to see that it would be in a state of stress; and this state of stress, aided by the ever-varying conditions of temperature and moisture, must, in a material of increasing brittleness, at length spend itself in fracture. The writer has been able to reconstruct to some extent each of the skulls—four sufficiently so as to warrant plates. The plates give the skulls in perspective; the general outline at the points of greatest length and width being to scale. As the views were in the first instance traced as projected upon glass, the eye has been relied upon for the smallest details only. Shading is only used where absolutely necessary, and the numerous lines of fracture are withheld, so as to avoid confusion.*

In the accompanying table, the modes of measurement are

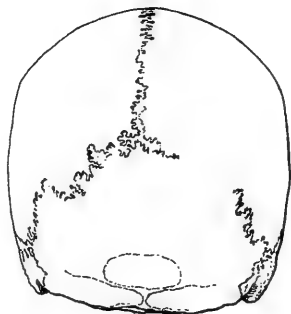
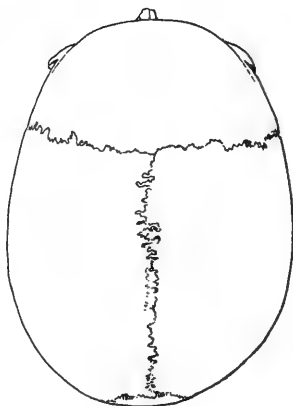
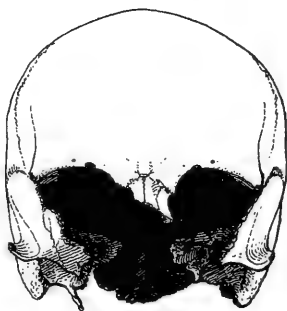
* It was intended that the plates should show the skulls exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ their actual size, instead of which they are a trifle less than this proportion.

those of the late Prof. Rolleston in *British Barrows*, and a few others are added. The "extreme length" is taken from the frontal immediately above the glabella, as indicated in the above work, page 560. When the measurement is *extremely uncertain* on account of the broken condition of the skull, it is followed by ?; when it can be relied upon as *approximately* correct, by *. They are given in inches, and have been checked off by Mr. G. Fletcher, Science Demonstrator to the Derby School Board.

	SKULL D 1.	SKULL D 2.	SKULL D 3.	SKULL D 4.	SKULL D 5.	SKULL D 6.
I. MEASUREMENTS OF CALVARIA (IN INCHES).						
Extreme length		7'11?	7' 1*	7' 07	7'75	7'55
Do. from glabella		7'11?	7'09*	7'07	7'96	7' 6
Extreme breadth		5'63?	5' 2*	5'16	7'55	5'56
Vertical height			5'66?	5'55*	6'08	5'72*
Basi-cranial axis				3'85*	4'16	3'96
Circumference		20'15?	19' 8*	19' 5	21'27	21'05
Frontal arc	5' 0	4' 6	4'57	4' 8	5' 1	4'85
Parietal arc		5' 3	5'12	4' 9	5' 8	5'68
Occipital arc			4'52	4' 6	5' 0	4'46
Total longitudinal arc			14' 3	14' 3	16' 0	15' 0
Base line			5' 2	5'24	5'65	5'42
Least frontal width	3'82*	3'75*	3' 7	3'45	3' 9	4'05
Greatest frontal width	4' 3	4' 7*	4' 4	4'20	4' 6	4' 9
Greatest occipital width		4' 5	4'36*	4' 0*	4'36	4'37
Measurements from auditory meati:—						
Radius to nasal suture		3'57?	3'55	3' 5	3'76	3'92
Bregmal radius		4'71?	4'66	4'43	4'85	4'82
Parietal radius		4'75*	4' 8	4'82	5' 3	5' 0
Bregmal arc		12' 4	12' 4	11' 9	13'05	12' 9
Parietal arc		12' 8	13' 0	12' 9	13' 7	14'05
II. MEASUREMENTS OF FACE.						
Length of face (naso-alveolar line)		2'33			2'83	2' 7
Basi-subnasal line					3'85	3'67*
Basi-alveolar line					3'96	3'63*
Radius from auditory meati to alveolar edge					4'02	3'81*
III. INDICES.						
Cephalic index		79' 1?	73'23*	79'20	71'61	73'6*
Do. from Glabella		79' 1?	73'34*	79'20	69'72	73'15
Facial angle to nasal spine ..					67' 5	67' 4
Facial angle to alveolar edge ..					66' 0	63'80

SKULL D 1. *Position.*—Much of the frontal associated with D 2 (*q. v.*); other fragments scattered with other bones in Trench E.





Skull D.3.

Marborough Rocks

Barrow.

Derbyshire.

J.W.

Condition.—As restored, it is an imperfect calvaria, consisting of frontal and portions of the left side.

Description.—Thick, rough and the sagittal suture quite obliterated, and the coronal almost so. In general contour, the large confluent superciliary ridges, the sagittal carination and relative proportions it closely resembles D 5, being, however, of smaller size. = an old man.

SKULL D 2. Position.—Near the south-east wall, lying on its right side and face slightly downwards. *In situ*, the upper parts were fallen in, with portions of D 1 resting upon them. One fragment of this skull was in Trench E.

Condition.—Much broken and many portions of calvaria missing. The maxillaries cannot be inserted into restored skull, owing to missing basilar parts.

Description.—Thin, smooth, and glossy on inner surface. The sutures are patent, and the sagittal and lambdoidal are gaping on account of absent Wormian bones. The lateral fissures of the occipital squama are not ossified. The calvarial contour, well rounded and filled. The rear-slope, more precipitous than in the other skulls, or in "long" skulls generally; but this may be correlated with a certain fulness of the sides (giving the skull in the behind view a decided globular appearance) and due to posthumous compression of the occipital region, or possibly to faulty reconstruction. The horizontal outline is a broad oval with well-filled ends. The sagittal carination well marked. The forehead, moderately full and upright. Superciliary ridges, incipient and tending to be confluent as in D 1 and 5. The points of maximum width, far back on the squamous suture. Teeth, sound and but little worn; wisdom teeth, half erupted. Lower jaw, D 7 (which was found near this skull and undoubtedly belongs to it), is small and thick, being 1.1 in. deep at symphysis, and 1.3 in. wide at narrowest part of ramus, which is very short. Placed upon a flat surface, both chin and angles touch it; the alveolar border (external) is parallel to it; and the condylar surface is 1.9 in. vertically above it. = youth, probably a male.

SKULL D 3. Position.—Near north-east wall; face downwards.

Condition.—Calvaria more perfect than D 2. The maxillaries not inserted for similar reason as above. No lower jaw.

Description.—Thin, smooth, glossy on inner surface. In its measurements and general appearance, this calvaria bears a close resemblance to D 2; it is, however, more rounded and delicate, the rear-slope less precipitous, the frontal fuller and the forehead more upright. The superciliary ridges and sagittal carination are scarcely noticeable. The parietal eminences are well developed, but not sufficiently so as to transfer the maximum width from points corresponding to those of D 2. In the back view the sides are flattish, and parallel to each other. The maxillaries are a shade larger than those of D 2,

and the teeth decidedly so. The front teeth are subject to an irregularity—the canines having grown behind and pushed forward the lateral incisors; this, apparently, is due to persistent milk canines. The wisdom teeth, judging from the sockets, were fully formed. = a somewhat older individual than D 2, and certainly a female.

SKULL D 4. Position.—In contact with south-west wall, and lying on the left side. Lower jaw (D 8) displaced, but lying near.

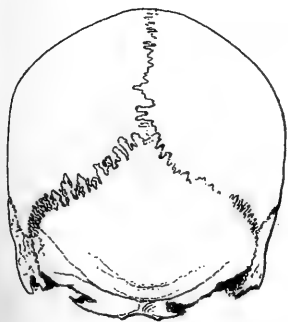
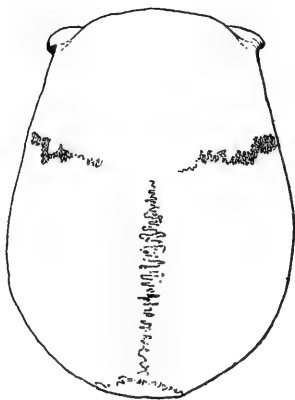
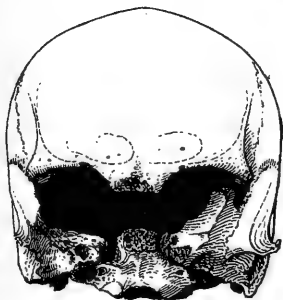
Condition.—Calvaria tolerably perfect; maxillaries missing. Lower jaw imperfect; left and portion of right ramus gone.

Description.—This is the smallest calvaria of the series. It is thin, but not so smooth and glossy as D 2 and 3. The sagittal suture is extensively obliterated; the lambdoidal intricate, and like the coronal, open only on the external table. The contour in the side view contrasts with D 2 and 3, having a sub-angular tendency—see Plate III. (noting, however, that as there shown, the skull is a trifle tilted forwards, the long flat portion of the crown should be more horizontal). The prominent parietal eminences and frontal angular processes give a wedge-like character to the anterior portion of the horizontal outline, and there is a more rapid taper to the prominent occiput. The forehead is low and somewhat sloping; the prominent temporal ridges, angular processes and supra-orbital borders giving rise to an ill-filled appearance to this part of the skull, which may be due to senile retreat of the tabular portion of the frontal. The condition of the lower jaw and the absence of glossiness, both point to the age of the original owner of the skull as considerably advanced, in spite of the condition of the sutures. The lower jaw is remarkably small and feeble: the molar and pre-molar alveolar portions are quite absorbed; the incisor and canine sockets remain, and several show signs of having been shorn of their teeth before death. The symphical depth of the body, 1 in., and where the alveolar portion has gone, only 0.35 in. The angle is sharply everted; the ramus thin, and only 1.1 in. wide. The sides of the skull are flat and parallel to each other. The superciliary ridges and mastoid processes, but little developed. = an elderly person, female.

SKULL D 5. Position.—In contact with the north-east wall; lying on the left side, and almost, if not quite, in contact with the pavement.

Condition.—It is the least damaged skull of the series. Externally, the restored skull may be regarded as perfect, except for the missing lower jaw.

Description.—This is the largest of the series, and, as already observed, it bears a close resemblance of D 1. The calvaria is moderately thick and slightly rough on both surfaces. The sutures throughout are moderately intricate, and partially obliterated (almost entirely so on the internal table). In the side view, the curve is moderately even; the occiput is full, the rear-slope moderately precipitous; and the frontal curve, if produced downwards, would pass a little behind the foremost point of the nasal suture—and thus the



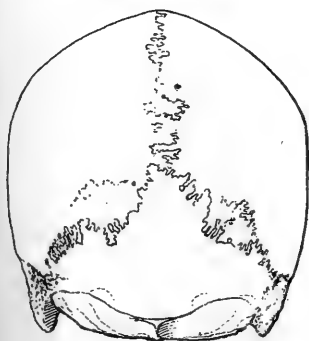
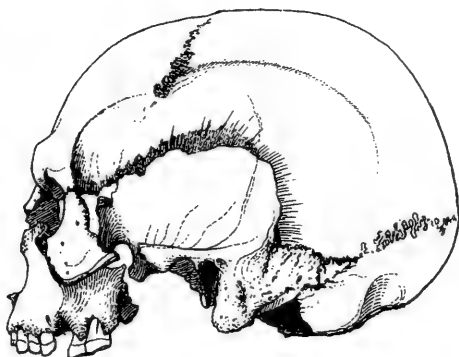
Skull D.4.

Harborough Rocks
Barrow.

Derbyshire.

J.W.





Skull D.5.

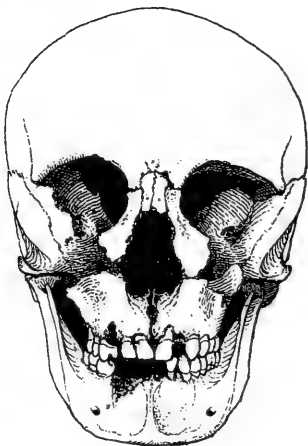
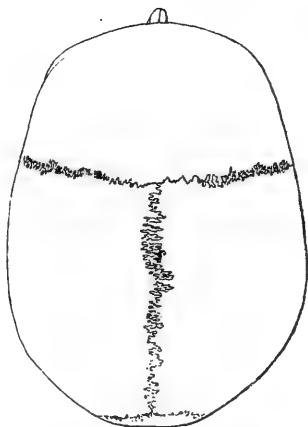
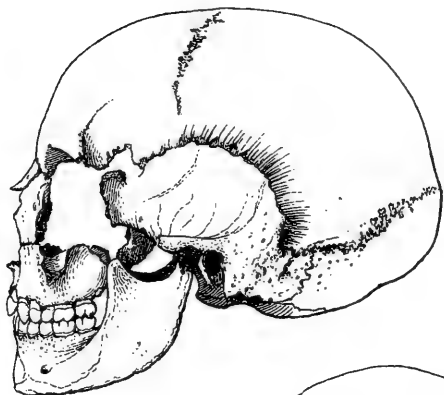
Harborouogh Rocks
Barrow.

Derbyshire.

J.W.







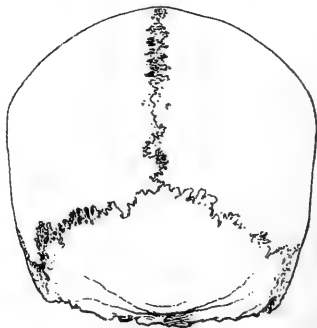
Skull D.6.

Harborough Rocks

Barrow.

Derbyshire.

J.W.



forehead wants fulness. The superciliary ridges are well developed and confluent. The mastoid processes are large. The horizontal outline has a character midway between those of D 3 and 4. The sagittal carination is strongly marked. The sides, as viewed from behind, moderately full; and the points of maximum width, far back on the squamous suture. The teeth are very considerably worn. = a man in later middle life.

SKULL E 6. Position.—In contact with north-east wall near the east corner; lying on the pavement on left side.

Condition.—Much broken, but more fully re-constructed than the rest. Many of the smaller face-bones lost.

Description.—This skull has strongly marked characters of its own, and it is the second largest of the series. The calvaria is thin, smooth externally, and glossy internally; well-rounded, symmetrical, and for its breadth, low. The side-view curve is most equable, the forehead and rear-slopes corresponding to each other—agreeing in being gradual and not precipitous. The occipital is prominent. The eminences give a fulness to the somewhat retreating forehead. The superciliary ridges undeveloped. Supra-orbital borders thin. Mastoid processes very small. Sutures, finely intricate, and freely open. No sagittal carination. Viewed from behind, the skull is decidedly broad for its height; parietal eminences well developed, and the sides somewhat converging downwards. Except for the prominent occiput, the horizontal outline would be a broad and well-filled oval, approximating to an ellipse. The lower jaw has a more rounded contour than D 7, and the ramus is taller; the deepest part of the body is at the symphysis (1·2 in.), from which the lower surface is rounded off towards and at the angle. The ramal width is 1·4 in. Both upper and lower teeth are well formed, sound and but little worn; the upper wisdom teeth are just appearing, none in the lower jaw. = a young person, probably under 20 years of age; the sex is difficult to make out, female characters, however, preponderate.

SKULL E 1.—This, as restored, consists only of an imperfect frontal with adjacent portions of parietals. It has decided male characteristics, closely resembling D 1 and 5, but more especially the former, in size, also, as well as shape; the forehead, however, is a little more upright. The superciliary ridges are bold, and the sutures freely open. The bone is moderately thick, and much decayed. There is little doubt that it was originally in the chamber. = a young man.

III.—WATERLOW.

Mr. J. Rains and his brother recently dug into the site of a small round barrow of the above name, on the opposite side of the railway, and nearer Brassington. The name is not marked

on the Ordnance Survey County Map, nor is it in Bateman's list of Derbyshire place-names ending in *low*. This barrow, as usual, seems to have been demolished when the neighbouring moor was enclosed, and when our young friends brought their spades to bear upon the site there was nothing to indicate its origin except the stony and gravelly character of the ground. They confined themselves to the central portion, where they found a human skeleton lying upon the rock, at a depth of only seven or eight inches. It had been disturbed and much broken—perhaps at the time the mound was removed, but not so much so as to prevent it being determined that it lay on the right side in the usual contracted attitude, and with the head pointing southwards. No other relics were found, nor any trace of cist or other protection. The skull was in so many fragments and so decayed, that the writer has been able to restore only the calvarial part and the lower jaw; the measurements to follow must, therefore, be accepted as only approximately correct.

Allowing for sexual differences, this dolicho-cephalic skull bears a close resemblance to the Haddon Fields specimen, illustrated in Vol. X. (Plate I.) of this *Journal*. Like it, the occiput is very prominent, much more so than is the case with any of the Harborough skulls; this together with the well-marked parietal eminences gives a tapering character to the posterior portion of the horizontal outline (which is symmetrical), and owing to the small development of the frontal eminences, the anterior portion is beautifully rounded, in this slightly contrasting with the Haddon Fields skull. Sideways, the most noticeable feature is the gentle parietal slope and prominent occiput; the forehead retreats, and the contour from the scarcely marked superciliary ridges, to a point a little beyond the coronal suture, almost exactly corresponds to the curve beyond the lambdoidal suture. Viewed from the back, the points of greatest width are seen to be a little below the parietal eminences, beneath which the skull-walls slightly converge. The mastoid processes are small. The sutures, half obliterated. The bone is moderately thick, except at the

occiput where it is extremely thick. The eye-sockets seem to have been small, and tending to squareness. The lower jaw is slender and feeble, except the chin which, although attenuated, is somewhat bold and deep (1·3 in.). The angle is obtuse and rounded and the ramus moderately high, the condylar surface being 2·4 in. in vertical height from the horizontal surface upon which the jaw is allowed to rest. The teeth, of which 25 were found, are small and moderately worn, and three have dental caries. The wisdom teeth are fully erupted and a little worn. Unfortunately none of the trunk and limb bones were reserved, so that nothing can be said of the general build and stature; but it is clear that the skeleton was that of a woman in the middle-period of life.

Extreme length	...	...	...	7·5 in.
Ditto from glabella	...	...	...	7·54 "
Extreme breadth	...	...	...	5·3 "
Circumference	...	...	...	20·4 "
Frontal arc	...	...	...	5·36 "
Parietal arc	...	...	...	4·25 "
Least frontal width	...	...	...	3·9 "
Greatest frontal width	...	...	...	4·56 "
Greatest occipital width	...	...	...	4·1 "
Radius from auditory meatus to nasal suture	...	...	...	3·63 "
„ to bregma	...	...	...	4·74 "
„ to extreme point of parietal suture	...	...	...	4·87 "
Arc from ditto to bregma parietal suture	...	...	...	12·6 "
„ „ „ „ parietal suture	...	...	...	13·0 "
Cephalic index	...	...	...	70·66
Ditto from glabella	...	...	...	70·29

In conclusion, it would be most unjust not to acknowledge the great services of Messrs. Rains and their cousin, to the writer, and indirectly to our Society, not only in these Harborough operations, but in tracing out Roman and other ancient roads in the district, and particularly in the discovery of

a Roman site, which when more fully examined will, no doubt, throw new light on the history of this interesting region. The value of the Harborough finds is unquestionable ; but it should not be forgotten that no relic—not even the site and broken skeleton of a small barrow as that at Waterlow—of these by-gone times is worthless. With the disappearance of each, a link with the past is gone, and if not scientifically examined and placed on permanent record, its testimony is irrevocably lost. There is good reason to think that this is more frequently the case than is generally supposed ; and if only all farmers' sons were as Mr. Rains's, what a fund of evidence would accumulate relating to our county before written history. It cannot be too widely known amongst our Peak neighbours that there is such a society as ours, and that whenever a discovery as above is made, a communication to the Honorary Secretary will bring early help, or to say the least, advice.

The Harborough "finds" have been handed over to the Whitworth Committee, who, it is satisfactory to learn, intend to resume the work of excavation. It is to be hoped that our Council will not be passive in the matter, but will, at least, endeavour to secure a continuation of this report in the next volume of this Journal.

Hemington Church,

WITH THE MORE ANCIENT OF THE HEMINGTON DEEDS.

BY REV. CHAS. KERRY.

[*Printed by the kind permission of Hugo Harpur Crewe, Esq.,
Lord of the Manor.*]

HEMINGTON is not named in Domesday, but was probably the small parcel of the superior manor of Loughborough, then belonging to Earl Hugo.

In 1270 Roger de Quency, Earl of Winton, died seized of a knight's fee in Hemington, valued at £10 per annum. Eleanor de Vaux, *relict* of the said Earl, held the same knight's fee in dower, and Thomas de Meignell and Robert de Langton, held the same under her to the heirs of the said Earl, her first husband.—*Nichols' Leicestershire.*

Hemington was afterwards the inheritance of the Crophulls, who were also lords of Sutton and Bonington.

In 1279 Robert Balle and Richard Francys, of Hemington, entered into recognizance, that is, made themselves responsible for the attendance in Parliament of Sir Thomas de Meynell, who had been elected one of the members for the county.—*Nichols.*

Agnes, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas de Crophull, brought the manor of Hemington in marriage to Sir Walter Devereux, knight. Walter Devereux (grandson of the last-named Walter), married Anne, sole daughter and heiress of William, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, and was slain at Bosworth Field, 1485. John Devereux, his son and heir, was summoned to Parliament from 1487 to 1496, by the title of John, Lord Ferrars of

Chartley. His second wife was probably Elizabeth Langham, whose beautiful effigy lies on her tomb in the Hemington choir or chapel in Lockington church.—*Nichols*.

Amongst the property which the Abbot and convent of S. Mary de Pratis at Leicester possessed at Hemington, we find the following :—

“ We have there of the gift of Robert Meynell, John de Langton, and Hugh of Derby, eleven acres of meadow and one rood, in augmentation of the breadth of their two acres of meadow which lacked in their breadth by the name of tithes of hay,* appertaining to our church of Lockington of them and of their men of Hemington—viz ; those two acres which are near our meadow and our land called Foule as far as the west part in the meadow of Hemington.

“ Mem : That we have granted to ‘ Dominus ’ (? Sir) Thomas Meynell of Hemington and Alice his wife as long as they shall live to hear Divine Service in their Oratory constructed (‘ in curia sua ’) in the village of Hemington.”

This expression is somewhat remarkable ; it may mean within the precincts of their own mansion, to which the present ruins are contiguous ; or, it may mean in their ward or lordship, i.e., within the districts of their courts, leet and baron. It is more likely, however, to signify an oratory within the confines of their own mansion, such as we find at Haddon and elsewhere.

The present house at Hemington is but a fragment of the original. From the disposition of the remaining portions, the original structure seems to have enclosed two large courts, the scheme of the apartments following the usual mediæval plan. The present inhabited portion formed the centre or dividing block between the two courts, and it still shows the passage between the kitchen and dining-hall as at Haddon. The south doorway of the passage was constructed about the year 1600, whilst the northern is of the Decorative period, c. 1300. The wall of the passage to the west was constructed when that portion of the range between the kitchen and the hall was removed.

* Probably given as a substitute for certain tithes of hay.





HEMINGTON CHURCH S.E. (1889).



HEMINGTON CHURCH S.E. (FROM GENT. MAG. 1825.)

Where the original oratory stood in 1220, it is not easy to determine ; but if it held a position analogous to that at Haddon, it would have been at the south-east corner of the garden, near the road, and a little south-west of the present church. The only masonry of this early date consists of what seems to have been a portion of a gateway, at the east end of the inhabited block.

It is very certain that the present ruin is not the building referred to in 1220, for it has no architectural features prior to the "Early Decorated" period, which prevailed from c. 1270 to c. 1330.* The present church has a small tower, but the use of a bell was denied the oratory of 1220, so that the restriction concerning the bell must have been withdrawn at the erection of the present building.†

There can be no doubt but that the successor of Robert de Meynell (probably Sir Thomas, living in 1279), finding the population increasing round his fostering home, and anxious to extend his own privileges to his tenants and dependants, erected a new and more commodious oratory just outside his own gate, and I think this the solution of the whole difficulty. Some note of its erection (if not consecration of altars), should be found in the Episcopal Registers of the diocese.

After this long digression, let us proceed with the extract from the "*Matriculus*" :—

"To hear divine service in their oratory, constructed '*in curia sua*,' by their permanent chaplain, but without beating or ringing of bell, reserving all rights of the mother church of Lockington, paying 4 shill. yearly as compensation or arrangement between us and them. The same Thomas Meynell and Alice granted by the aforesaid composition that none of their heirs, nor anyone else (except *by special favour* granted), should perform *for any fee*, any celebration in the said oratory."

* Plate VI. gives two views of the ruined church ; the one of 1825 from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the other from a modern photograph. This Plate has been kindly given to the Journal by Mr. Hugo Harpur Crewe.

† There is a legend of the bell having been taken to some neighbouring tower. The records still extant of the doings of the church plunderers of the Tudor era might afford some clue as to its fate.

In the registers of the said Abbey of Leicester, we have the following notice of Hemington, under Lockington :—

“ Church of Lockington—Patron ; Abbot of Leicester, having the same to his own proper use, from of old.

“ And he hath the Chapel of Hemington which ought not to be served except by favour ‘ nisi de gratia.’ ”

Nicholas, Vicar of Lockington, was instituted by Hugo, now Bishop of Lincoln, and he pays to the Abbot of Leicester 4 marks from of old.—*Matriculus*, 1220.

The Manor of Hemington passed from the Ferrars family to the Harpurs of Swarkeston.

Mr. Wyrley, who visited Hemington about 1590, writes :—
“ Here is a ‘ fair ’ (that is, ‘ beautiful ’) church but the glass all ruined, and the church not in use to that end it was builded. We suffer proptum neglectum domus Dei.”

From this it would seem that the church was used for some other purpose *then* than a religious one, perhaps a tithe-barn or cattle shed.

Will Hemington church ever be restored to its ancient uses ?

The following very interesting particulars respecting the proposed interment of one of the Harpurs, within the ruined church at Hemington, has been most kindly contributed by Miss Crewe.

John Harpur, Esq., second son of Sir John Harpur, Bart., and the Honble. Katharine Lady Harpur, daughter of Thomas Lord Crewe, was born in 1707, and died unmarried at his house in Paddington, London, on the 13th of August, 1780, aged 73. He was buried at Lockington the 24th of the same month. His will (or perhaps the probate copy of it) is in the muniment room at Calke Abbey, and commences as follows :—

“ I John Harpur of Paddington in the Co. of Middlesex : Esquire do make this my last will and testament in manner following : ffirst, I desire to be buried in the Church of Hemington in the Co : of Leicester in a decent but private manner.”

A little further on is the following bequest :—

“ I give and bequeath unto the Revd: Père Ambrose a Capuchin ffryer at Paris the sum of 20 £.”

From these directions we have been led to suppose that he became a Roman Catholic, which would account for his wishing to be buried in the ruined church at Hemington, where no reformed service had ever been held, and it would also probably account for the fact that none of his relations were present at the funeral. We have reason to believe that they were on good terms with him during his lifetime, and Lady Frances Harpur, his niece by marriage, gave my mother an account of her paying him a visit at his house in Paddington, when he received her in full court dress, and expressed his surprise that she should be in plain morning costume, saying—'Times have changed since I was young.' It was the first time she had been, and he looked upon it as a visit of ceremony.

His body was brought to Hemington in the night by an old housekeeper, a foreigner, and I have heard, by his foreign valet also. It was with great difficulty they could be induced to believe it was not legal to bury him in Hemington church where the grave had already been dug, but at last they agreed to his interment at Lockington. The housekeeper was greatly distressed saying she had promised her master she would see him buried where he desired. The exact spot in Lockington Church where his body was deposited is not known.

Briggs, in his "History of Hemington," says, "A grave was dug in the church, and the coffin put into it, but the soil was never thrown in the grave for weeks," which is not correct. There is no mention of any service having been said over him. This again points to his having been a Roman Catholic, in which case the service no doubt took place before he was removed from London.

There are two portraits of John Harpur at Calke. One, full length as a boy, taken with his younger brother Edward, and another small print, as a man, holding his favourite horse by the bridle.

In the year 1750, we find his name as a subscriber to the "Racing Calendar," and on June 26th, 1750, the "Give and Take" prize at Ripon races was won by his black horse "Now or Never."

In July, 1751, at Hounslow, Middlesex, Mr. John Harpur ran

grey horse for the Ladies' Plate, and in 1751, also at Barnet, on September 26, he ran his nutmeg grey, "Frosty-face." Again, in September, 1758, at Chipping Norton, his chestnut, "Smiling Tom."

In 1753, his sister-in-law, Lady Caroline Harpur, in a letter now at Calke Abbey, mentions that Mr. John Harpur is gone to France, and has sent a bureau and another piece of furniture to be taken care of at her house in Grosvenor Street.

By Sir John Harpur's will, dated 11th November, 1734, he leaves the residue of his personal estate to his sons John and Edward equally, and also directs that at their mother's death, his house and furniture situate in St. James's Place, London, should be sold, and the proceeds divided between his sons John and Edward. In their mother, Lady Harpur's, will she leaves her son John 20 guineas, and a £5 piece of gold; also a "picktur of my daughter Holte done in crayons with a glass before it, and a small silver coffee pot, and four salts, and any four books he chooses."

LOCKINGTON.

Nicholls, in his "History of Leicestershire" seems almost exhaustive in his account of Lockington. I shall not, however, wade through the minute details recorded in his invaluable work, but will confine my extracts to those features which are now missing in the church.

Quoting from Burton, he writes—"In the tracery of the N. Window of the North Aisle (rather vague) there are whole figures of Angels, each having 6 wings, placed on wheels, and holding shields—which last are gone."

There is a representation of the Angelic Salutation to the B Virgin with two figures on each side—possibly representing the family of the donor of the glass. The cherubim just mentioned appear to have been in the same window, and the shields then missing would no doubt illustrate the alliances of the donor's family.

In the S.E. Window are the arms of Despenser and Basset.

In a south Window the arms of Aylesbury and another, bearing

gules, 3 lions passant guardant in pale *or*, within a bordure under a label of France—for Edmund Crouchback Earl of Lancaster, with a figure of the Earl painted on glass.

In the N.E. Window, the arms of Crophull, viz., *Arg.* a saltire *gules*, fretty *or*, England—gu. 3 lions passant guardant in pale *or*.

Earl of Kent—the same arms of England within a bordure *arg.*

In the high North Window (probably clerestory) the arms of the Abbey of Leicester; viz., *gules*, a cinquefoil ermine.

And of Roach Abbey—*gules*, 3 fishes (? roaches), naiant *arg.*

In the East Chancel or Chapel of the South Aisle called Hemington Chapel, is a recumbent effigy of a lady on a high tomb with six weepers on each side. At the head end of the tomb are two angels holding a shield on which was painted *arg.* a fesse *gu*: in chief 3 torteauxes for Devereaux, impaling *arg.*, 3 bears, heads erased *sable*, muzzled *or*, for Langham; and at the foot of the same tomb a shield bearing quarterly, 1st., the Arms of Ferrars; 2nd and 3rd, Langham; and 4th, Devereux.

On the ledge of this tomb, Mr. Burton says, was inscribed—

Hic jacet corpus Dominæ Elizabethæ Ferrers nuper uxoris Domini Johannis Ferrars de Chartley que Elizabetha obiit 15—.

HEMINGTON DEEDS.

(No. 1.)

Anno 3, Ed. II. (1310.)

Universis Christi fidelibus hoc presens Scriptum visuris vel audituris Thomas de Meynil miles, et Robertus filius predicti Thome salutem. Cum nuper per breve dictum cognitio de statuto pro mercatoribus edito omnes terre redditus et tenementa nostra manerii de Hemyngton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis per sacramentum duodecim proborum et legalium hominum extendita et Legarde de Crophull de Notingham et Radulpho de Crophull de Notingham liberata fuerunt tenendum et liberum tenementum sibi et heredibus suis et suis assignatis per extantam predictam quousque tresdecem saccos lane precii cujusque xii marcarum plenari inde levandum. Et insuper postea lis orta fuit inter predictos Legardam et Radulphum ex una parte et predictos

Thomam et Robertum ex altera parte per quoddam breve nove disseisine quod predictus Robertus tulit versus predictos Legardam et Radulphum et alios quamplures tenentes de manerio de Hemyngton in brevi predicto nove disseisine conventos. Noveritis nos predictos Thomam de Meynil et Robertum filium predicti Thome et alterum nostrum pro nobis et heredibus nostris concessisse predicto Legarde et Radulpho et heredibus et assignatis suis quod bene et in pace teneant omnes terras redditus et teneamenta que eis liberata sunt in maneris de Hemyngton per extentam predictam secundum formam statuti predicti. Ita quod per nos nec per alterum nostrum nec per heredes nostros durante tempore extente predicte in forma predicta in nullo occacionentur graventur nec implacitantur coram quibuscunque justiciariis domini Regis seu aliis ministris domini Regis seu aliorum quorumcunque. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto predicti Thomas et Robertus sigilla sua apposuerunt Hiis testibus Willielmo de Wodecote, Ricardo de . . . Roberto de Stokton (?) Roberto de Sutton, Thoma de Radeclive et aliis. Datum apud Montem Sorellum die Mercurii proxima post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno Regni Regis Edwardii filii Regis Edwardi, tercio.

(Two very perfect seals.)

(No. 2.)

Anno 11 Hen. IV. (1410.)

Noverint universi per presentes me Willielmum Broun de Hemyngton remecisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quieto clamasse Henrico Baker de Hemyngton et Agnete uxori sue heredibus et assignatis eorum totum jus et clameum juris quod habeo seu quovismodo habere potero in uno messuagio ac gardino adjacente ac dimidio Roda terre et eorum omnibus pertinentiis jacentibus in Hemyngton in propria tenura Johannis Broun junioris. Ita quod nec ego predictus Willielmus nec heredes mei nec aliquis aliis nomine nostro aliquod jus nec clameum juris in predicto messuagio cum gardino et dimidia Roda terre cum eorum pertinentiis de cetero exigamus nec habere poterimus sed per presentes sumus exclusi imperpetuum. Et ego

vero predictus Willielmus et heredes mei predictum messuagium cum gardino et dimidia Roda terre cum eorum pertinenciis contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Roberto Roby de Hemington, Johanne Pollard de eadem, Henrico Menante de eadem, Johanne Smyth de eadem, Johanne Broun de eadem, et aliis. Datum apud Hemyngton die lune proximo post festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum undecimo.

(No. 3.)

Anno 4 Hen. V. c. May 3 (1416.)

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus Browne de Hemyngton in comitatu Leycester dedi tradidi et dimisi Henrico Baker et Agnete uxori sue quatuor acras terre et duas placias pasture in territorio de Hemyngton quarum dimidia Roda jacet super Braddewong inter terram quondam Thome Maynante ex una parte et terram domini Johannis Warde ex altera parte. Una acra et dimidia roda jacet super Grenelowe inter terram Richeforde et Johannis Warde. Una dimidia roda super Tipnalbrynke inter terram dictam et Johannis Cogulton: Una dimidia roda super Este-thre-odes Shyremersyde inter terram dictam, et terram Roberti Reke: una dimidia roda in Whatcrofte inter terram Richeforde et Johannes Warde: Una roda super Brereland inter terram dictam et Johannis Warde: una dimidia roda in le Bothom inter terram dictam et Johannis Cogulton: una dimidia roda super le Holoforo inter terram dictam et Johannis Warde: Una roda super Wode-way-Knoll inter terram dictam in parte orientali: una roda super Porteway furlong et buttat super le Porteway juxta terram dictam ex parte australi et terram dictam Johannis Warde ex parte Boriali, et una roda super Henmersike et buttat super Stanwaysike juxta terram Richeforthe ex parte australi et terram dictam Johannis Warde ex parte Boreali. Una dimidia acra nuper Ryecrofte et duas rodas terre quarum una roda jacet super Ylepole, et una roda super Monday Landes. Et duas placias pâsture jacentes in le Holme in eodem

territorio. Habendum et tenendum predictas acras et pasturas predictis Henrico et Agnete ad terminum viginti annorum proxime sequentium post datum presentium pro quadam summa pecuniæ modo date in manibus et faciendo capitalis domino feodi illius servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Johanne Ledys de Hemyngton, Johanne Pollard, Johanne Browne, Johanne Smyth, Henrico Maynante de eadem, et multis aliis. Datum apud Hemyngton die lune proximo post festum Inventionis Sancte Crucis anno regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum quarto.

(No. 4.)

Anno 4 Hen. V. c. June 24 (1416).

Hec indentura testatur quod cum Willielmus Brown de Hemyngton dederit concesserit et per cartam suam confirmaverit Henrico Baker et Agnete uxori sue tres rodas et dimidiam rodam terre arrabilis in territorio de Hemyngton habendum et tenendum predictas tres rodas et dimidiam terre eisdem Henrico et Agnete heredibus et assignatis eorum imperpetuum predicti tamen Henricus et Agneta volunt et concedunt per presentes pro se heredibus et assignatis eorum quod quumcunque et quo tempore predictus Willielmus et heredes sui post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli proxime futurum post datum presentium solvant seu solvi faciant eisdem Henrico et Agnete heredibus aut executoribus eorum tresdesim solidos et iiij denarios quod ex tunc predicta carta concessionis predictarum trium rodarum et dimidie terre cum pertinenciis pro nullo habeatur. In cuius rei testimonium partes predicti alternatim presentibus sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum apud Hemyngton die Lune proximo post festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum quarti.

(No. 5.)

Anno 10 Hen. V. c. July 22 (1422).

Omnes Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Johannes Wynhall et Johanna uxor mea et Thomas Walsham et

Agnes uxor mea filie Rogeri Payne Salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presente carta nostra confirmasse Johanni Goldyng alias Johanni Shepherde de Hemyngton unam placeam jacentem inter placeam Willielmi Grenne ex parte boreali et placeam nuper Ade Fferyman ex parte australi et que quedam placea nuper fuit Alicie filie Ricardi de Rugemund Et unam rodam terre jacentem super Whitcris furlong juxta terram heredum Willielmi Kington et protendit capud super culturam dictam ad viam de Trente. Habendum et tenendum placeam et predictam rodam terri cum omnibus pertenenciis in Hemington predicta prefato Johanni Goldyng alias Johanni Shepherde heredibus et assignatis suis reddendum faciendum capitalis dominis feodi illius redditus et servicia inde prius debita et consueta. Et nos vero prefati Johannes Wynhall et Johanna uxor mea et Thomas Walshe et Agnes uxor mea filie Rogeri Payne et heredes nostri predictam placeam et predictam rodam terre cum omnibus pertinenciis in Hemyngton predicta prefato Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes Warentizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presente carte sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus Johanne Ledes de Hemyngton Henrico Baker de eadem, Henrico Meynaunt de eadem, Roberto Meynaunt de eadem, Johanne Smyth de eadem et aliis. Datum apud Hemyngton predictam die Dominica proxima ante festum Sancte Marie Magdalene anno regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum decimo.

(No. 6.

Anno 4 Edw : IV. Oct. 28 (1464).

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Bate de Hemmyngton dedi concessi et hac presente carta mea confirmavi Thome Bonde de Bradmare et Agneti uxori eius tertiam partem unius messuagii mei jacentis inter messuagium predicti Thome ex parte boreali et duarum partium messuagii Johannis Smyth ex parte australi. Et duas partes unius dole vocate 'Over pytte dole' jacentis in Chapleyn ffrithryng juxta lapidem ex parte solari Habendum et tenendum predictam partem messuagii et predictas

partes dole cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predictis Thome et Agneti heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero prefatus Ricardus et heredes mei omnia predicta partem messuagii et partes dole cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato Thome et Agneti heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thome Rathdale Vicario Ecclesie de Lokynton Willielmo Mall de Hemmyngton Willielmo Bate de eadem Rogero Barode de eadem et multis aliis. Datum apud Hemmyngton in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Jude anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie quarto.

(No. 7.)

Anno 19 Edw. IV. Oct. 1 (1479).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ricardus Goldyng alias dictus Ricardus Shephirde filius et heres Johannis Goldyng alias dicti Johannis Shephirde nuper de Hemyngton dedi concessi et hac presente carta mea confirmavi Ricardo Goldyng alias R. Shephirde juniore filio meo unam placiam cum suis pertinenciis in Hemyngton predicta et unam rodam terre arabilis ibidem jacentem nuper Whitcresforling inter terras heredum Willielmi Langton Que quidem placea et roda terre arabilis michi descenderunt jure hereditario post mortem predicti Johannis Goldyng patris mei Habendum et tenendum omnes predictas placeam et rodam terre arabilis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato Ricardo Goldyng alias dicto Ricardo Shephirde juniore filio meo heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus Ricardus Goldyng alias dictus Ricardus Shephirde filius et heres predicti Johannis Goldyng alias dicti Johannis Shephirde et heredes mei omnes predictas placeam et rodam terre cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato Ricardo Goldyng alias dicto Ricardo Shephirde juniore filio meo et heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mei sigillum meum apposui Hiis

testibus Willielmo Osborne Willielmo Roby, Willielmo Malle, Rogero Barogh et Willielmo Bate ac multis aliis. Datum apud Hemyngton predictam primo die Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie decimo nono.

(No. 8.)

Anno 20 Edw. IV. Jan. 1. (1489).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alicia Hogh in pura viduitate mea nuper uxor Johannis Bagnale dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Ffenton unum cotagium cum edificiis et orto adjacente cum suis pertinenciis in villa de Hemyngton ac tres rodas terre arabilis jacentes in campis ibidem nec non locum communie animalis in Hemyngton Holme Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta cotagium cum edificiis ortum terras et locum animalis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato Johannis Ffenton heredibus et assignatis suis que quidem cotagium cum edificiis ortum terras et locum communie animalis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis nuper habui simul cum predicto Johanne Bagnale nuper marito meo qui jam viam universe carnis ingressus est ex dono et feoffamento Willielmi Peke nuper de Hemyngton de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predicta Alicia Hogh et heredes mei omnia predicta cotagium cum edificiis ortum tres rodas terre et locum communie animalis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato Johanni Ffenton heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Willielmo Roby Willielmo Presbury Johanne Shepherd, Willielmo Bate et Rogero Borogh ac multis aliis. Datum apud Hemyngton predictam primo die Januarii anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie vicesimo.

(No. 9.)

Anno 20. Edw: IV. Jan. 1. (1489).

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Alicia Hogh nuper uxor Johannis Bagnale salutem in domini

sempiternam. Noveritis me prefatam Aliciam in pura viduitate mea attornam constituisse et loco meo posuisse dilectum mihi in Christo Thomam Ledes meum verum et legitimam attornatum ad intrandum et deliberandum pro me et in nomine meo plenam et pacificam possessionem ac seisinam Johanni Ffenton heredibus et assignatis suis de et in uno cotagio cum gardino adjacente et edificiis in villa de Hemyngton tribus rodīs terre arabilis jacentis in campis ibidem et loco in Hemington Holme que nuper habui simul cum predicto Johanne Bagnale nuper marito meo qui jam viam universe carnis ingressus est ex dono et feoffamento Willielmis Peke nuper de Hemyngton predicta secundum vim formam et effectum cuiusdam carte mee prefato Johannis Ffenton heredibus et assignatis suis . . . et gratum habentem et habitura quicquid predictus attornatus meus fecerit in nomine meo in premissis aut in aliquo premissorum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. His testibus Willielmo Roby Willielmo Presbury, Johanne Shepherd Willielmo Bate et Rogero Barogh ac multis aliis. Datum apud Hemyngton predictam primo die Januarii anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie, vicesimo.

(No. 10.)

Anno 20, Edw. IV. Feb. 1 (1481).

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Agnes Wright nuper uxor Thome ...ond et Henricus ...ond filius et heres predictorum Thome et Agnetis remesisse relaxasse et omnino pro nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum quietum clamasse Willielmo Osborne et Agneti uxori sue heredibus et assignatis ipsius Willielmi Totum jus nostrum statum titulum clameum possessionem et interesse que habemus habuimus seu quovismodo in futurum habere poterimus de et in omnibus terris et tenementi pratis pascuis et pasturis locis in de Holme redditibus reversionibus et serviciis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in Hemyngton in comitatu Leycester. Ita quod nec nos prefati Agnes Wright et Henricus nec heredes nostri nec aliquis aliis in nomine nostro aliquod jus clameum et interesse de et in omnibus

predictis terris et tenementis pratis pascuis locis in le Holme redditibus reversionibus et serviciis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis seu aliqua inde parcella de toto exigere aut vindicare poteremus Sed ab omni actione juris et clameo omnimodo inde petendis imperpetuum per presentes sumus exclusi. Et nos vero predicti Agnes et Henricus omnia predicta terras et tenementa prata pascua et pasture loca in le Holme redditus reversiones et servicia cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefatis Willielmo Osborne et Agneti uxori sue heredibus et assignatis ipsius Willielmi contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro, sigilla nostra apposuimus. Data primo die Ffebruarii anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie vicesimo.

(No. 11.)

Anno 20, Edw. IV. Jan. 4 (1489.)

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit nos Agnes Wright nuper uxor Thome ...ond et Henricus ...oone filius et heres predictum Thome et Agnetis attornasse constituisse et in loco nostro posuisse dilectos nostros in Christo Edmundum Roby et Willielmum conjunctim et divisim nostros veros et legitimos attornatos ad intrandum et deliberandum pro nobis et nomine nostro plenam et pacificam possessionem de seisina Willielmo Osborne et Agneti uxori sue heredibus et assignatis ipsius Willielmi de et in omnibus terris et tenementis nostris pratis pascuis et pasture locis in le Holme redditibus reversionibus et serviciis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in Hemyngton in comitatu Leycester secundum vim formam et effectum cujusdam carte nostre prefatis Willielmo Osborne et Agneti uxori sue heredibus et assignatis ipsius Willielmi inde confecta. Ratos et gratos habentes et habituri quicquid predicti attornatorum nostri in nomine nostro fecerint in premissis seu in aliquo premissorum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus Willielmo Roby, Willielmo Malle, Willielmo Bate, Rogero Barogh, et Willielmo Presbury, ac multis aliis. Datum apud Hemyngton

predictam quarto die Januarii Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie Vicesimo.

(No. 12.)

Anno 6, Henry VII. 29 April (1491).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Wodde filius Johanne nuper uxoris Johannis Wodde patris mei dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willielmo Osborne et Agneti uxori sue heredibus et assignatis ipsius Willielmi omnia terras et tenementa mea pomarium gardinum tofta crofta prata pascua pasturas et duo loca in le Holme cum suis pertinenciis in Hemington in parochia de Lokyngton in comitatu Leycester habendum et tenendum omnia predicta tofta et crofta prata pascua pasturas et duo loca in Hemyngton Holme cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis prefatis Willielmo Osborne et Agneti uxori sue habendum et ipsius Willielmi de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta et ego de vero predictus Thomas Wodde (warranty in the usual terms). In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mea sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thomas ...odshawe de Hemington predicta gentylman, Willielmo Malle de eadem Willielmo Bate de eadem Willelmo Presbury de eadem Rogero Baro de eadem Willielmo Sykhull de Castel donyngton clerico Magistro Johanne Bours de eadem Willielmo Roby de eadem et Edwardo Roby de eadem ac multis aliis Datum apud Hemyngton predictam penultimo die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum Anglie Sexto.

(No. 13.)

Anno 6, Hen. VII. May 7 (1491).

(Release of the same last mentioned premises by Thomas Wodde to William Osborne and Agnes, his wife, and to the heirs of William.)

(No. 14.)

Anno 10, Henry VII. Oct. 1 (1494).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Goldyng alias dictus Thomas Sheppird filius et heres Ricardi Goldyng alias dicti Ricardi Shephird de Hemyngton, dedi concessi et h : p : c : m :

conf: Johanni Devoroux militi unam placeam cum suis pert: in Hemyngton predicta et unam rodam terre arabilis ibidem jacentem inter terras et rodas Willielmi Langton Que quidem placea et roda terra arabilis michi descenderunt jure hereditario post mortem predicti Thome Golding patris mei alias dicti Tome Shepperd habendum et tenendum omnes predictas placeam et rodam terre &c. prefato Johanni Devoreux militi hered: & assig: suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta (clause of warranty to John Devoroux). In cujus rei testimonium pres: cart mei sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Tome Whytby Johanni Mall Roberto Lepar ac multis aliis. Dato apud Hemyngton predictam primo die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi xvj^o decimo."

(No. 15.)

Anno 10, Hen. VII. Feb. 10 (149 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Devereux miles dominus Fferres de Chartley dedi concessi et hac presentes carta mea confirmavi Elizabete uxori mee unam placeam cum suis pertinentiis in Hemyngton et unam rodam terre arabilis ibidem jacentem super Whyt forlong inter terras heredum Willielmi Langton Que quidem placea et roda terre arabilis habeo ex dono et concessione Tome Goldyng alias dicti Tome Sheperd habendum et tenendum omnes predictas placeam et rodam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefate Elizabete heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitalis domini feodi illius per serviciis inde debita et de jure consueta (claim of warranty by John Devereux Dominus Fferres de Chartley). In cuius rei testimonium huic pres: cart: mei sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Tome Whytby Johannes Mall Roberto Lepar cum multis aliis Dato apud Growby decimo die Ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum xvj^o decimo."

signed, Jo: Devereux.

(No. 16.)

Anno 5, Hen. VIII. (1513).

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus Osborne de

Hemyngton dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thomæ Wryth de eadem et heredibus suis unum cotagium cum gardino adjacente in Hemyngton et unam animalem pasturam in in pastura domini eidem cotagio adjacente quod quidem cotagium jacet inter cotagium domini de Fferres ex una parte et cotagium Johannis Savege ex altera parte habendum et tenendum predictum cotagium cum gardino adjacentem et predictam animalem pasturam in pasturis predictis prefato Thome heredibus vel assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitalis domini feodi illius per serv : inde debita et de jure consueta (clause of warranty). In cujus rei testimonium hac pres: cart: m: sigillum meum apposui Datum apud Hemyngton in die Sabbotti ante festum Sancti Pauli Apostoli. Hiis testibus Johanne Barow de Hemington Ricardo Bate de eadem Robert Revet de eadem et Ricardo Vincent de eadem et multis aliis anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi quinto."

(No. 17.)

Anno 5 Hen. VIII. Jan. 7 (151 $\frac{3}{4}$).

(Bond of Walter Osborne to Thomas Wrygth for payment of chief rent of the said cottage for ten years.)

(No. 18).

Anno 6 Hen. VIII. May 7 (1514).

"Indenture bytwene Elizabeth deverres Laydy Ferrers late Wyffe to John deverres sometyme Lord Ferrers of Chartley on the one partye, and Walter Osborne and Raffe Whytbye of Donyngtown on the odur partye." Walter Osborne bargains and sells "to the sayde Lady A cotage and a crofte in Heymington now in the holding of Raffe Whytbye to hold to the sayde lady and her heyres and assignes for evermore." Agreement for further assurance—to deliver all evidences, charters and muniments. "And Raffe Whytbye for a sum of money 'promised to be payde to him by the sayde lady' bargains and sells to the sayde ladye all such interest lease and terme of years which he hath in the said premisses."

(No. 19).

Anno 6 Hen. VIII. May 14 (1514).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus Osborne frater junior Williemi Osborne de Donyngton dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domine Elizabeth Deverres vidue quondam uxori domini Johannes Deverres nuper domini ferrers de Chartley defuncti unum cotagium cum crofto in Hemyngton quondam in tenuta Ricardi Donyngton et nunc in tenuta Radulphi Whytbye habendum et tenendum predictum cotagium et croftum cum suis pertinenciis prefate domine Elizabeth heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad usum suum proprium. Et ego vero predictus Walterus et heredes mei predictum cotagium et croftum cum suis pertinentiis prefate domine Elizabeth heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carta mei sigillum meum apposui. Datum quarto decimo die Maii Anno Regni Regis Henrici octavi, Sexto.

per me Walterum Osborne.

(No. 20).

Anno 6 Henry VIII. May 16 (1514).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Elizabeth Deverres vidua quondam uxor domini Johannis deverres nuper domini Fferrars de Chartley defuncti donavi concessi et hae presenti carta mea confirmavi Rogero Eyre de Holme Armigero, Johanni Savage de Lokynton Roberto Turner de Hemyngton et Edwardo Bartfeld unum cotagium cum crofto in Hemyngton quod nuper perquisivi de Waltero Osborne habendum et tenendum predictum cotagium cum crofto predicto prefatis Rogero, Johanni, Roberto, et Edwardo heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad usum mei prefate Elizabeth et inde perimplendum ultimam voluntatem seu aliam liberam dispositionem meam (clause of warranty) Et ad seisinam et possessionem de et in eodem cotagio et crofto secundum formam et effectum hujus presentis carte mee prefatis Rogero Johanni Roberto et Edwardo deliberandam noveritis me constituisse dilectum michi in Christo Ricardum Vincent meum

verum et legitimam attornatum per presentes. Iu cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Data sexto decimo Die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi sexto.

(No. 21).

Anno 19 Hen. VIII. Nov. 10 (1527).

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Wryght de Hemyngton dedi concessi et hac presens carta mea confirmavi Elizabeth de verres vidue quondam uxori domini Johannis de verres nuper domini fferrers de Chartley defuncti unum cotagium cum gardino adjacente in Hemyngton predicta et unam animalem pasturam in pasturis domini dicto cotagio adjacentum quod quidem cotagium jacet inter cotagium domini le fferrers ex una parte et cotagium Johannis Savage ex altera parto habendum et tenendum predictum cotagium cum gardino adjacente et predictam animalem pasturam in pastura predicta prefate Elizabethe heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta (clause of warranty) Hujus rei testimonium huic presenti carta mea sigillum meum apposui Datum apud Hemyngton predictam decimo die mensis Novembris anno regni Regis Henrici VIII decimo nono. Hiis testibus Ricardo Vinsent Johanne Goldyng Williemo Lowe Williemo Revett Johanne Geffrey et Thoma Revett cum multis aliis.

(No. 22).

Anno 22 Elizab. Aug. 17 (1580).

Hec indentura facta inter Margaretam Willoughbie viduam nuper uxorem Williemi domini Willoughbie de Parham defuncti et ante uxorem honorabilis viri Walteri fferrers Vicomitis Hereford ex una parte et Johannes Harpur de Swarkeston in comitatu Derby Armigerum ex altera parte. Testatur predictam Margaretam pro quadam suma bone et legalis monete Anglie prefate Margarete per predictum Johannem Harpur pre manibus soluta predictæ Margareta fatetur ae plenarie contentam et satisfactam et predictum

Johannem Harpur heredes et executores suos inde acquietat per presentes dedisse concessisse et hoc presenta scripto confirmasse profato Johanni Harpur Totum illud Manerium suum de Hemington in comitatu Leycestrie ac omnia et singula messuagia cotagia edificia hortos gardina terras tenementa prata pascua pasturas piscarias redditus reversiones servicia ac cetera hereditamenta sua quecumque cum suis pertinenciis universis in Hemington Lockengton Dunnyngton, et Dyseworthe in dicto comitatu Leicestrie. Habendum et tenendum et gaudendum predictum manerium ac cetera omnia et singula premissa cum suis pertinenciis universis profato Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis durante vita naturali prefate Margarete ad solum opus et usum dicti Johannis heredum et assignatorum suorum in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim prefate Margarete et assignatis suis pro termino vite sue Triginta et duas libras bone et legalis monete Anglie ad festum Sancti Michælis Archangeli et annuncionis Beate Marie Virginis per equales porciones. Et si contingat predictum annualem redditum triginta et duarum librarum aut aliquam inde parcellam arretro fori in parte vel in toto aliquo tempore durante vita eiusdem Margarete post aliquod festum festorum predictorum quo ut prefertur solvi debent et non solutum si legitime petatur quod tunc et deinceps bene liceat prefate Margarete et assignatis suis durante vita prefate Margarete in predictum manerium et cetera premissa et in quamlibet inde parcellum intrare et distringere distr. sic ibidem captos et habitos licite apportari effugare ac penes se retinere quousque de predicto redditu triginti et duarum librarum cum arreragiis inde si que fuerint plenarie sunt satisfacti et persoluti. Et prefata Margareta predictum Manerium ac omnia et singula alia premissa cum suis pertinenciis universis profato Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis ad opus ad usum predictum contra se et heredes suos Warantizabit et in perpetuum defendet per presentes Et insuper prefata Margareta constituit ordinavit attornasset et in loco suo posuit dilectos sibi in Christo Willielmum Baynbrigge generosum et Johannem Jacksonne suos veros legitimos attornatos conjunctim et divisim ad intrandum et ingrediendum vice et nomine suo in predictum manerium cum

pertinenciis ac in omnia et singula premissa cum suis pertinenciis et in quamlibet inde parcellam ac inde plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam capiendum et post hujusmodi possessionem et seisinam sic inde captam et habitam ad deliberandum vice et nomine suo prefato Johanni Harpur aut suo certo in hac parte attornato plenam pacificam possessionem et seisinam de et in premissis uel aliquam inde parcellam nomine premissorum secundum vim formam et effectum hujus presentis carte Ratum et gratum habent et habitura totum et quicquis dicti attornati sui aut eorum alter de aut circa premissa vice et nomine suo fecerit seu fuerint aut fieri causabunt. In cuius rei predicta Margareta huic presenti scripto indentato sigillum suum apposuit alteri vero parti hujus presentis scripti predictus Johannes Harpur sigillum suum apposuit. Datum decimo septimo die Augusti anno regni Elizabethæ Dei gratia Anglie ffrancie et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris &c. vicesimo secundo.

Margaret Hereford.

Indorsements.

Sigillatum signatum et deliberatum in presencia Henrici Stanlye et Johannis Jacksonne. Signum predicti Henrici Stanlye

William Bainbrigge	}	Memorandum that possession and seisin was delivered to the within named John Harpur by the within named Willm. Bainbrigge and John Jacksonne of and in one tenement in the tenure of John Taylier in the name of the mannor and all other the lands and tenements within conteyned the xx th day of Auguste in anno infra scripto in the presence of
John Jacksonne		

Richard Harpur. Henr. Harman. John Taylier.

M^d that this deed was showed forth unto John Jackson examined as a witnes on the behalfe of George Earle of Huntingdon and others pllfs against Edward Devereux Esq. def^t xiiij^{cis} die Septembris anno 1602 anno xliij^{to} Elizabeth Regine

before us

W^m Agard.

(No. 23.)

30 Elizabeth, July 20 (1588).

To all Christian people to whom this presents shall come, I Jane Harpur of Swarkeston in the countie of Derby widowe late wiffe of Richard Harpur late one of Quenes maties justice of the comon Pleas at Westminster deceased, send greeting in our Lord God everlastinge know ye me the said Jane for the tender affection good will and naturall love which I bear to mywelbeloved sonne John Harpur esquier and for divers other good causes and considerations me specially movinge to give graunt release ratyfie and confirme and by these presents do give graunt release ratyfie and confirme unto the said John all my parte and porcion of all maner the bedds bedding naperey Quishions carpetts brasse pewter Ironware woodware and other ymplements of howshold stuffe and husbandryware whatsoever which now are or be jointlie holden occupied usid remayninge and beinge betwixt me the said Jane and the said John in and about our mansion house of Hemyngton in the countie of Leicester And all my right title interest, use, possession claime and demaunde whatsoever of in and to the same and of in and to any parte and parcell thereof In witness wherof I the said Jane to this my present writinge have sett my seale the xxth daie of July in the xxxth yere of the Raigne of our Soveraigne ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of Englande Fraunce and Ireland Defender of the ffaith &c. Sealed and delivered in the

Jane Harpur.

presence of me

Gawyn Phelipps.

[P.S.—It is only right to state that this paper has been carefully revised since the visit of the Society to Hemington, the writer not having had the opportunity of making a personal inspection of the manor house and church before its delivery.]

Chesterfield Church Customs of the Eighteenth Century.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



WITHIN the parish church of Chesterfield, in the chapel of St. George (usually known as the Calton Chapel), on the south side of the chancel, is a massive old oak chest bound round with iron bands and staples, and fastened with six locks. The parochial archæologist might naturally expect to discover a rich "find" of old papers in such a receptacle, but it contains nothing earlier than papers of last century of trivial moment. One book, however, deserves more careful notice. It is called :—"A Book of Register, for the use of the Church, to enter the Money that is collected at the Sacrament as also the Disbursements and the Names of the Persons to whom it's given, by Bernard Lucas & John Webster Church Wardens. Anno Dom : 1733."

This volume seems to be the only survivor of the large number of important parish books that this chest, or some other receptacle, at one time sheltered. We were told, many years ago, by the late Archdeacon Hill, that more than a score of old parish volumes disappeared during the prolonged restoration of the church fifty years ago, and that he in vain tried to recover them. This folio account book extends from 1733 to 1809, and consists of 168 leaves or folios. The parchment and board cover is nearly off, and the leaves are loose. We venture to ask that a few shillings be expended on a new cover, and that the leaves be all paged as a preventive to abstraction.

As a sample of the book, the first page is here transcribed :—

June 3 th	Collected	...	0 . 10 . 6	The Vickar had at severall					
1733				times	...	...	...	7 . 6	
July 1 st	Collec ^d	...	0 . 16 . 7	The Curat	...	...	...	2 . 0	
Aug ^t 5	Collected	...	0 . 14 . 5½	The 3 officers...	...	...	...	7 . 6	
Sept. 2 th	more	...	0 . 17 . 10						
30 th	more	...	0 . 14 . 3						0 . 17 . 0
			3 . 13 . 7½						

Remains 2 . 16 . 7½

Given as follows

To Ant : Deate	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 2 . 0
W ^d Atkin 2/ W ^d Fox 2/	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 4 . 0
W ^d Kirkwood 2/ H Slater 2/	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 4 . 0
W ^d Bland 2/ W ^d Howey 2/	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 4 . 0
W ^d Cartledge 2/ W ^d Pease 2/	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 4 . 0
Two Wid ^s Chantry	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 4 . 0
W ^d Whitaker 2/ W ^d Stubing 2/	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 4 . 0
W ^d Turner 2/ W ^d Watkinson 2/	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 4 . 0
W ^d Calow 2/ W ^d Wheatley 2/	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 4 . 0
Tho ^s Hawkworth	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 2 . 0
Francis Tupman	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 1 . 0
Tho ^s Wheatcroft	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 1 . 0
W ^d England 1/ W ^d Wright 2/	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 3 . 0
W ^d Moor 1/ W ^d Houghton 2/	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 3 . 0
W ^d Brailsford	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 1 . 0
Ruth & Elizabeth Kirkwood	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 2 . 0
Grace Beadson	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 2 . 0
W ^m Hudson	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 1 . 1½
T : Bush wife 6 ^d W ^d Bush 6 ^d	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 1 . 0
Tho ^s Gilberthorpe	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 0 . 6
W ^d Mittam 6 ^d W ^d Renshaw 6 ^d	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 1 . 0
W ^d Stringfellow	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 0 . 6
W ^d Needham	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 1 . 0
Dor : Wilmott	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 1 . 0
Ed. Lowe wife	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 0 . 6
Izabell Hall	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 0 . 6
W ^d Rollison	...	...	...	...	...	0 . 0 . 6

2 . 16 . 7½

The vicar at this date was Thomas Hincksman, who entered upon the incumbency in 1715. The other vicars during the period covered by this book were, William Wheeler, 1739; John Wood, 1765; and George Bossley, 1781. The various sums paid to the vicars, and occasionally to a curate, throughout this book, are obviously for special gifts they desired to make to the poor, the churchwardens keeping rigid and personal care over the distribution of almost the whole of the sacramental alms.

With regard to the "three officers," the officers who receive payment throughout the book must have been church, and not parish officials. They are evidently almost invariably two in number, and were, we suppose, the parish clerk and the sexton. Perhaps in this case of three, one whose appointment had lapsed was included. Under some years, when there was a payment of two shillings to the officers many times during the year, it appears as though they had always received an extra gift after a celebration of the Holy Communion. This was an old established custom in some parishes.

In the years 1733-4, there were sixteen Sacrament days; but in the following year, and almost invariably throughout the book, there were eighteen during the year, namely, one on the first Sunday of each month, with these additional times—Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Day, Low Sunday, Whitsun Day, and Trinity Sunday. It is rather remarkable to note how change of vicars did not seem to effect the church customs, and how the number of celebrations remained the same throughout four incumbencies. Chesterfield was decidedly superior in this respect to not a few parishes of the end of last century and the beginning of this, where the shocking irreverence and carelessness with regard to Holy Communion had relegated its celebration to quarterly days; but there were at the same time many churches, at all events in London and in towns, where weekly celebrations never fell into abeyance.

The Good Friday celebration is somewhat remarkable. In the early days of the Church there was no Mass on the anniversary of

our Lord's death. The earliest documentary evidence of this custom is in the days of Pope Innocent I., about the year 450, but the habit was certainly of much greater antiquity ; and as it prevailed in the days of St. Augustine, probably represents the practice of the Apostolic Church. This tradition is attested as an accepted fact by the sixteenth canon of the Council of Toledo, in the year 693, which ordains that there shall be daily mass for the King of Spain and his family, save on Good Friday, "which is a day upon which it is not permitted to anyone to celebrate the Sacred Mysteries." In the Eastern Church, there is no recognition of the Eucharist at all on this day. Though there is not conclusive evidence that it was ever intended by our Reformers to set this long established custom of the Church at defiance, it would seem that a sheer spirit of perversity caused a certain portion of the Puritan and Genevan element within the Church of England, who disobeyed the whole spirit and letter of the Prayer-book in the number of their celebrations, to select Good Friday for "a Sacrament day." Some, indeed, went so far as to abandon an Easter Day celebration in favour of one on the death-day of our Lord. Chesterfield is one of the only instances that we have found wherein a continuous and largely attended Good Friday celebration can be proved right through the eighteenth century.

The total of the sum collected at these sacramental offertories in 1733-4 was £13 8s. 3½d.; in 1734-5 it amounted to £14 3s. 6d. It remained at this latter average for some years, but by the end of the century had more than doubled in amount, the yearly average exceeding £30.

As a rule the payments are tersely entered without any description, and varied in amount from 4d. to 2s. In 1745, 2s. 6d. was given to "Soldyer Bowes motherless children ;" in 1751, 6d. was given to "a soldier's wife in y^e Glumangate." Payment was occasionally made out of the sacramental fund in kind instead of money. Thus, in 1745, 4s. 6d. was given "for a pare of shoose ;" and on another occasion, 7s. 8d. "for 2 shirts & stocks." On another occasion, a "campernow" was bestowed upon a widow

at a cost of one shilling ; we should doubt if there are any Derbyshire folk who would now know what such a term meant ; but we find that Grose explains—" Camperknows : ale-pottage, made with sugar and spice, etc. ; " probably the old widow was at the time seriously ill, and was thus comforted at the church's expense.

In 1752, we find the first entry relative to giving coals to the poor. The coals were extraordinarily low in price, and probably the " load " of those days was something very different to what we understand as a load now-a-days. George Sheldon received 11s. 8d. for " 20 L^d Coles." In 1755, 167 loads of coal were purchased for £4 17s. 5d. ; and in 1757, there is an entry of " 162 loads of coales given to sundrey," at a cost of £4 14s. 6d.

The churchwardens of Chesterfield had the distribution of the bread doles in their hands, and this volume contains various entries with respect to them. They not infrequently added to these doles out of the sacramental fund. The first entry with regard to bread is in 1747, when £1 was spent in loaves for the poor on St. Thomas' Day. On March 24th, 1748, being Good Friday, £1 11s. 0d. was given by the churchwardens " to sundry persons when we gave Naylor's dole." Naylor's dole was a charity founded by Ralph Naylor and his son, of the same name, consisting of £60, the yearly produce of which was to be given on Good Friday in bread to poor housekeepers of the town of Chesterfield. The accumulation of several years interest subsequently brought up the principal to £95 8s., the interest on which remained for many years at £2 7s. 8d., at the low rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and was scrupulously given in accordance with the bequest, generally with some further addition.

The other bread-dole was originated by Theodosia Winchester, who in 1737 left £20 to be invested, the interest on which was to be expended in the purchase of bread for the poor of Chesterfield, to be distributed on St. Matthias' Day (February 24th) by the churchwardens. Theodosia left instructions that the bread was to be baked by her nephew, Humphry Winchester, and his descendants, so long as any of them should exercise the trade of a baker and were careful in the baking. The name of Winchester

seems to have died out as a Chesterfield baker during that century, for none of that name were dealt with by the churchwardens after 1780. At the beginning of this century, the names of the four Chesterfield bakers who supplied the dole and charitable bread were Wilson, Hawkesley, Cooper, and Hardy. The Winchester dole for a long period only realised 15s. 11d. per annum. In 1791 is this entry:—"Winchester Dole given on St Matthias Day and Distributed in threepenny Loaves to the poor by Tho^s Browne & Sam^l Diggin Churchwardens. Naylor's Dole gave away on Good Friday." A little later than this, we find that the interest for both the doles, amounting to £3 3s. 7d., was paid to the churchwardens by Mr. Bernard Lucas, jun., a banker, being invested in the Matlock Turnpike Trust. In 1802 the interest was increased, Naylor's charity producing £3 11s. 6d., and Winchester's £1 3s. 10d.

In 1795, both the doles were given on Good Friday at the church, resulting in the distribution of 144 sixpenny loaves to as many poor people. Different churchwardens adopted different ways of distributing both the doles and other moneys. In 1797, the Good Friday crowd of church bread-seekers was avoided by £5 15s. 9½d. being distributed round the town to poor widows. But shortly afterwards, this irreverent custom was still further intensified; and it is anything but pleasant to think of the churchwardens giving away, in 1789, 420 sixpenny loaves in the church, on the death-day of the Church's Master, to as many struggling applicants. In 1804, 360 loaves were thus distributed, and in 1806 four hundred.

Record is made, under the year 1792, on September 30th, of an "Especial Sacrament for The Mayor and Corporation," but their liberality was not excessive, the alms only amounting to 6s. 6d.

The money at the disposal of the churchwardens for the relief of the poor was occasionally increased in special ways. Thus, in 1795, they "received of Mrs. Smith, for Pigs being in the churchyard, 2s. 3d."; other entries show that the usual poundage fee upon such beasts was 6d. a pig. But other fines not of their

own levying came into their hands. Under the date of December 1st, 1793, are the following entries:—"Received sundries fines as undernamed which are distributed in the account of Disbursements.

of M ^r T. Mittam for suffering Tipling in his						
house during divine service	-	-	-	0	10	0
M ^r T. Fox for Do.	-	-	-	0	10	0
M ^{rs} A. Cowley Do.	-	-	-	0	10	0
M ^r Sam. Beard Do.	-	-	-	0	10	0
of M ^r S. Ollerenshaw for Tipling	-	-	-	0	3	4
M ^r Hardy for Do.	-	-	-	0	3	4
M ^r Tho. Hearnshaw Do.	-	-	-	0	3	4
M ^r W. Roiston for suffering Tipling in his house	0	10	0			
W ^m Rogers for being Drunk	-	-	-	0	5	0
M ^r H. Brocksop for Tipling on a Sunday	-	-	0	3	4	"

During the same year, on Nov. 6th, William Parker's fine of 5s. "for being in Liquor" was handed to the Churchwardens, and it is interesting to find that his own conscience condemned him, for he gave another shilling, "his own addition for Alms-houses in the Saltergate." The record of other fines for Sunday tipling occur in other parts of the book.

In 1796, the churchwardens "received from John Bowes, Esq., Mayor, 5 shillings as a fine paid by Jos. Glossop for Leading Cows on the Sabath day." In 1803, they received a shilling fine that had been imposed for swearing.

From 1801 onwards, the number of communicants at the more important celebrations of Holy Communion are given, from which we have compiled the following table.

NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS AT THE PARISH CHURCH, CHESTERFIELD.

	Christmas Day.		Good Friday.		Easter Day.	
1801-2	...	124	...	136	...	—
1802-3	...	137	...	103	..	119
1803-4	...	87	...	80	...	76
1804-5	...	100	...	100	...	80
1805-6	...	107	...	116	...	77

In 1804-5, there was an average of 50 communicants at the other monthly communions of the year.

The only expenditure entered in this book, otherwise than the distribution to the poor, is that of wine for the Holy Communion. The amount spent and the bottles of wine consumed during 1755, and for several subsequent years, are entered at the end of the volume. The wine cost 2s. a bottle. Six bottles were required at Easter and at Christmas; this quantity would amply suffice for six times the number of communicants, in well ordered churches, at the present time. Wine was also sometimes purchased for other purposes. In 1757, the Dean of Lincoln, as rector, visited the church, and two bottles of wine were provided for him. In the same year, namely, on August 4th, Bishop Cornwallis was at Chesterfield for a confirmation, when the churchwardens actually spent £1 4s. od. on wine for his lordship, as well as 9s. for wine "for his secretary & gentlemen," and in addition to this, spent a pound on wine for themselves and the church officers on the same occasion! Certainly, times are changed for the better.

Out of these sacramental alms received at the parish church, the hamlets always used to receive a certain proportion. In 1786, when two pounds were assigned them, the following division was made, Newbold, 10s.; Brimington, 10s.; Hasland, 4s. 6d.; Tapton, 2s.; Normanton, 3s. 9d.; Calow, 6s.; Walton, 3s. 9d. Later on in the book, we find that it became usual to assign 10s. each to Newbold and Brimington, and five shillings each to the remaining five.

It only remains to be added that there is a gap in the entries in this book between the years 1771 and 1791, and to again plead for the re-binding and careful preservation of this interesting volume of Chesterfield church customs of the last century. Our thanks are due to Mr. Churchwarden Windle for the kind facilities that he gave for consulting these pages.

Prebendal Houses at Little Chester.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

BESIDES the Stone House prebend, of which we gave a short account in the last volume of this journal, mention is made in the same deed of Queen Mary, of other houses called "the two small Prebends in Little Chester." But there were originally seven of these prebendal farms there, which joined the stipend or maintenance of the prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of All Saints', in consideration of their taking duty at stated times in the Church and its Chapels. The College was dissolved by Edward VI., and its estates sold to Thomas Smith and Henry Newsum for £346 13s. 4d. The names of the prebendaries and the value of their stipends were, "Magister Ramsey, Clerk, 13s. 4d., those of Magister Elien and William Taylor at a like sum respectively, Richard Weste 40s. 8d., John Wilkes 40s., Thomas Smythe 60s., and the Sub-dean or Stone-prebend 66s. 8d."* We think that only three of these farms can now be identified.

If reference is made to the last volume of this journal, there will be found two illustrations of the stone prebend house. In the second illustration, at the left-hand side, there is in the distance a sketch of a second of the three, and the illustrations which accompany this notice are of the third. We will take this latter first. It is known by the name of the Manor Farm, and

* Chron. All Saints', p. 12.

has passed out of the possession of the Corporation and now belongs to Mr. Dicken. We judge that the present house is partly of Queen Elizabeth's reign; some portions being of an earlier date and others later. The drawings show this plainly, especially the addition to the right in the front view, where the



MANOR FARM, LITTLE CHESTER—FRONT VIEW.

joining on of a newer part is shown, the older part leaning slightly forward, so that a projection runs up from the side of the door to the top. The stone base is most likely part of an older house. This stone base is to be seen only on the other side, or back view, of the house. There has been a stone doorway at the back, corresponding to that in the front. The place has evidently, during some part of its history, fallen into decay, and has been repeatedly patched, as seen in the marks of the newer brickwork joined on to the older part. The windows in the wing, which is an addition, and not so old as the front of the house, have formerly had stone work, like those in the front; a new piece has been put in, together with the present window frames of wood. Both the rooms in the wing are good, the lower one being wainscoted round, while the upper room has some nice old Dutch tiles round

the fireplace in good preservation, mostly fancy subjects in a pink colour, with one or two blue ones representing Scripture incidents. At the top of all is a curious room in the roof open to the rafters. There is an improbable legend that this was used as a place of confinement by the monks ; but it is not old enough. In a small bedroom, the beam which supports the floor above is a rough tree trunk of the rudest workmanship, while in other rooms the beams are very nicely moulded and correspond exactly with others in the



MANOR FARM—BACK VIEW.

house, shown in the distance in the drawing in Vol. XI., so that the date of portions of both these houses are the same. Each of them has a good panelled room, but the oak has been painted, and, unlike the stone prebend, neither have any carving, the nearest approach to anything of the kind is in the Manor Farm house, where there is a nicely moulded oak door to a cupboard in the wall of a passage, of which we show here a portion (Fig. 1) with a curious old iron hinge.

In the roof of the other part of this house, where the chimney-stack rises through the roof, there are remains of stone coffering which appear to have at some time or other been part of a flat

roof, so that probably this house had once a balustrade round the top, before the present tiled roof was raised. There is still to be seen at the angle of a wall in the yard the base stone of an old corner pinnacle—with the pinnacle itself broken off. The unfinished state of the back angle shows it was for a corner, not for a gable. We suppose the roof had become leaky, and that this was the only means of remedying it. The roof was covered with a floor of plaster formed into coffers or divisions by moulded stones, if these

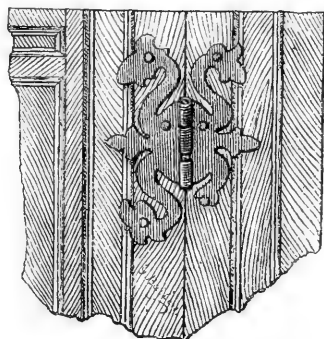


FIG. 1.

remain in their original positions. We can judge of the length of time that this flat roof has existed by the great accumulation of sand and hay which have been blown through the tiling for centuries past. There cannot be much less than a cartload of this rubbish, which has thus slowly accumulated by the persistent draughts always blowing through the old tiled roof.

We will now descend into the cellar, which is the most curious feature in this old prebendal house. It speaks to us of times long before prebends ever existed, when Christianity had made very little progress in this part of our island, for there seems little reason to doubt that in this cellar we look upon the remains of some old Roman building. The cellar is about 12 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft.; the walls, of old work, are about 4 ft. high, upon which the modern brick foundations are laid. This construction of the

Roman part is of the work called *opus incertum* or *antiquum*, and consists of a kind of rubble or concrete (Fig. 2) made up of almost anything in the shape of stone, laid together with little or no order at all, broken stones, boulders, pebbles and gravel,

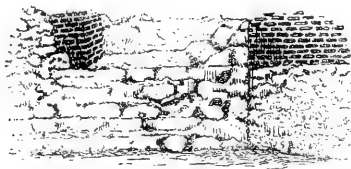


FIG. 2.

flooded with mortar. These two small sketches will explain this better than any description. It will be noticed that there are besides some very large stones (Fig. 3) measuring from 3 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 1½ in. up to 4 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.; some of them are shown in one of these sketches near the modern steps by which access is gained to the cellar. This walling, we take it, is another kind of building, in which the stones are laid entirely lengthwise, to which the French have attached the term

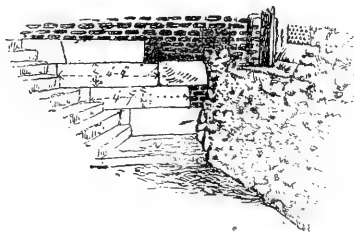


FIG. 3.

grand appareil. Whether this large work is in its original position we are unable to say, as there are stones quite as large in the other corner of the apartment, placed on and partially surrounded by the concrete work. We do not feel ourselves competent to speak with any authority on Roman buildings, but having com-

pared the drawings with others to which we have access, we think there is no doubt about the Roman origin of the walls, and we are confirmed in this opinion by Dr. Cox, who has recently examined them. Whether this can be one of the "vaults" mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, we are unable to assert; but it appears to be the same house of which he states that "Mr. Ford's cellar is built on a side of the wall, which is three yards thick." The east wall of this house, now Mr. Dickens', does rest on the part shown in Fig. 2. It will be seen, however, that all the walls of the cellar are partly of concrete, so that it must have been a room of some kind. Dr. Stukeley says the station, as traced by him in 1721, was square, and that he saw some vaults along the side of the wall.* That a Roman residence of importance stood on this site is certain, from the fragments of very choice pottery discovered in 1888 during the excavation of the ground necessary in building a grains tank, and which were in possession of Mr. J. Keys.† A great number of coins have been found at different times, ranging in date between the years A.D. 14 to 318, and when the Great Northern Railway, or one of the roads in Strutt's Park was made, we saw several brass coins in possession of a man, and on questioning him, were told that a man had found a lot in a pot which also contained a parchment on which was writing. "But yer know, sir, it wer that kind er riting nobory on earth cud read so hey chucked it i't fire an' burnt it!" The coins he had were filed quite bright, so that nothing could be made out. Doubtless a good many things of value to the antiquary have in like manner been "chucked," but there is much yet that would reward intelligent search.‡ If the Manor Farm stands on the site or near to a temple, as Dr. Stukeley conjectured, that may

* Pilkington, Vol. II., pp. 199 and 200.

† See Vols. X. and XI., pp. 159 and 81, of this Journal, in which notices appear of pottery, &c., found by Messrs. S. Haslam and Keys. Some of these fragments are of the finest quality and design.

‡ See Volume VII., pp. 76-7, for an interesting account of Finds by the late Rev. S. B. Brasher, in the vicarage garden; one of the walls must have been nearly parallel with it, but some distance further north according to Stukeley's plan.

account for finding the choice bits of pottery in the dust hole, and besides, here is (Fig. 4) a sketch of a stone now in the yard, which looks like part of a Roman altar. Two iron loops have been fastened into it, and it has been used by a wheelwright for turning his wheels, or some such purpose.

Since the above was written Messrs. C. Roach Smith and J.

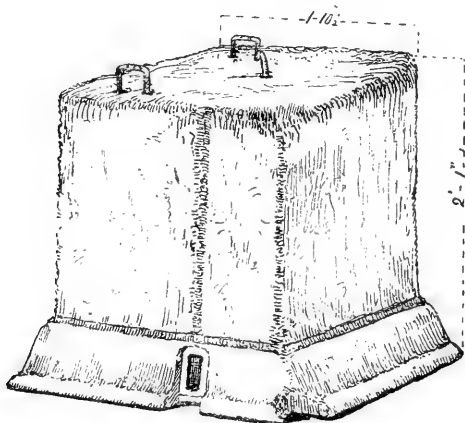
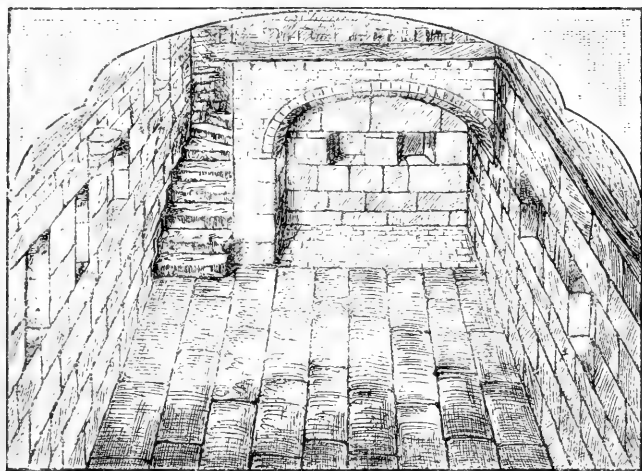


FIG. 4.

Collingwood Bruce have been communicated with as to the probable Roman origin of this stone, and they, though not thinking it a Roman altar, still think it may be Roman. Others who have seen the drawing believe it to be certainly Roman. It has, then, probably been one of the large stones placed at the angle of the wall. There seems, however, to be no doubt among these authorities that the stones by the steps (Fig. 3) are undoubtedly Roman, and that they are a part of the city walls. This is borne out by Stukeley's plan, which indicates that there would be a gate just there, and this would account for the large stone mentioned above (Fig. 4).

We will now leave the Manor Farm for the other house. It stands near the river, just opposite the Stone House prebend, of which mention has been made at the commencement of

these remarks. The date of it is the same as some parts of the house we have left, and has on the ground floor a good panelled room; the beams are also of good workmanship, otherwise there is nothing to call for notice until we enter the cellar, which is entirely of stone. It will be observed that the house is mainly of brick, and is of the same date as the Manor Farm. There are, however, a few old stones in a wall of the kitchen or bakehouse, on the garden side towards the river, and a few in the foundation; but there are no remains of any stone house, such as are in the chimneys of the Stone prebend, across the way. This being so,



CELLAR IN FARM HOUSE, LITTLE CHESTER.

we at once ask, how is it there should be a cellar like this of well-cut stones and well paved with stone, all the other part of the house being of brick? It was plainly there before the present house, and has been adapted to it. Probably the cellar had been filled up with rubbish, and was only discovered when the present house was about to be built. It may be the cellar of the old prebendal house, which we think once stood here.

We must now refer to the sketch of the cellar. The stone

walls, in which are a number of recesses, are the old part; the bricks are much more recent. Those seen on the left have been put there to support the present wooden floor, a row of stone being gone from this inner side. But on going outside, the other course of stone rises above the pavement and shows that the walls are of two courses in thickness. The side of the cellar not seen, and which would be at the back of the spectator, is all of brick, except the stones round the window lights. They are of old work, and appear once to have been in some part of a house; they do not belong to the present cellar. The light at the right hand corner is blocked up, and the wall inside shows nothing of it. Crossing the corner obliquely are seen the under sides of two stone steps and an old oak beam, formerly the threshold of a door, which some time or other must have entered a room above the cellar; but not the slightest evidence is found in the present walls above of any such doorway, so that it must have formed a part of some previous house. Attention also may be drawn to an old corbel seen between the recesses on the left. Whether that is its original position is doubtful, as there is no other on the opposite wall to correspond with it, and the piece of stone placed upon it has made it come in as a support for the floor beam of the present floor. It is, however, the recesses, of which there are eight, of varying size, which excite the most curiosity; what are they for? To hold bottles of wine has been suggested, but if so, why should they vary in width so much; beginning from the left hand, the nearest is 1 ft. by 1 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., next 9 in. same height, the next 1 ft. 6 in., the remainder are all 1 ft. 6 in. wide, the height varying from 1 ft. 4 in. to 1 ft. 6 in., in depth these are 8 in., the others differing from 4 in. to 1 ft. in depth. Now as an ordinary wine bottle is about 1 ft. high by 3 in. broad, the recesses would hold on an average 12 bottles, but if this was their use, it seems odd they should not be of an uniform size and depth. We do not suppose the occupants of these old prebendal farms were abstainers, still their incomes would scarcely admit of many luxuries; but they might of course supplement their income by the manufacture of a liqueur, *i.e.*, stomachic. We think, how-

ever, this conjecture must be abandoned as being too hazardous. Then what can the place have been made for? Is there any known instance of such a constructed mediæval wine cellar? It must be of that age judging from the diagonal chiselling of some of the stones; though some of the large stones about the alcove appear much older and may be of Roman origin, and the thought suggests itself, could this have been the burial place of the chief man of the city? and are these niches in the walls *columbaria*, in which were deposited the cinerary urns? In Adams' "Roman Antiquities"* there is an engraving of a *columbarium* discovered in Pompeii, known as the tomb of Noevoleia. It is a square, vaulted chamber, above ground; it has a solid bench round it, on which urns were placed, and also arched recesses in it for the same purpose, and above, all round the walls, are similar niches to those in the cellar under notice, also containing urns. There are no benches in this cellar, but there are indications of another row of niches having had a place above those now seen, part of one remaining just in the corner coming down the steps. The stone walls have been higher than they are now, several courses of stone being gone; so that if this cellar has ever been a complete and separate building, the roof would be some feet above the ground, and it may have been vaulted, according to Stukeley's plan of Roman Little Chester, of which an enlarged copy has been lent us by Mr. Keys. This building was within the walls at the side of the road now called Old Chester Road, which runs through the centre of the city down to the edge of the river Derwent, so that it would be quite close to the west wall.

The burning and burying of the dead was prohibited in Roman cities, and so far no interments that can fairly be called Roman have been found in Little Chester. Probably in such a case as this they would not make any objection to a receptacle for urns, especially since, though burials were forbidden in cities, no objection was made to a street of tombs coming up quite close to the walls. This was so with the Via Latina and the Via Appia,

* Adams' "Roman Antiquities," p. 420.

streets lined with tombs close up to Rome.* We have not, however, sufficient data to warrant us in affirming that this cellar is of Roman origin. There seems, at any rate, no reason to doubt that it is one of the vaults spoken of by Dr. Stukeley, but its purpose remains a mystery.

We may mention here that the best living Roman authorities have been consulted, and they conclude, judging only from the sketch, that the cellar is a post Roman work. Here we are content to leave it, in the hope that it may be eventually examined by some more competent judges, and a definite conclusion arrived at. Our intention has been to recover some small fragments of the remains of these prebendal houses, and these traces of Roman occupation have come in our way in the course of the necessary investigations, and we shall only be too glad if they preserve some, until now, forgotten fragments of local history.

We have tried to verify some of the houses now remaining at Little Chester with Dr. Stukeley's plan. We find those of which we have written here, but they have been a good deal altered since his plan was made—mostly by additions to them—showing that the prebendal houses consisted of the oldest existing parts, and that the newer parts are of the latter end of George I.'s reign, or about 160 years ago. Stukeley's plan of Chester is of the highest interest now, showing, as it does, how much has been obliterated that was traceable in his time. In fact it is now the only existing record of what has now entirely passed away, except the small portions we have been able to trace in the cellars of these two old houses, and doubtless these in a few more years will be cleared out to make room for somebody to make some "almighty" money. Nobody cares now-a-days for aught else. "Will it fetch any money?" said a man to us, respecting one of these old stones; he could see nothing in it any further. That is the rule; he was no exception to it. Stukeley says the *castrum* was 500 ft. by 600 ft., or about seven acres. Who could say that now? But

* "Hand-book of Archæology," by H. M. Westropp, p. 114.

for him, all that we know through his instrumentality, would long have passed into the limbo of the utterly forgotten. In concluding this our last paper on prebendal houses, we cannot do less than express our feeling of thankfulness to those who have rendered us assistance in bringing together these scattered fragments of their history, and especially to those occupants of these farm-houses who have shown the utmost courtesy and permitted us to rummage them from cellar to cockloft without ever in any way expressing annoyance, though we have often felt ourselves a thorough nuisance and sometimes a hindrance to them in their household duties. So we make this acknowledgment with the greatest pleasure.

The Origin of Derbyshire Scenery.

BY GEORGE FLETCHER.



THE surface-conformation of Derbyshire exhibits in a remarkable degree the close relationship which subsists between the physical structure of rock-masses and the effects of sub-aerial denudation. There are comparatively few people at the present day, although in recent years their number was legion, who believe that the surface of the earth has remained much the same from the beginning of time. The "everlasting hills" are eternal only in the sense that the materials of which they are composed are indestructible. Their shapes are as changeful as those of the summer cloud,—

" All the forms are fugitive,
But the substances survive."

Minute observation of the effects of the weather on rocks, as well as determinations of the amount of material carried out to sea annually by rivers, have shown that the surface is gradually being worn down by various agents, chief among which must be included water in its different forms.

The most superficial observer will have noticed that the softer rocks are worn down most rapidly ; but the fact is scarcely recognised as the cause of the different varieties of scenery met with in Britain. The softer rocks of our southern counties give rise to a gently undulating surface, while the harder and older rocks of Wales, the lakes, and the highlands give rise to their characteristic rugged scenery ; and where, as in Derbyshire, we get a series of strata exposed at the surface, widely differing in hardness, the effects of this difference upon the contour of the

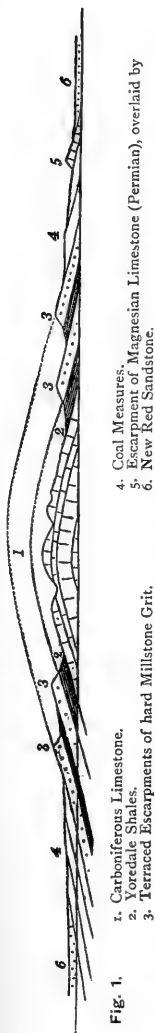
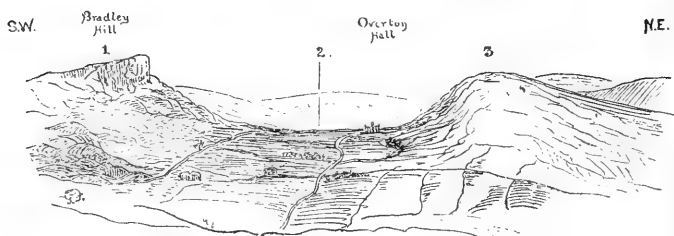


Fig. 1.

1. Carboniferous Limestone.
 2. Yoredale Shales.
 3. Terraced Escarpments of hard Millstone Grit.
 4. Coal Measures.
 5. Escarpment of Magnesian Limestone (Permian), overlaid by
 6. New Red Sandstone.

surface may be conveniently studied. It may not be out of place here to briefly mention the chief kinds of rock met with in Derbyshire. First must be mentioned the mountain limestone, which forms a broad anticlinal curve, the axis of which runs north and south. Fig. 1 is a section across Derbyshire from west to east, and shows this anticlinal. Overlying the limestone are certain shales and grits known as the Yoredale rocks; and above these lie a group of grits and shales, constituting the millstone grit formation. Over large areas the Yoredale and millstone grit have been completely removed by various denuding agencies, and the limestone thus brought to the surface. It is flanked east and west by the millstone grit, coal measures, and newer formations. The limestone differs very markedly as regards hardness in different localities, and "weathers" in a very characteristic manner, presenting bold turreted cliffs and tors. The millstone grit also produces striking scenery, although of a different type. This is especially the case where it is associated with softer rocks such as the Yoredale shales. Thus we find the hard millstone grit capping hills, while the softer Yoredale shales frequently form the valleys. Fig. 2 is from a sketch made of the district near Ashover, in which this is well seen. Fig. 3 is a section across this district, showing the dip on either side of the anticlinal, along the ridge of which the Amber has cut its channel. It will be seen how well the grit withstands the action of the weather, while the shales are removed. There are many similar examples in Derbyshire, but space forbids their citation. The *modus operandi* of valley formation is peculiarly

Fig. 2. Near Ashover

1. Lower Millstone Grit
2. Yoredale
3. Carboniferous Limestone

interesting and instructive ; and in many places our Derbyshire valleys afford characteristic examples of limestone erosion. The minute structure of the rocks and inequalities in hardness give rise to peculiarities in the weathering of such rocks, which are

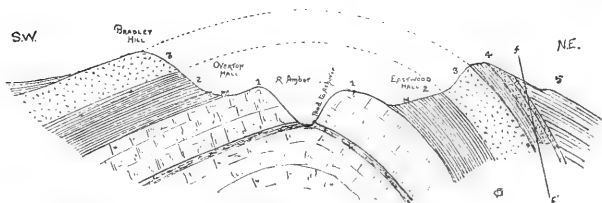


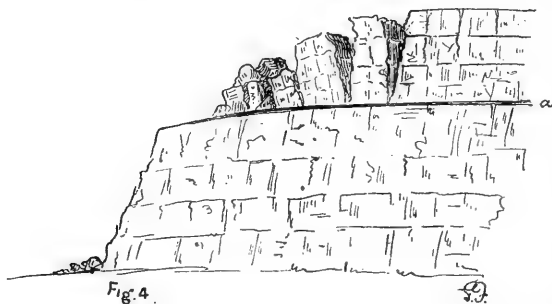
Fig. 3

1. Mountain Limestone with Tensdals
2. Yoredale Rocks
3. Lower Millstone Grit
4. Slates and Upper Grit
5. Coal Measures
- (f) Fault

most interesting, but which it is not within the province of this paper to discuss. We must, however, take into account the influence which the divisional planes of the rock possess in inducing the disintegrating agents to work along certain lines. These divisional planes are of two kinds, (a) planes of stratification, and (b) joints. They can be very easily seen on the face of most cliffs, the planes of stratification giving to the rock a "bedded" character, while the joints appear as more or less vertical cracks. Indeed, the former may be seen in the stones of almost any old building. Old weathered sandstone blocks may be noticed in the walls of St. Peter's Church, Derby, which

well show the effects of minor bedding planes. The planes of stratification must be referred to interruptions in the deposition of the material which formed the rock, to changes in the nature of this material, and other causes. Joints are crack-like divisional planes, generally crossing the planes of stratification at a high angle. These are probably partly due to shrinkage caused by the drying of the rocks, and partly to internal stresses and movements. They are present in igneous as well as sedimentary rocks, and the writer dealt with their production in the former, in the *Journal* for 1887. It is by means of these joints that rocks may be removed in blocks in quarrying, and to them we owe some of the most familiar features of Derbyshire scenery. They generally run in two directions at right angles to each other, and so make it possible, by taking advantage of the planes of stratification to remove the rock in large quadrangular blocks—indeed, the art of quarrying largely consists in taking advantage of these planes of weak cohesion. Sometimes the joints are open, but most frequently they are invisible. They permit entrance, however, to rain water, and this, in virtue of its chemical and mechanical properties soon widens the joint, and renders evident its previous existence. In virtue of the carbonic acid which rain water dissolves from the air and decaying vegetable matter, it possesses the power of dissolving the limestone, while, in freezing, its expansive force acts powerfully as a wedge in breaking up the mass. In Mr. Ward's article on Rain's Cave in the *Journal* for 1889, it gives an interesting example of the *underground* evasion of limestone. To these and certain other agencies must be attributed the gradual erosion of the surface, the formation of many of our valleys, and also many local phenomena. Take the case of the landslips which have occurred at Crich. Crich hill, which is somewhat remarkable in form, being of the shape of an elliptical dome, consists of mountain limestone. The western and south-western sides are steep, and below them lie the softer Yoredale shales. The limestone is faulted against the Yoredale strata, and these softer rocks have been worn down and carried away by

denuding agents more rapidly than the limestone, and hence the steepness of these sides is easily accounted for. On the eastern side the slope is much more gentle. The western side is worked as a limestone quarry. The limestone is massive and thickly-bedded, the upper beds being separated from the lower ones by a band of clay. In working, the upper beds, which are traversed by long open joints running from top to bottom, are first removed down to the clay-band, which forms a kind of floor, the lower beds being then worked. About 1861 a landslide occurred. The upper beds had been worked back for some distance, terminating in a vertical face—the jointing plane—when a large mass of it slipped away, falling upon the upper floor referred to above. Another and more extensive slip will be remembered as occurring about the year 1880, when a house was destroyed. The cause is not difficult to find. The upper beds rest upon a clay floor which slopes towards the quarry. This becomes wet and slippery, and the over-lying masses of limestone, already naturally divided by joints, slip down and topple over. The diagrammatic section, Fig. 4, will explain itself, *a* represents



the clay band. This also serves to illustrate the way in which steep limestone cliffs originate. The older geologists believed that precipices and cliffs had their origin in some convulsion, and their writings bristle with earth-throes and catastrophes. But with added knowledge the true explanation comes, and we now

attribute these cliffs to the long continued action of water aided by the joints. These divisional planes, which are frequently vertical, give entrance to water, and the rest is merely a matter of time. Such cliffs as the High Tor at Matlock are excellent examples. Here we see the process referred to going on. The river has cut its channel from a level far higher than that of the tops of any of the neighbouring hills. Let us take a retrospect. When the rocks of the district rose above the level of the sea, the surface of the land would most probably be approximately flat. We may look upon the plateau of Kinder Scout as representing the remains of this surface, although this has no doubt sustained a certain amount of erosion. Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic representation of the plateau, which consists of a coarse quartzose sandstone—Millstone grit. The drawing gives such a view as



Fig. 5. Diagram of Kinder Scout.

would be obtained from a balloon at a height such that the smaller details would disappear. It is about six miles long by two miles broad, and is covered in many places by a bed of peat about 12 feet in thickness. The strata of which it is formed are approximately flat, forming the centre of a long, low, anticlinal curve. Upon its surface are many fine examples of sandstone weathering, due in a large degree to the decomposition of the felspar, a constituent of the rock.

Soon fallen rain would cut for itself channels in this "plane of marine erosion," and the course of these channels would be, in a very large measure, determined by the homogeneity or want of homogeneity of the rock. An obstruction in the form of a harder mass of rock would determine a bend, and this would, as will be explained shortly, determine other bends, and the stream

would carve for itself a sinuous course, wearing its channel vertically and laterally. The slope which the banks of the river would assume would depend largely upon the natural divisional planes of the rock, and these are well marked and regular in limestone. Take a case where the strata have a gentle "dip" as in Fig. 6. Here the running water wears its way most easily along the stratification and jointing planes, and it will readily be seen from the diagram—which represents a section across the river

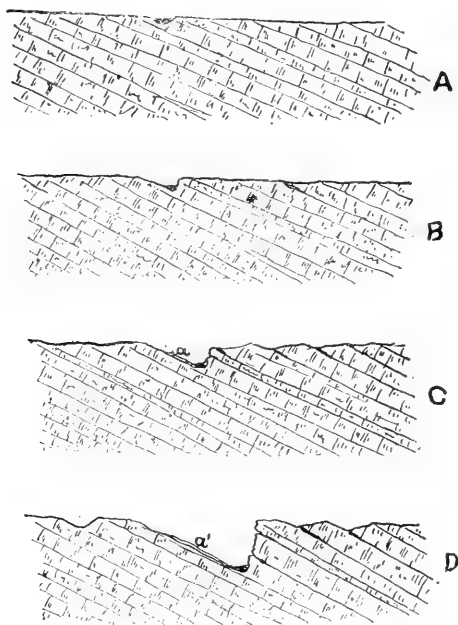


Fig. 6.

93

channel—that the tendency will be for the river to attack and encroach upon its eastern bank, undermining and separating the rock in rectangular masses, which become broken up and transported to lower levels—ultimately to the sea. It will be seen

that as the jointing planes are inclined at a high angle to the horizon, the eastern bank will become precipitous, the western bank gentle.

In A the river is shallow and broad. In B it has deepened and become narrower, encroaching upon its eastern bank. At c and D the process has continued still further, sand and gravel (alluvium) being left at *a* and *a'* on its western bank. Many of our Derbyshire valleys well illustrate this. Take only the Matlock Valley at Matlock Bath. Here the course of the river is tortuous.

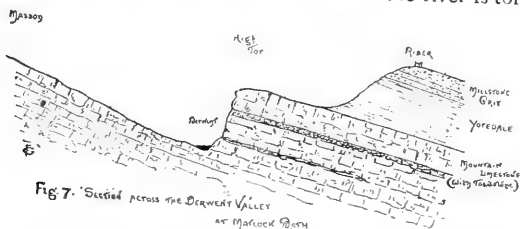
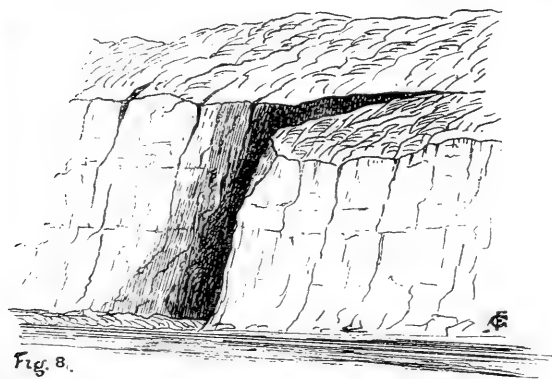


Fig. 7 is a section across the valley, and may be compared with Fig. 6 which is an ideal section. The section also exhibits the superior resisting power of the millstone grit which forms the capping of the hill on which Ribber Castle is built. The effect of



the joints on scenery is still more plainly seen in the diagrammatic sketch, Fig. 8, where the fissure of the High Tor Cavern is shown.

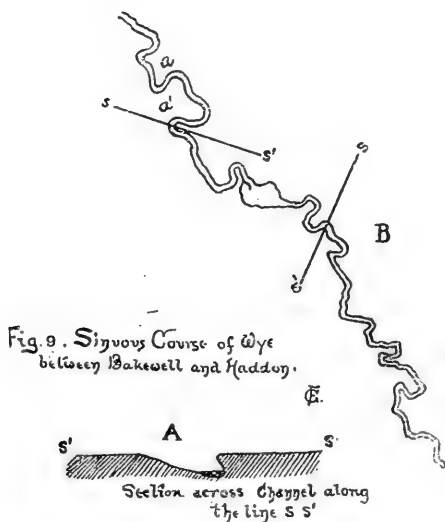
The line of this fissure coincides in direction with the face of the High Tor, and has been produced along the plane of joint. The waters of the Derwent assisted by atmospheric agencies have attacked the massive limestone along this plane and has removed the material which once occupied the fissure, and what is now the eastern face of the High Tor Cavern will some day form a precipice similar to the High Tor, the mass of rock between which and the fissure being disintegrated and removed. At the present rate of erosion no fears as to the early removal of this beautiful cliff need be entertained.

Having said so much about the influence of these natural planes of the rock on the results of erosion, attention may be called to the step-like appearance of many hills, which is produced by the outcrop of strata in which alternate beds are of differing hardness. This may be seen at and near Ashover, Ravensnest, and Butterlee. Or frequently if the strata do not differ in this respect, the divisional planes will lead to the production of the appearance referred to. Mr. Ward calls my attention to the Harboro' Rocks as well illustrating this point

Now let the case of a river flowing through a broad alluvial valley be considered. The width of such valleys when compared to the stream, by the action of which they are alleged to have had their origin, is sometimes very astonishing. It need not be so, however, when it is considered that frequently the rivers must have been much wider than at present, and also that sub-aerial denudation is tending constantly to widen the valley by reducing the abruptness of the slopes, removing the material to lower levels to be eventually transported to the sea, the final resting-place of whatever is now raised above its surface. Almost invariably, also, the river-course is extremely sinuous.

Derbyshire offers several good instances of such rivers, as, for example, the Wye from Rowsley to Bakewell, the Dove from Rocester to Egginton, and other places. The former example may be taken as typical, and the neighbourhood is well-known. Fig. 9, B, is an enlargement from the Geological Survey Map of the district. It will be seen that the river is very sinuous, and, indeed,

the tendency of a river flowing through any flat plain would be to become so. It is not difficult to see how its serpentine course has been produced. A slight weakness in one of its banks permits an encroachment. Gradually a concavity is formed round which the water is swirled, being directed against the opposite bank. This



is accordingly cut back, a similar concavity formed, and the water rushing round this is driven against the opposite bank; thus the action is, as it were, reflected from side to side, and a serpentine course is the result. Alluvium—gravel, sand, and mud—accumulates opposite the concavities and reaches the surface, forming a sloping and sandy bank, while the concavities are steep and frequently undercut, as shown in A. This process may be well seen in small streams at Duffield and elsewhere. Sometimes a river will cut through the neck of land as in B at *a* or *a'*, and thus temporarily shortens its course. The old loop forms a lake, which subsequently dries up, and may be readily detected by the

nature of the vegetation and is frequently indicated by a line of willows.

The river course has been referred to as "serpentine;" and the geologist, in surveying it from some neighbouring height, sees in it as it glides along a stronger resemblance to a serpent than is conveyed by its form alone. Its motions are snake-like. The imagination perceiving only the *effects* of long-continued processes, becomes oblivious of the immense periods of time necessary for their accomplishment. A millennium becomes an hour, and the river is a living thing, winding hither and thither, ever the same, yet ever changing its form. The sunlight falls across the cliff; it is transformed to the shape it possessed ten thousand years ago, and the work of the cutting-tools of nature is revealed to the vision. And from the effect the mind seeks the cause, and perceives in the shining orb above the source of the energy of watery vapour, falling rain, and rushing torrent. It sees in it the source of the gentle motions of the air, and the mighty tempest, and of the ever-changing outlines of the face of the earth—nay, the sustainer of life and physical beauty. Still further, and the restless mind seeks the final cause, and can find no resting-place but in that beneficent, all-pervading, all-sustaining Power, which, in the beginning, "created the heavens and the earth."

In conclusion, I desire to express thanks to my friend, Mr. John Ward, for valuable suggestions and information. It has only been possible, in the limits of such an article as this, to touch the fringe of the subject, and indicate some of the leading facts, but I hope at some future time to deal with it in a fuller and more detailed manner.

Pocket Almanacks at Kenishaw.

1671—1721.

BY SIR GEORGE SITWELL, BART., F.S.A.

“**B**UY a new almanack?” was one of the street cries of London in the reign of Queen Anne; and probably there was not a man who could read and write, and could afford the necessary ninepence, who did not furnish himself with one of these quaint little books, bound in brown or red leather, and fastened with silken strings or clasps of brass. From the reign of James the First to, at least, the middle of the eighteenth century, a squire, a merchant, an attorney, or a parson, who stirred from home without his pocket oracle, was as much at sea as a mariner without a compass. If he was of a merry mood, it furnished him with his daily laugh; if of a superstitious turn, with alarming prognostications of plague, violence, and signs in the sky; if a bigot, with vehement abuse of Papists and Quakers; but in any case with a guide to the main roads, a list of the principal fairs, a calendar of university and law terms, a chronological table from the creation of the world, a sketch, in woodcut, of the influence of the planets upon the various members of the human frame, an account of the diet and medicine suitable to the season, and a desperate guess at the weather. Throughout every day of its year of office it was the guide, philosopher, and friend of its owner; and when the New Year chimes rang out the old almanacks, and rang in the new, it found a long resting-place, with past generations of “British Merlins,” in some corner of a walnut-wood “scrutore,” until such time as executors should sit in

final judgment upon it, and should consign it either to the flames or to the Muniment Room. However trivial the jottings, however commonplace the facts recorded, nothing could appeal more strongly to the imagination which bridges over the past, than a relic which had thus for a whole year been the sleeping partner in some career great in history or in literature. A little collection of half a dozen pocket almanacks of great men—say, for choice, of Milton, Cromwell, Addison, Pope, Swift, Pepys, and Walton—might, perhaps, have been brought together by any book-collector of the middle of last century, who had been willing to devote a little time and money to the quest. The chance was lost; and though there is, if I remember right, an almanack in the British Museum library, which contains an account by an eye-witness of the execution of Charles the First, I have never heard of the existence of any other having the least claim to literary or historical interest.

In one of the Derbyshire Visitations, the name of Richard Allestree, Astrologer, is entered in the pedigree of the Allestrees of Alvaston; and an amusing article might be strung together out of the almanacks compiled by a sage, who demonstrated his own wisdom by taking a measure of the folly of his countrymen, and, no doubt, filled his own pockets by filling theirs. Almanacks in general have been written about often and well;* it is, however, to be regretted that sheet and pocket almanacks have not been treated separately, and that no one has searched the dramatists of the Restoration, in order to discover the particular pocket which custom had devoted to their use, and the occasions on which they were consulted.

Out of the various boxes of manuscripts at Renishaw I have collected the following almanacks:

Rider's "British Merlin," 1671, owned by Thomas Kent.

Rider's "British Merlin," 1682, „ George Sitwell.

* *British Quarterly*, vol. xxviii.; *Retrospective Review*, vol. xviii.; *Antiquary*, N. S., ii.; *Companion to the British Almanack*, 29, 46, and 39, 40; *Galaxy*, vol. xxiii.; *Putnam*, vol. iv.; *Gentleman's Magazine Library* (Bibliographical notes), 1889, p. 99; *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne*, ii., 79.

Gallen's "Pocket Almanack," 1687,	owned by George Sitwell.
Rider's "British Merlin," 1690,	" "
Gallen's "Pocket Almanack," 1691,	" "
Rider's "British Merlin," 1693,	" "
Goldsmith's Almanack, 1694,	William Sacheverell.
Goldsmith's Almanack, 1698,	George Sitwell.
Goldsmith's Almanack, 1699,	" "
Goldsmith's Almanack, 1700,	" "
Goldsmith's Almanack, 1704,	" "
Goldsmith's Almanack, 1709,	" "
Rider's "British Merlin," 1711,	" "
Rider's "British Merlin," 1713,	" "
Rider's "British Merlin," 1715,	" "
Rider's "British Merlin," 1720,	" "
Rider's "British Merlin," 1721,	" "
Rider's "British Merlin," 1777,	Francis Sitwell.

Of the thirteen earliest, no copies exist in the library of the British Museum, and it is possible that some of them are unique ; but it is not to the printed text that I wish to draw attention. The MS. notes which they contain, though they cannot be said to throw the least glimmer of light on the important events of the time, yet form an interesting record of the trifles which made up the life of a Derbyshire squire at his own home, and during his visits to London ; of his arrangements with his neighbours for procuring gazettes and newsletters, his payments to the footpost, the evening post, and Doncaster post, his work as a justice of the peace ; of the number of his "linens," and the cost of his wigs, the way in which he rubbed his teeth with salt, polished his shoes with neat's-foot oil, and blacked them with sizeing and lamp-black, cured his corns, made his coffee, and gave a flavour to his ale. The almanack for 1715 shows that its owner paid a hurried visit to London to buy carabines, carbine belts, buckets, swords, powder flasks, and bullet moulds, and that he supplied himself with a "full and Authentick Narrative of the intended Horrid Conspiracy and Invasione." Most unfortunately the almanack for 1688 is wanting, and I have, therefore, no direct evidence to

support my belief that George Sitwell was in the secret of the plot hatched at Whittington, three miles from Renishaw, or to prove that he was in communication with his uncle, the William Sacheverell who played such an important part in the Conference about the abdication, and in the Convention of the Revolution. Nor is there much of sporting interest to be found here, beyond the record of a race, run in 1691, between Sir Paul Jenkinson and "Cozen Revell," and a note, in the same year, which shows that poachers in Foxston Wood knew, even at that time, how to set wires for hares. The home farm at Renishaw contained, during this period, a hundred acres or more, and the receipts for curing various cattle diseases, though no doubt they can be found elsewhere, are yet worth printing, as showing what diseases were actually raging at the time.

It is hardly necessary to offer any apology for giving the lists of books lent from the Renishaw library, for they have their value as evidence that our old country house libraries were real educational centres, and that they were open to all classes, from the county member down to the groom of a friend.

The George Sitwell, to whom fifteen out of these eighteen almanacks belonged, was the eldest son of Francis Sitwell, of Renishaw, by Katherine, daughter of Henry Sacheverell, of Barton and Morley; was born on the 23rd August, 1657, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. His father was High Sheriff in 1671, and died in the same year; and on the 20th May, 1680, George Sitwell married Anne, only daughter and heir of Thomas Kent, of Povey, and heir at the same time to her grandfather, Hercules Clay, of Whitecotes, and to her stepmother, Gertrude Eyre, of Haldworth. He was appointed a county magistrate on the 25th April, 1693, and a deputy lieutenant, by the Duke of Devonshire, on the 16th February, 1707, and again on the 22nd July, 1715, and by the Earl of Scarsdale on the 28th December, 1711. I have a portrait of him, supposed to be by Sir Godfrey Kneller, a considerable number of his letters, the notebook which he used as a justice, and a long and most interesting series of his estate accounts, including much of his

private expenditure. In December, 1697, some two years after his wife's death, he sold his horses and live stock, let Renishaw for a term of three years to Mr. Sympson, and came on the 7th January, 1698, to reside with his brother, Francis Sitwell, merchant, at his house in Dyer's Court, Aldermanbury, London. His friends in the country, in accordance with a social usage which I never seen mentioned elsewhere, presented him before parting with half-crowns "to be drunk" in London with mutual acquaintances. Upon his arrival, he sought out "Cosen Sacheverell's taylor," made the customary bargains with barber and laundress, carried out a few small commissions for his friends, bought some lottery tickets, and learnt a receipt for boot polish, which is closely followed by "a cure for your corns." "Wagon's Coffee House, near the House of Lords," was probably that to which he attached himself, unless he had already joined "Will's Coffee House, in Fuller's Rents, Holbourn," the address to which his letters were directed during later visits to London. In January of the following year he took lodgings at £2 10s. od. per quarter at Mrs. Pocock's, in Cursitor's Alley, and arranged to board with his Aunt Plumptre. On October the 21st, 1703, he took chambers, at the rent of six shillings a week, at Mr. Carlton's, a barber who, I believe, lived next door to the King's Arms Tavern, in Basing Hall Street, and here he continued to reside during many of his later visits to London. The mania for lotteries seems to have been in full swing in London in 1698, but they were going out of fashion a year or two afterwards, and the almanacks for 1720 and 1721 seem to indicate by their silence that the wild speculation, which culminated in the South Sea Bubble, had no attractions for the prudent and the well-informed.

Country gentlemen in the seventeenth century were educated with a thoroughness which is absolutely unknown amongst their descendants. Francis Sitwell, when only four years and one month old, was sent with Richard Townrow (probably a poor boy of the village) to Mr. Cooke's day school. Five years later, in 1691, he was being educated at the time-honoured grammar school of Chesterfield, and paid ten pounds yearly to the school-

master and his wife for table and school-wage. In June, 1699, Francis came up with his books to Mr. Husseye's, at the Flower de Luce, in Little Brittain, London, and studied advanced mathematics and astronomy under Mr. Newton, and in April, 1700, he was admitted into Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

1682.

I have likewise given my Uncle Will. Sitwell a bond for two thousand pounds to secure him till his Annuity be secured to him, with severall other counter bonds upon my Mother's Accompt. I gave my Mother a bond att my marriage to secure her jointure of two hundred pounds per annum to her.

1682. Paid Mr Bransby for mending my Uncle Plumptres Watch & for a ballance 0 : 5 : 0.

I have sold my land att Greaseby in Lincolnshire to one Andrew Short of the same towne for one hundred & forty pounds which I have received of him.

M^d : To put my Uncle Sach : in mind of a letter Will : Hayes sent to him.

An Accompt of what Land I have unsettled. [The rental is 46 : 05 : 08, and the tenants names are given.]

May the 30, 1681 M^r Russell has paid 137 : 05 to M^r Benjamin Hinton a Goldsmith in Lumberd Street by Mr. Hayes his order.

An Accompt what moneyes my Uncle Geo : Sitwell hath disbursed for me.

ffor Plate & other things 32 : 4 : 6

ffor two peices of Diap 1 : 4 : 0

Lent to Doctour Dakins 'the Polliticks of ffrance,' Doctour Tillitson's sermons.

To my Aunt Sach. my L^d Rogister life, & sermons.

March the 15th 81 [1682]. Lent them to my Mother one play called 'Romes follies.' Lent to M^r Ogden Cottons 'Wonders of the Peake.'

Moneys p^d to severall persons by Mr. Saxton of Rotherham, which was due to us.

Receipts, 1682.

The Rents of my housess att Gainsbrough are as followeth : Edward Wainwright payeth me 10^s short per annum of his old Rent, w^{ch} I allow him for lookeing to the other housess, & for gatherin my rent.

[The rental 15 : 14 : 0]

Books oweing for to Mr. Cadwell as followeth : ffor the Duke of Epernoone life : ffor Barellas Hist. ; ffor Hunts Postscript ; Six Metaphisicall Med : of Dessartes in one book ; ffor one writeing book of my wifes containeing one quire of paper ; ffor a Rheam of paper.

M^d : October y^e 23^d, 1682, was the first day we came to table att my

brother Allestree's house in Alverston. [Several payments to 'my wife' are recorded, including one "in part of her allowance."]

'An Accompt of one yeares expence begun the 23 day of Sept. 1682.' [From this date to the 11th Jan., 1682-3, there are nineteen entries of "money put into my Pockett," amounting altogether to 20 : 1 : 4 also]

By money p^d Richard Burton for grass for two horsess this last Summer 2 : 5 : 0.

By money p^d Doctour Dakins, Octo : 24, for one quarter's table 11 : 14 : 0.

By p^d Doctour Dakins for ffeese 2 : 0 : 0.

Dec. 29. By money p^d M^r Cadwell for books 3 : 0 : 0.

My son francis was borne the 27th day of Aprill, being Thursday, about two of the clock in the Afternoone, in the yeare of our L^d 1682.

1683. My son Henry was borne the 10th of ffeb : , being Sunday, about 3 of the clock in the afternoone ; he lived to be Xned but dyed within halfe a quarter of an houer after.

[These two entries are repeated in the Almanacks for 1682 and 1704.]

[It appears by this Almanac that Mr. Sitwell visited Derby early in 1682 and Lincoln in April. He was at Caistor on the 10th May, and at Gainsborough, staying 'att my usuall Inn,' on July the 4th, August the 23rd, and February the 15th of the following year. Some of these journeys were probably made in order to look after the iron works then leased to his uncle George Sitwell, the elder. I find that William Sacheverell, M.P., was acting as partner with his sister Mrs. Katherine Sitwell in the iron trade, and that iron was being sold to Mr. Robert Cole, Mr. Rogers, George Guest, Thomas Harding, Mr. Trubshaw, and Mr. Briersly, all of whom resided at Birmingham. Thomas Starky was Mr. Sitwell's land agent.]

1687.

Bookes Lent as followeth :

To M^r ffells of Rotheram 'A discourse against Transub :.'

Lent to M^r God . . . Gardiner 'the Answer to the Popish queries.'

To M^r Letherland the Bishop of Lincolnes booke against the Papists.

To M^r John Wigfall Cowley's Works.

To brother Will : Sitwell the 1^s, 2^d, & 3^d parts of Cook's Institutes.

[This entry repeated in 1690 and 1691.]

Lent to M^r Burdin 'Oates his Tryall.'

Lent to Brother Williame the 'reply to the Amicable Accomedacione.'

Lent to Cosen Samuuell Gardiner Slater's 'Reasons for his Turneing to the Papists.'

Lent to Cozen John Revell Cambdens remaines, April 21st [16] 87.

Sep^r y^e 13th, lent then to Cozen Samuuell Gard : the 1^s part of Doctor Parker 'Religione & Royalty.'

My Son Francis & Richard Townrow went to schoole to M^r Cooke the 16th day of June 1686.

M^d : January the 17th, 86 [1687] pd them to M^r Cooke the sum of 15^s & 2 : 6 for entering money for ffrank & Richard Townrow, which was due the 16th of Decemb. last past for Schooleing.

August the 5th 87, p^d then to M^r Cooke in full for schooleing 15^s.

A Receipt for the Murrin. Take A Pint of Sallid Oyle, one quart of Tarr, 2 spoonefulls of Vinigar of Sage, Mint, Rue, Bludwert, Bearesfoot, Murrin weed, of each one handfull. Bruise all these together & mix them with the Tarr & Oyle &c :

A Receipt for the strang wayes in my Almanack for the year 1686.

The first News letter & Gazett that I had from M^r Gissop was upon the 19 day July 1687.

[On August the 3rd, 1687, M^r Sitwell paid 4 — 5 — 0 for 45½ roods of 'waleing stone.' Perhaps this was for the new orchard mentioned in 1693.]

Ashes set out to sell as followeth. [The total—208.]

Old Corne in the Corne Chambers as followeth :

Oats	9 : 3 : 0
Blendcorne	0 : 9 : 1
Barely	0 : 2 : 2
Wheat	0 : 1 : 0
Pease	0 : 0 : 2

My doughter Elizabeth was borne the 11th day of March, 1684, being Wednesday, about 2 of the clock in the afternoone.

My Son George was borne the 18th day of May, being Tuseday, in 1686, about halfe an hower past fowre a clock in the morneing.

My Doughter Alice was borne the 5th day of Sept: 1687, betwixt 11 & 12 A Clock in the fforenoone. [These entries repeated in 1704. Entries of the birth of Francis and Henry Sitwell are repeated from the Almanac of 1682.] Xbr y^e 10th, 1687.

Reç. then of Geo: Sittwell Esq^r ye sum of one pound, Eight shillings, five pence, in full for Gazetts and newes letters to this day. I say received

by me Edw: Jessope

M^d p^d more to M^r Jessop in full for Gazette & Newes letters had afterwards 0 : 1 : 5.

1690.

Books lent as followeth :

M^d I owe M^r Jessope of Chesterfield for Nêws letters & gazetts from the 27th of March, 1689, all but for 2 Gazetts w^{ch} he did not send me.

M^d Lent to my Mother the 2^d part of the Theory of Earth [repeated 1691.] Lent to Brother Will: the Bishop of Hereford's answer to Burnett.

Lent to Mr Woolehouse Chillingworth's Booke. [Repeated 1691.]

Feb: the 7th 1689 [1690].

Received then of Mr Geo: Sitwell of Renishaw eightene shillings, which with thirty & five pounds received before, & four pounds one shilling and ten pence p^d for him p Wright the Carrier, & ten pounds allowed for halfe a years Table, is in full for halfe a years Anuity due to me at Martilmass last past

William Sitwell.

[William Wing's receipt for £7 for mault and mauling, and 2 : 12 : 0 in addition.]

Feb. the 22^d, 1689 [1690].

Sold then to Mr John Jermin 37 oacks in Atkins ground of Killamarsh, for which he is to pay me upon May-day next 9 : 0 : 0.

July the 12th, 1690.

Receiv'd then of my Nephew Mr Geo: Sitwell thirteene pounds seaventeene shilling & 6 pence, which, with 26 receiv'd before, & ten pounds allowed for halfe a years Table, is in full for the last halfe years Anuity of 50 due to me att Whitsunday last past. I say received by me

lb.
50

William Sitwell

In the late Taxes granted to their Majestys of 1,651,702 : 18 : 0 this County of Derby is taxed att 1,724 : 16 : 8 p month for 12 months, which comes to 20,698 : 0 : 0. 51 : 14 : 10½ of A Trained Souldier comes to 20,697 : 18 : 4, so that the said 51 : 14 : 10½ ob. is short of the whole sum charged upon the County 0 : 1 : 8. The County is charged with 400 trained Souldiers. Eckington pays to all Session warrants for 5 ¾ ⅛.

M^d January the 12th, 1690, I gave my Uncle Sacheverell A^c bond for 173^{lb} att 4^{lb} p cent.

1691.

[A loose receipt in the book.]

Aprill ye 18th, 1691.

Rec^d then of George Sitwell Esq^r by the hands of W^m Hattersley, in full for one halfe years Table & Schoolwage for Mr Francis Sitwell, due & ended ye 7th day of this Instant Aprill, and in full of all other acct^s for ye use of Mr W^m ffoxlowe,* the summe of five pounds I say received by me

Grace ffoxlowe

M^d : the 14th day of Feb: to meet Mr Sherriifs man att Dodsons in Chesterfield.

M^d The Royall aid comes to in Derbyshire 862 : 8 : 4.

* Pegge refers to a Master of the Grammar School of Chesterfield named Foxlowe.—[Yeatman's "Derbyshire," II., III., 252] Dr. T. B. Pearson wrote a small history of this school. See also Nicols' "Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century," III., 109.

M^d That I have received 3 Guinys & one shilling of Cozen Revell ffor Cozen G. Coply, 0 : 2 : 6 of which is to be drunk. I have likewise one Guiny of S^r Paul Jenkinson & one shilling of Cozen Revell in earnest of 5^{ll} to be run for betwixt them two upon the 23^d day of Aprill next 3 miles or fforfeit.

Books lent as followeth :

Lent to M^r *Revell* Doctor Cudworth's 'Systim of Atheism.'

To M^r Jackson M^r Roden's 'funerall of the Mass.'

June the 2^d, 1691. Lent then to Isaack Fentham, junior, Shepheard's, 'duty of A Constable, Tything man, &c.'

To Brother Will : ' Travells into Italy by A french man.'

Books lent as ffolloweth :

To Brother Williame the Bishop of Hereford's 'Answer to Burnett.'

January the 26th. Lent then to Samuell Gard : the 1st part of Burnett's 'Theory of the Earth.'

Aprill the 2^d Lent M^r Ellison of Sheffield Doctour Burnett's reply to . . .

Eckington Parish pays to all Kings Taxess for 6 $\frac{1}{8}$, which att 51 : 14 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. comes to 319 : 2 : 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ob.

Lent to S^r Paul Jenkinson 3 Pamphletts concerneing Doctour Sherlock's case of Allegience.

January the 26th.

Received then of Cozen Samuell Gard : ffor Brother Henry to pay him for 6^{li} of Tobacco 0 : 12 : 6.

M^d My Brother Henry is to allow me ffor Betty & Katherine Allestrees charges to London 0 : 18 : 0.

ffeb : the 22^d, 1690 [1691]. P^d then to M^{rs} Alice my Brother's maid ffor

one peice of callicho	-	-	-	-	1 : 4 : 6
ffor one Tippet	-	-	-	0 : 8 : 0	
ffor 2 handKircheff:	-	0 : 3 : 4			
					1 : 15 : 10

One paire of Sleive Buttons ffor Cozen Watkinson 0 : 1 : 0

One pare for Uncle Will : - - - - 0 : 1 : 6

March the 17th, 1690 [1691].

Robert Barrow tells me that about the middle of ffeb he saw Godfrey Webster, alias Ball, & John Webster sett wiers for Hares in ffoxston wood.

The names of the subscribers ffor the Shreffelty.

(Here follow 40 names, including that of George Sitwell.)

William Crooks, of Bolehill, Labourer, comes from Dodworth, in Silkston Parish, near Blackborne . . . he hath promised to leave the Parish & goe to Dodworth betwixt this & the 18th of Septemb next.

M^d The 1st Taxes in R. W. R. was of 400,000, which in Doncaster came to 4^d p lb for houses.

M^{rs} Hunt stopped for Taxes in her Lammas rent 1 : 0 : 0. The Taxes att 4^d p lb for 22 p Annum comes to 7^s : 4, so that she hath overcharged me for this Taxes 0 : 12 : 8. The 3^s Taxes, as Cozen Coply told [me] att Doncaster for houses was 1 : 6 lb : M^{rs} Hunt charged me with 1 : 13 : 0, it comes but to 1 : 10 : 0, so that she hath overcharged me 0 : 3 : 0 in this Taxes.

M^d It is this day agreed by the Parishioners to allow Tho: Booth 3s, which is due ffrom Will: Haslam, which must be taken out of Tho: charge. [This relates to the 3s. tax.]

Joseph Robinson run away & left a Child upon the Parish he is att Blith att one widow . . .

Cozen Wood for one yeares table of Son ffrancis . . . 8 : 0 : 0.

1693.

Books :

To M^r Bassett—Burnet's 'Theory of the Earth,' Conflagracone, & Warrens books against . . .

[On October the 10th the writer was at Ogston.]

fruit Trees against the South Wall in my New Orchard, begiñg att the West End.

1 Apricock.

2 *Mory* Nectarine.

4th Red Roman Nectarine.

6th Eaton Peach.

7 Newington Peach.

June the 10th Lent Will Hatt [ersley] to pay Cozen Wood for one yeares table of Son ffrancis 8 : 0 : 0.

A Receipt for the blackwater.

Take of Spitnall & Gangall of each two pennyworth beaten & chopped small, & put them into A quart of the best cold Ale, & so give it to the Beast : the Beast to be kept fasting 6 hours before it be given, & 2 or 3 houers afterward.

ffor the Redwater.

(Paper decayed.)

June the 16th 1693.

Received then of my nephew Geo: Sitwell att that day, & before, with ten pounds allowed him for halfe A years Table, the sum of ffifty pounds Currant money of England in full for halfe A years Annuity, due to me att Martilmass last past witness my hand

Witfm Sitwell.

[William Sitwell the brother was receiving £5 : 10 for interest for a loan made by him to Geo. Sitwell.]

Peeter Glossop, of Chreswell, in the Parish of Whitwell, his Recognzance of 10^{lb} to prosecute Sarah fford, & exhibit A bill of Indictment of felony att the next Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace against her.

Nicholass Glossop his recognizance of 5^{lb} to give Evidence against Sarah fford att next Sessions. Sarah fford of Oscroft, in the Parish of Bolsover, Spinster, her Recognizance of 20^{lb}, & John fford his Recognizance of 10^{lb}, for the said Sarah's appearance att next Sessions to answer such things, &c.

Mary Mason, of Brimington, widow, her Recognizance of 5^{lb} to Prosecute Mary Bingham, & to exhibit A bill of indictment of ffelony against her next Assizes.

1698.

Subscribers to the 2 millions are in numb : 1,253 in y^e yeare 1698.

January the 8th, 1697 [1698.]

A noate of all my Linnens as ffolloweth :

- 8 Shirts.
- 8 halfe Shirts.
- 5 paire of Linnen Drawers.
- 17 paire of Linnen Slieves.
- 10 Night Caps.
- 10 Cravats.
- 4 Cravat necks.
- 9 Night necks.
- 13 handKirchiffs.
- One old Dyaper Table Cloth.
- more 4 Cravats now.
- more 2 Cravats now.

Books Lent in 1697 att Renishaw as ffolloweth :

To Cozen Samuell Gardiner 'Wingate's Abridgment of the statutes.'

To M^r Jackson of Beighton S^r Rodger le Estragne his 'Esop ffables.'

To Cozen Watkinson the 'Desolaçons of ffrance.'

To M^r Blakeman of Chesterfield Edwards his book against Deism.

To Cozen Sach : The Act about the Quarterly Poll.

To Aunt Sitwell the 'Present State of Europe from the Treaty of *Nimiguen*.'

Money Receivd since I came to London, which was the 7th of January, 97 [1698].

		40 : 0 : 0
By Plate	-	22 : 6 : 6
March 2 ^d	-	20 : 0 : 0
June the 25 th	-	20 : 0 : 0
August the 21 st	-	20 : 0 : 0
9ber the 11 th	-	50 : 0 : 0
more	-	2 : 0 : 0
more	-	04 : 6 : 8

Money p^d since the 7th of January 97 [1698].

ffor Plate sent to my Doughters -	-	06 : 17 : 9
ffor Books to son ffrancis -	-	00 : 14 : 0
ffor Plate for Aunt Sitwell -	-	16 : 12 : 6
ffor bookes for my Doughters -	-	00 : 12 : 6
ffor ffishing Tackle sent son ffrancis -	-	0 : 7 : 0
ffor a Reame of Paper given M ^r Jermyn and		
W. H. -	-	0 : 8 : 0
ffor a Greek Test for son ffrancis -	-	0 : 6 : 0
ffor books for son ffrancis -	-	0 : 8 : 6
ffor my Quarterly Pole for the whole year 1698	4 : 4 : 0	

Money Disburst for Uncle Will : as followeth

ffor one bottle of Queen of Hungary Water	2 : 6
for one boxs - - - -	7 ^d
4 ^{lb} Chocholatte - - - -	16 ^s
15 ^{lb} of Reasons - - - -	4 : 8
21 ^{lb} of Tobaccho - - - -	2 : 7 : 9
May y ^e 27 th p ^d for A paire of Gloves -	2 : 0
Porter - - - -	0 : 0 : 3
ffor A boxs - - - -	0 : 1 : 6
ffor 2 Cravats - - - -	1 : 16 : 0
Taylors bill - - - -	9 : 7 : 0
July 17 th to Brother ffrancis for Chocholatt	
and Oranges - - - -	01 : 9 : 0
ffor 2 belts - - - -	00 : 6 : 0
To Neece Allestree by his order -	0 : 3 : 6
ffor 6 ^{lb} of Chocolate att 3 ^s 6 ^d p ^{lb} -	1 : 1 : 0
for silk sent to Cozen Revell - - -	0 : 5 : 9

Wagon's Coffee House near the House of Lords.

M^d to buy for M^r Byrom of the Merchants Benson a Goa Stone the 1st opportunity to the value of 20 or 30s, or Pearl.

M^d I have received of Cozen Samuell Gardiner 2^s 6^d to drink with my Brother ffrancis and Andrew Gardiner ; and 2 : 6 of M^r John Gisburne to drink with Brother & M^r Woolly.

M^d January the 7th, 1697 [1698], I came to my Brother ffrancis his house.

M^d January the 13th, ; I agreed wth my Barber to trym me for 7 shillings p Quarter. Aprill the 13th [16]98 p^d him 7 shillings for first Quarter. July the 13th p^d him 7^s for the 2^d Quarter. Octo : the 15th p^d him then the 3 Quarter 7^s 6^d

M^d Cozen Sach : 's Taylor lives in Angle Court, in Drury Lane, London : his name Hemsworth.

Richard Mossell in Gray's Inn Passage neare Red Lyon Square att the ffaire Perriwigg Barber.

A Receipt to Pickle Porke According to the Spanish ffashione.

Take a Loine of Porke and cut into Peicess, & then take Vinigar, and water, & one handfull of Triganum, two cods of Long Pepr, 4 or 5 cloves of Garlick, all which put into the Pickle wherin let your Porke lye 3 or 4 dayes, & then Rost it as you have occasione, and eat it with some of the Pickle well boyled & put into the dish with your Porke.

Neats foot Oyle the best thing that can be used for Boots or shoose to make them looke well & keepe out.wett.

A. R. P.

M^d I have 97 : 2 : 32 of Land in my hands att Renishaw, besides what M^r Sympon hath, which at 13 : 4 p acre altogether, which is as much as I could lett it for comes to 65^{lb} 0^s 0^d p Annum.

June the 21st, 1675, the first stone of St. Pauls Church in London was laid by King Charles the Second.

Decemb : the 5th, 1698.

Receivd then of M^r Geo : Sitwell in full for Lodgings by me, o : 8 : o
Ka. Farnham.

A list of the Countreys & Touns Restored to the Confederates by the ffrench King as ffolloweth : [A very long list].

[here follow five pages of notes on unusua! Latin words out of some classical author whose works M^r Sitwell was studying.]

Decemb : the 26th, 1698.

Receiv'd then of M^r Geo : Sitwell the summe of 8 shillings in full for one ffortnight's Lodgings, by me,

K. Farnham.

A cure for your Corns.

Take the greene Leaves of Marygolds, squeezes them untill you get a quarter of a Pint of juice, then put in one spoonfull of salt, & the juice of two strong Onions, & mix y^m together, & therwith bath your Corns 3 or four tymes each day, & they will grow black & in a ffew dayes tumble out.

1699.

The best way to make good drink is to worke the Liquor blood *warme*. The best way to make Coffee is to let your water boile but very little before you put in the Coffee : after you put in the Coffee boile the water and Coffee together untill the Coffee settle, reserving a spoonefull or two of the water to put to it after you have boiled it, & put it into the pott to clear it the sooner, & let it stand A while att the fire to clear & then drink it : one ounce of Coffee will make a quart.

Lent to M^r Browne the schoolmaster of Chesterfield Doc : Cudworths 'Intellectuall System' on the 2^d of Sept., 1699.

[Here follow six pages of notes on Latin words out of some classical author, whose works Mr. Sitwell was reading.]

Bookes Lent to M^r Francis Stringer : The Compleat Attorney.

To M^r Browne, Schoolemaster, Cudworth's 'System of y^e Univers.'

To M^{rs} Stringer, Bishops Sandersons Sermons, and Miltons Paradise lost, and the first part of Cowlyes Poems, and my wifes two Receipts Bookes.

January the 4th, 1698 [1699]. I entered upon my Lodgings att M^{rs} Pococks for which I am to pay 2 : 10 : 0 p Quarter & to give or receive one Month's warneing before I leave them.

January the 10th, 98 [1699]. I begun to board with Aunt Plumtree. Aprill the 6th p^d to M^{rs} Pocock for the 1^s quarter 2 : 10 : 0.

Pd to M^{rs} Pocock the 2nd Quarter, due the 4 of July last, 2 : 10 : 0.

January the 21st, 1698 [1699]. Agreed then with Ledder my barber to Trim me for 7^s p Quarter.

Aprill the 22^d pd him the 1st Quarter. June the 18th pd then to the Barber for 2 months 5^s.

F.S. at M^r Carletons next doe to y^e King Arm Taverne in Baseinghall Street.

Octob : the 18th, 98. P^d for Cozen Gard : for Castellros Bible, 1 : 3 : 0. for 4 Tickets in y^e Land Lottery 1 : 0 : 0.

March the 9th, 1698 [1699]. P^d then for Uncle Will : for 4 Ticketts in

Sydenham s Lottery, 1 : 0 : 0.

ffor 1^{lb} of Coffee, 0 : 3 : 6.

ffor 30 Ticketts in the 2^d lottery, 0 : 5 : 0.

ffor 3 Ticketts in hopefull Adventure, 0 : 6 : 0.

Receiv'd p Will Hatt. p order of Uncle Will. Sitwell, 5 : 0 : 0.

P^d of this p 4 Ticketts in Sydenhams Lottery for Eliz : Revell, 1 : 0 : 0.

ffor 1^{lb} Coffee, - - - - - 00 : 3 : 6.

ffor 30 Ticketts 2^d Lottery - - - - - 0 : 5 : 0.

subscribed for 3 Ticketts in hopefull Adventure, - - 00 : 6 : 0.

Aprill y^e 25 for 8 Ticketts in Sydenhams Lottery, - - 2 : 0 : 0

ffor 2^{Lib} of Coffee, - - - - - 0 : 7 : 0

ffor 2^{lb} of Chocalette, - - - - - 0 : 7 : 0

ffor 6^{lb} Chocalette, - - - - - 1 : 4 : 0

ffor 12 Ticketts Land Lottery, - - - - - 3 : 0 : 0

Aprill the 6th, 1699.

Received then of M^r Geo. Sitwell the summ of fifty shillings in full for one Quarters Rent for his Lodgings due the 4th day of this instant by me,

An : Pocock.

Aprill the 25th, 8 Ticketts in Sydenhams Lottery for Uncle Will : & Eliz : Revell. Will Sitwell's numbers :

110—829

110—830

110—831

110—832

Eliz. Revell's :

110—849

110—850

110—851

110—852

M^d Upon May day I put in 5^s : 2^{ob} with Aunt Plumtree into Neale's Lottery.

M^d to write to Brother ffrancis for 6^{li} of Chocholatte & 1^{li} of Coffee.

June the 10th, 99, my son ffrancis went first to M^r Husseyes att the fflower de Luce in Little Brittain. I am to give for his Board, washing, & Lodging, after the rate of 22^{li} p Annum.

Elizabeth Hutchinson, landress in Horse Shooe Alley in Greens Court upon the Banck side in Southwich.

Son ffrancis Stockwoods Disputaçons left att Doncaster—to enquire att F. Copleys for it.

M^d M^{rs} Pocock's Key.

Nailes Ticketts

Nomb : 4986

4801

4307

4941

M^d To enquire of Aunt Plumtree for 2 Keyes, one of the Greene Chamb : doore, wher Cozen John Plumtree lay, the other belonging to the Doore of the Passage out of the Dineing Roome ffor Mrs. Pocock.

M^d That there is A surrender in the Court Rolls by my Grandfather Sitwell to M^r Wigfall in 1633 of the Little Rycroft, now in the Possessione of M^r John Wigfall, in w^{ch} my Grandfather reserved a way to him and his Heires for ever cross the Close, &c.

June the 19th, 1699.

Receiv'd then of M^r Geo Sitwell in full for one Quarter's Lodging, which will be due the 4th of July next two pounds and ten shillings by me,

An : Pocock.

by his [Brother ffrancis'] letter Sept : y^e 21st, ffor 6^{lb} Chocolatte and 2^{lb} of Coffee for Uncle William, 1 : 10 : 7.

M^d Cozen Revell's Coach House is 18 foot deepe & 15 wide on the Inner side. The Doores each of them 10 foot highe & 6 ffoot & halfe wide. His Oven is 23 Inches high & four foot broad to the mouth.*

M^d Novemb : the 26th I Bargained with my Barber by the Quarter att 7^s p Quarter.

* In the Renishaw estate account, 1704, are entries for payments for taking down and rebuilding one of the ovens. The coachhouse is mentioned in 1698.

Disbursed for Uncle Will Sitwell as followeth :

Novemb : the 30th, for 6^{lb} of Chocolate, 1 : 4 : 0

for 2^{lb} of Coffee, 0 : 7 : 6

ffor 20^{lb} of new Raisins & boxes, 0 : 7 : 0

ffor setting his Dimond Ring, 0 : 5 : 6

ffor 15 Lottery Ticketts, 2 : 4 : 0

In the Lotterye called the ffortunes ffavorite, Decemb : the 6th, I put in 1 shilling the being (*sic*) 10 in Numb : from 32971 to 32980.

Decemb : the 8th, 99. I Bargained with my Landress to wash me & to mend my stockings & Linnens, for 50^s p Annum.

from 677501 to 677800 Aunt Plump.

To Aunt Sitwell, in 1698, A booke of Playes, most of them Dreydens.

August the 21st, 1699. Lent then to Mr ffrancis Stringer A Booke called 'the Compleat Attorney' &c. Sept : 2d, Lent to Mr Browne the Schoole Master of Chesterfield [Cudworth's system of the Univers].

[Here follow 25 pages of notes on unusual Latin words from some classical author.]

[In the pocket at the end of the book the following recipe endorsed,]

A good Reciept for the Scurvy, Dropsey & to get an Appetite.

Take two pounds of Elder berrys picked clean, and a pound of bleu currans picked from the stalk and rubed clean : put all these into a Venison pott and bake them in an oven, then them thorough an Hair Sive and when the Lyquor is cold bottle itt.

take two spoonfull of it in any liquid thing when you please.

It is good for the Scurvie, Dropsie, and to get an appetite.

[In the pocket of this almanac for 1699 was the following bill]

Taylor's bill.

ffor buttons for suit & coate	-	-	-	-	0 : 6 : 0
ffor silke & Galloone for the suit	-	-	-	-	0 : 2 : 0
ffor lining & Pockets for the Cloaths	-	-	-	-	0 : 3 : 6
ffor lyng for y ^e wastecoat stay, tape, & }					C : 4 : 0
Buckram for y ^e suit	-	-	-	-	
ffor a murning shoulder Knot & hatband	-	-			0 : 3 : 6
ffor makeing suit & coate	-	-	-	-	0 : 10 : 6
ffor pressing Cloth for briches	-	-	-	-	0 : 0 : 6
Total	-	-			1 : 8 : 0

1700.

Books Lent :

Lent to Aunt Sit :, which now Neice Shep : hath, A Booke of Playes, most of them Dreidens.

Wingate's Abridgmt to Cozen Gard :.

'The compleat Attur:' to M^r Francis Stringer.

Cudworth's 'System of y^e Univers' to M^r Browne, Schoolemaster of Chest:.

Bishop Sanderson's Sermons; Milton's Paradise Lost; the first part of Cowlye's Poems; my wife's two Receipt Books, to M^{rs} Sympson.

The best way to make good Drink is to make the Liquor blood warme.

The best waye in makeing Coffee in my Almanack for 1699.

A Receipt how to Pickle Porke after the Spanish fashione in my Almanack for 1698.

A Receipt to cure Cornes in my Almanack for 1699.

Lent Mr. Eyre Doctor Burnett's 'Expositions of the 39 Articles.'

May the 11th, 1700, Lent to Mr. Eyre Plutarch lives in five volumes.

M^d Novemb the 26th, 99, I Bargained with my Barber to Trim me for 7^s p Quarter. ffeb: the 28th p^d him for the 1st Quarter, May the 29th p^d him for the 2^d Quarter.

Uncle Will: Debtor to me for Lottery Tickets sent	o	:	2	:	6
ffor 2 ^{lb} Coffee - - - -	o	:	7	:	o
ffor 4 ^{lb} Chocholat, 3 ^s : 6 ^d p lib. - - - -	o	:	14	:	o
Porteridg. - - - -	o	:	o	:	4
	<hr/>				
	1	:	3	:	10

April the 4 th , ffor 3 ^{lb} of Coffee - - - -	o	:	10	:	6
ffor 1 ^{lb} Choc: - - - -	o	:	3	:	6
	<hr/>				
	1	:	17	:	10

Debtor to Uncle Will: ffor that I receiv'd of

Hornsye Lottery Tickets - - - - o : 16 : o

March the 21st p^d then to my Landress for one Quarter's washing, o : 12 : 6. due the 8th of this month. June the 20th p^d to my Landress for the 2nd Quarter due the 8th of this Month, o : 12 : 6. Sept: the 19th, p^d then to my Landress, for the 3^d Quarter, due the 8th of this month, o : 12 : 6. Decemb; the 17 p^d more to my Landress for the 4th Quarter, due the 8th of this Month, o : 12 : 6.

M^d Decemb: the 8th, 1699, I Bargained with my Landress to wash my Linnens and stockings and to mend them for me for 50^s p Annum.

Will Hattersley Debtor to me for one pounds one halfe of Coffee sent to Cozen Anne Jackson p order of Uncle Will: Sitwell, August y^e 29th, 1700, oo : 5 : 3.

for Carridg of it, oo : o : 6.

Octob: the 3rd, ffor 5 pounds of Chocollatte and 3^{lb} of Coffee sent to Uncle Will: the Cho: att 3^s 6^d p^{lb}, and Coffee at 3^s, and 6^d Porteridg the whole 1 : 7 : o.

ffor 3^{lb} of Coffee sent to Uncle William p Wright the
 Sheffield Carrier Decemb: the 13th, 1700, at 3^s p^{lb}. 0 : 9 : 0
 ffor 6^{lb} of Cho. att 3^s 6^d p^{lb}. - - - - - 1 : 1 : 0
 Porteridge - - - - - . 00 : 0 : 2

1 : 10 : 2

ffrancis Sitwell's books at M^r Hussey's *Et Vile* Metamorphosis ffrag-
 mentum *Petri et Scapulas* Lexicon, *Close* bound Paper books.

July the 17th, 1700, Lent to Mr. Stringer the 1st part of Wilson's
 Travells.

A Numerical Manuscript of Sydenham's Lottery, to be seene at the Tobacco
 Roll in Essex Street in the Strand, with the day it was drawn in and *column*
 in the said Lists in order to instruct the ffortunate Adventurers when the same
 will be p^d.

A ffrenchman Potrin , an Upholsterer, is to make up A Cloth bed after
 the newest ffashione for 25^{lb}: he lives in the Pell Mell neare the Corner of St.
 James his square. 60 yards of Cloth in A bed.

	lb	s	d
S[on] ffrancis to the 28 th ffeb: , - - - - -	48	7	0
More - - - - -	00	10	0
More - - - - -	00	9	0
More - - - - -	00	4	6
More - - - - -	04	2	0
More - - - - -	01	0	0
More - - - - -	07	6	0
More att Camb., & spent goeing thither - - - - -	27	11	6
For 6 Handkir: , - - - - -	00	9	0

89 : 19 : 0

M^d April the 10th, 1700, I admitted my Son ffrancis in Bennett College in
 Camb., and left 10 - 0 : 0 Caucione money for him, which is to be repaid when
 he leaveth the College. I am to pay for A ffether bed for him, and bolsters,
 & 4 Blanketts att the Quarter's end—4 : 5 : 0. ther is likewise one

for bed and 9 Chairs yet unp^d for.

To rub the Teeth with salt two or 3 tymes A week is a sure way to pserve
 the Teeth white and cleare, and to be freed from the Toothach.

July the 17th, Borrowed of Brother ffrancis, w^{ch} be sent to son ffrancis in
 Camb., 15 : 0 : 0

[ffox brook ffurnace was at this time in the hands of Sympson and Hayford.]

June the 19th, 1700, sent then to my Son ffrancis, to Camb: by Richard
 Jones, 10^{lb} for his first Quarter, which will be due the 12th day of July next :
 he had of me before 2 : 10 : 0.

July the 17th, sent him more p Broth : Francis 15 : 0 : 0.

Octob : the 13th, sent him more p Brother Francis 15 : 0 : 0.

A good Receipt for the Gripes.

Take A good Pott of hot Ale, and put some Brandy to it ; drink it oft and keepe warme after it.

A good Receipt for the *Con llione*.

Take two handfulls of Pollipodium of the Oake, and one handfull of the flower of foxgloves, and boile them together in A quart of water untill halfe be boiled away, and then drink 4 or 5 sponefulls twice a day. Fast 2 houers after it. if this makes you vomit too much leave out the ffoxgloves ; it may doe well without them.

As appeares by the bill of Mortallity in London dated the 16th of July, 1700, there were 284 Xned, and 284 buried. In the bill of mortallity dated the 23^d of July there were 303 Xned & 294 buried.

M^d Novemb : the 26th, 99. Bargained then with my Barber to Trim me for 7^s p Quarter.

ffeb : the 28th, p^d him for the 1st Quarter - - - 0 : 7 : 0

May the 29th, p^d him for the 2^d Quarter - - - 0 : 7 : 0

August the 28th, p^d him for the 3^d Quarter - - - 0 : 7 : 0

Decemb : ye 28, p^d him y^e 4th Quarter - - - 0 : 7 : 0

Octob : the 7th. Lent then to M^r Will : Eyre Evremont's Essayes in two vol.

Sizeing, Lamb black, & Oyle, mixt together for blacking shoose. After you have done upon the shoose, and that its pretty well dried on, Rub your shoose with an hard brush.

[This entry repeated 1704.]

[In the pocket of this almanac was a 'Postboy' of 1701.]

1704.

'The Office and Authority of a justice of Peace,' by W. N. of Middle Temple, Barrister, printed for Chas. Harper att the flower de L... over against St. Dunstan's C... in Fleet Street.

M^r Wilberforce, Coffee man, in Drury Lane, London.

Hemsworths bill for uncle Will : Cloaths comes too, 6 : 12 : 1.

M^d son Geo. goes with his M^r to Battersay next Thursday, whose . . is in York place there.

June the 2^d, 1702. - Lent then to M^r Gerrard the 'secret history of the Kings of England.' Sept : the 22^d, 1703, Lent then to Uncle Will : Patricks book of Devoçons, the Eighth Editione.

Lent to my Mother by Brother William Spencer 'ffairy Queen.'

Lent to Cozen Sam : Gardiner the 'History of fformosa,' and the 'Tale of a Tub.'

Octob : the 8th. Lent then to Cozen Gardiner the 1st volume of Boyle's *Lecture...*

Geo : Swift's Deed to Brother William Sitwell beares date the 20th of January, 1702 ; and is for 291^l : Geo : Newbold, and Richard Marshall Tenants : The lands att Dore.

My son Geo : was bound to M^r Jonathan Mathewes the 2^d day of October, 1702.

M^r Mathewes liveth in Savage Garden upon the Tower Hill.

M^d I owe to Sister Sitwell 16 : 2 : 6.

M^d M^r Wheeler's Lease of my Iron Workes beares date the 26th day of August, 1695, to hold the same from the 3^d day of June, 1695, for the Terme of 11 years thence next ensuing.

August the 26 (1703) p^d then to Sister Sitwell att Sheffield 00 : 16 : 00, for one yeares interest of 16 : 2 : 6, due in July last past.

May the 20th, 1704. p^d then to my Laundress in full of all Accomps to this day, 1 : 7 : 0.

October the 21st, 1703, I came to Lodg att M^r Carlton's, for which I am to pay him 6^s p weeke, and the next day I bargained with him to trim me for 10^s p quarter.

Novemb : the 1st, 1703 My Laundress begun to wash myne and my son's Cloaths.

fFeb : the 14th, p^d then to my Laundress in full for the first Quarter, due the 7th instant, 1 : 5 : 0, and for 2 pairs of Linnen Drawers and making, 4^s : 9^d.

January the 10th, 1703 [1704]

Received then of M^r Geo : Sitwell, the sum of three pounds, four shillings, and sixpence, in full for a wig, and upon all other Accompts to this day, by me

Jo : Feram.

January the 22^d, 1703 [1704]

Received then of M^r Geo : Sitwell in full for Chamber rent and Trimming to this day, the summ of four pounds & eight shillings : witness my hand,

John Carleton.

A Receipt for the Rheumatism.

Take mustard seed one ounce, put into A quart of white wine, let it infuse 12 hours neare the fire, pour it off cleare, when you drink it take A wine glass night and morneing. After this is out you may put A 2^d quart to the same seed.

fFeb. the 14th, p^d to Mr. Hemsworth, 'Taylor, towards my Uncle's suit, 2 : 3 : 0.

25th, p^d him towards making my Breeches, 0 : 10 : 0.

1704. March the 29th, p^d him more in full, 2 : 4 : 0.

May the 11th, 1704. P^d then to Mr. Wilberforce* for 10^{lb} of Coffee att

* M^r Wilberforce, Coffee man in Drury Lane.

4 : 6 p^{lb}, and 4^{lb} of Cho : at 3 : 6 p^{lb}, and boxs and Porter 1 : 6, for Uncle Will :, 3 : 0 : 6.

ffor 2 ounces of Essencess for Uncle Will :, 0 : 3 : 0.

May the 11th, 1704, p^d then to Mr. Clarke of Clifford's Inn for Sister Sitwell by her order, 2 : 14 : 0.

May the 27th, 1704, son ffrancis and my selfe came to Cozen Gardiner's.
May the 20th, 1704.

Received then of M^r Geo : Sitwell the summ of seaven pounds nine shillings and sixpence, in full for Chamber rent and Trimming, and for a wigg, & upon all Accompts to this day, witness my hand,

John Carleton.

M^d the whole summ charged upon our Towne this yeare 1704 for Queen's Taxes is 392 : 1 : 8. The 4 bookes comes too 399 : 17 : 0, so there is an overplus w^{ch} must be Accounted for by the Collectors to the Parish 7 : 15 : 4

Sept : the 26th, one Person to Staly Bridg sick : the same day 4 Persons to Hartill. 2 Persons more to Hartill.

Octo : the 12th, 4 Persons to Hartill. One Person to Sheffield.

Octob : the 26th, 2 Persons to Hartill.

Octob : the 31st, 1704, one Person to Bradd in the Peak.

9^b : the 7th, 2 Persons to Staly Bridg.

Novemb : the 9th, two Persons to Hartill. 9^b : the 11th one boy to Hartill.

9^b : the 20th, 4 Persons to Hartill.

the 30th, two Persons to Hartill.

2^d Decemb :, 1 Person to Hartill.

Decemb : the 12th, one Person to Hartill.

Decemb : the 14th, one Person to Hartill.

Decemb : the 22^d, one Person to Hartill.

Decemb : the 28th, one Person to Hartill.

Tho : Cam was baptised the 10th day of Decemb :, 1609, and died the 20th of Decemb :, 1704.

My son ffrancis was borne the 27th day of Aprill, being Thursday, about 2 A clock in the Afternoone, 1682.

My son Henry was borne the 10th day of ffeb :, 1683, being Sunday, about three A clock in the Afternoone ; and dyed presently after he was Xned.

My son Geo : was borne the 18th day of May, 1686, being Tuseday, about halfe an hour past 4 of the clock in the morneing.

My daughter Elizabeth was borne the 11th day of March, 1684, being Wednesday, about 2 of the clock in the Afternoone.

My daughter Alice was borne the 5th day of Sept :, 1687, betwixt 11 and 12 A Clock in the fforenoone.

My son Tho : was borne the 2^d or 3^d day of Decemb :, 1688.

M^d that M^r Sympson is to pay me 80^{ll} rent for the last years rent of the Iron Workes.

M^d Decemb : the 13th, 1704, my two Daughters came to Cozen Gardiners.
 M^d the 13th of January next Appointed for A Monthly meeting at Chester-field.

[In this almanack is a piece of coarse brown blotting paper.]

1709.

Bookes Lent as followeth :

Feb : the 19th, 1704 [1705]. Lent to Uncle Will : the Life of Prince Eugin.

To Mr. Sympson Willoughbyes Ornithology.

Lent to M^r Stevenson Stillinfflets . . . icum.

To M^r Sympson The 'Tryall of the Regicides' The History of England in two parts & *Langaleryes* Memoir.

June the 23^d, Lent then to M^r Chantry of Clowne Watsons 'Clergymans Law.'

June the 29th, Lent then to S^r John Roads by son Francis the 5th Vollum of *hackats* Roman History.

July the 26th, 1709, Lent then to M^r Sympson A thick Quarto about the Exchange of money.

M^d in my son Tho : Quarters bill for Lady-day, 1708, there is 5 : 3 : 3 charged for Income into his new Chamber, w^{ch} his Tutor writes me will be allowed him all but A fourth part at his leaving y^e Colledg. There is likewise in his Quarters bill for Midsummer, 1708, 1 : 7 : 0 p^d to the joynr.

Money p^d by me upon my son Geo : Accompt as followeth :

P ^d to M ^r Mathewes his M ^r ,	215 : 0 : 0
--	-------------

To Brother Francis w ^{ch} he p ^d him att his goeing to Jamacha,	50 : 0 : 0
---	------------

P ^d him att his goeing to Virginia by Bro : Francis,	425 : 0 : 0
---	-------------

P ^d him more by Bro : Francis for Ensureing his Goods to	
---	--

Virginia,	43 : 0 : 0
-----------	------------

Novemb : the 2^d, 1705. I admitted my son Tho : in Grayes Inn, and the 6th of Novemb : I admitted him in Bennett College in Cambridg under M^r Walter, with whome I left 10 : 0 : 0 caucion money. I bought my son att the same tyme A feather bed, bolsters, Curtins, 3 Blankets, A Quilt, w^{ch} cost 6 : 5 : 0. [repeated 1711].

M^d to make me 6 Shirts will take 22 yards of Holland yard wide.

M^d It appeares that one John Dronfield, a soldir in Captaine Geo : Collins Troope of Dragoons, in the Right Honorable the Earle of Essex Redgiment of Dragoons, has A discharge from the said troope under the hand of M^r Tho : Bickerton's hand, cornett in the said Troope, dated Feb : the 17th, 1707, for w^{ch} he p^d 5^s.

M^d March the 28th, I gave Will Hatt : 57 Ginias & 3 Lewis de Ore, & 8^{ll} in Silver, to carry to Derby.

The Coach goes out of the Kings Arms in Leaden Hall Street on Saturday next about 8 of the Clock morneing : Saturday 30 of Decemb : 1709.

M^d 1709. I came to my Lodgings in London att M^r Carletons October the 29th, being Saturday.

Sept: the 30th, 1709. I have promised my Daughter Betty to Allow her 20^{ll} p Annum to buy her selfe Cloaths, &c., & to pay it her Quarterly, & have this day p^d her for the 1st Quarter, 5 : 0 : 0.

Octob : the 20th, 1709, P^d then Grace White in full of her bill for Shoose, 0 : 11 : 7.

March the 15th, 1708, P^d then to Grace White for A paire of new Shoose, & A pair of new Slippers, & Shoose mending, for son ffrancis, 0 : 9 : 3.

Allowed her for one years Taxes,* 0 : 4 : 10.

1690. Att Backwell Sessions betwixt Chesterfield & Brampton, child got att Chesterfield by an Inhabitant there & borne att Brampton, & the ffather & Mother both runing away Brampton ordered to keepe it.

Decemb : the 19th, 1709.

Received then of M^r Lun for 18 halfe pound Canisters 9^s 0^d, & for 11 Quarter pound Canisters att 4^d p Canister, 3 : 8 ; in the whole 12^s : 8. P^d then to M^r Lunn ffor ½ pound of Bohee Tea, 14^s, & for ½ pound Green Tea, 9^s, two Canisters 1^s, & for one pound of Coffee, 6 : 4, in all - - - 1 : 10 : 4. for M^{rs} Hayford.

1711.

The Rent of my Land att Renishaw & Harber lands in my owne hands, 78 : 13 p Annum.

October the 16th sent my son Tho : A bill for 10^{ll} : 13^s towards Michaelmas Quarter, 1711. Pa him more by M^r Chantry 5 : 0 : 0.

Aprill the 14th, 1711. Lent then to M^r Millington Hayford the ‘conduct of the Roman Clergy of ffrance.’

1711. Aprill the 24th. Lent then to M^r John Ward of Killamarsh Mortimers ‘Improvement of Husbandry.’

May the 26th, 1711. Lent to Cozen Gardiner Creus ‘Naturall rareties of the Royall Societie,’ the church of England and the ‘. . . thoughts of Mr. *Harley*.’

Feb: the 19th, 1704. Lent Uncle Will : the ‘life of Prince Eugene.’

To M^r Sympton The ‘Tryall of the Regicides.’ The History of England in two parts Received back the 2^d volume.

January the 23^d, 1710. Lent to M^{rs} *Levints* four bound books of Pamphlets, & 3 single ones, the ‘Character of a low church man,’ 4 ‘Letters to A North Brittain,’ ‘The good old cause.’ June the 14th, 1711. Lent then to M^{rs} *Levints* the ‘memorials of ’ [*sic*].

Lent to M^r Will : Sympton the 1st Volume of S^r Roger Lestrangess ‘Esop fables.’

* She was a tenant at Eckington.

Octob: the 26th, 1711. Lent to L^d James Cavendish 'An Impartiall View of the two late Parliaments.' Returned.

Decemb: the 12th, 1711. Lent then to Cozen Sympson, A book of misselany Poems.

Three plays wrote by M^r Steele, bound together.

M^d I came from London to Mr. Sympsons October the 21st, 1710. My man Geo: Tomson came to M^r Sympsons ffeb: the 26th, 1710.

Pa my son Tho: for Lady day Quarter 15^l: he has 1: 10: 0 over, w^{ch} must be deducted next Quarter.

April the 9th, 1711.

I p ^d my daughter Betty towards her Allowance, due last Lady day	3 : 0 : 0
July the 8 th	0 : 10 : 0
July y ^e 20 th	3 : 0 : 0
P ^d for her to M ^{rs} Jane Sach	2 : 10 : 0
P ^d for her to M ^r Glover	7 : 2 : 6
By Cozen Osborns Man	2 : 0 : 0

June the 16th, 1711. I Received from M^r Lun 2 halfe pounds of Bohee Tea, w^{ch} I owe him for.

M^d to be att Yorke on Tuseday the 21st day of August, 1711, att the Swan in Peeter Gate.

M^d my Daughter Betty went to Derby July the 21st, 1711.

July the 31st 1711. P^d then to Cozen ffrancis Stringer for makeing up two wiggs &c: 2 : 5 : 6.

M^d Octob: the 23^d, signed two passess ffor the Constable of Whitwell for 6 Persons to be conveyd to Burton upon Trent.

M^d my son ffrancis went to London Octob: the 25th, 1711.

Octob: the 26th, I had halfe A pound of Green & halfe a pound of Bohee from M^r Lunn by son ffrancis.

M^d Cozen Wigfall desires that the silver upon the bible be taken of & set upon a Testament and Common prayer, Large Print, & the old one sent back.

1 : 2 : 3 Volumes of Sir Will: Temples Letters: his Introductione to the History of England 3^d Edi: his memoirs in two bookes: 1 : 2 : 3 part of his miscellanies: his observations of the United Provinces: Rushworths Historiall Collections, Volum the first, beginning the 16th yeare of King James, & ending the 5th of King Charles, Volume the 2^d The 2^d volume of the 2^d part.

Volume the 4th, 5th, 6th, & 7th, Straffords Tryall.

August the 6th, 1711.

Signed A pass for James Asley to Stally Bridg.

August the 17th, 1711.

Signed A pass to Sheffield for A woman & two children.

January the 11th, 1711.

Signed A pass for the Constable of Whitwell to carry one Vagrant to *Stally* Bridg.

1713.

Elizabeth Hutchinson, laundress, in Castle Lane in the Parke, Southwick.

Bookes Lent :

June the 14th, 1711. Lent then to M^{rs} Levints the 'Memoriall of the Church of England.'

Lent to Son Sach : 'Lysis, or the Extravigant Shepherd.'

To M^r White the 'Constitutione, Discipline, &c, of the Primitive Christians for the first 3 hundred yeares.'

A 'Scholasticall History of lay baptism.'

Sept : the 2^d, 1713.

Lent then to Cozen Osborne the lives of the Duke of Malborough & Prince Eugene.

Lent M^r Drake by son ffrancis one Volume of Acts of Parliament.

May the 7th, 1713. The 'Constitutione, Discipline, &c: of the Primitive Church' Lent Son Sach : hath. June the 1st Lent to Son Sach : the lives of the Duke of Malbrough and Prince Eugene.

Remarks upon the tryalls of Edmund ffitzHarris, Stephen *College*, Count Coningsmark, The L^d Russell, Collonell Sidney, Henry Cornish, & Charles Bateman, as allso on the Earl of Shaftsburyes Grand Jury. Printed in 1684 by John Harris, Barrister, of Lincolns Inn.

Decemb: the 18th, 1712. P^d then to my Daughter Sach : in full for board to the 13th of Novemb. last 50^l, & for halfe A years Interest for 1000^{li}. due the 11th of Sept. last 25^l : in the whole 75^l.

Due to M^r Lund for one pound of Bohee Tea

with y ^e Canister,	1 : 5 : 0
ffor one ^{lb} of Coffee,	0 : 7 : 0
ffor one pound more of Bohee,	1 : 5 : 0
ffor 1 ^{lb} of Green,	0 : 19 : 0

Aprill the 14th, 1713.

ffor one pound of Bohee Tea,	1 : 5 : 0
ffor 1 pound of Coffee,	0 : 6 : 0

5 : 07 : 0

P^d by Son Geo:

1713. P^d then to M^r Waller, my son Tho: Tutor, by my son Geo., 13 : 9 : 3.

M^d my Daughter Betty went from Barton to Alvaston June the 10th, 1713.

My Son Tho: went to Camb. June y^e 26th, 1713. He was absent with Geo: Tomson one whole weeke some time before att Renishaw.

Return'd from M^{rs} Wigfalls March the 11th, 1712. I & my man was absent one week in Aprill.

Octob: the 27th, 1712. Due to M^r Parsons for 12^{lb} of Tobacco & boxes, 0 : 18 : 6. P^d

To Nephew Shep. for 6 Gall: of Clarett,	02 : 0 : 0
3 Gallons white,	01 : 0 : 0
Quarts & Pint Bot:	00 : 6 : 6
Hamper & Cord	00 : 2 : 3
	<hr/>
	3 : 8 : 9

1712. M^d My Daughter Betty went to Alvaston Novemb: the 14th, & returned Decembr the 15th.

M^d I & my man came ffrom Barton January the 21st, & came to M^r Sympsons January the 24th, to M^{rs} Wigfalls feeb: the 8th.

June the 6 th , 1713. Due to M ^r Lund for one pound of Bohee Tea & Canister,	01 : 5 : 0
for $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{lb} Green Tea & Canister,	00 : 9 : 6
ffor one pound Coffee,	00 : 5 : 8
	<hr/>
	2 : 0 : 2

August the 11th, 1713. Due to M^r Lund for the same quantity as above, 2 : 0 : 2.

Octob: the 22 ^d Due to M ^r Lund for one pound of Bohee Tea,	1 : 5 : 0
for halfe pound of Green,	0 : 9 : 6
	<hr/>
	1 : 14 : 6

January the 28th, 1713. Due to M^r Lund for one pound of Bohee Tea, and half A pound of Green Tea, wth 6^d p^d for Carrige, 1 : 15 : 0.

P^d by Bart: ffretwell.

July the 24th, 1713. P^d then to my Daughter Sach: in full for board &c: to the 13th of May last past 33 : 10 : 0.

M^d August the 13th, being Thursday, about 6 of the Clock in the Afternoone my Daughter Sach: was delivered of her son Henry.

On Thursday ffollowing, being the 20th of August, she departed this life, & was buried in Barton Church on Sunday the 23^d of August.

M^d My Daughter Betty went from Barton on Wedsonday Decemb: the 24, & returnd again on Sunday Decemb: the 20th.

She spent likewise one whole week at Lockington. feeb: the 5th she went to Alvaston, & returned to Barton feeb: y^e 20th. March the 8th she went to London.

In Dyers Letter, March y^e 21st, 1712.

On Sunday the 8th Instant, being the Aniversary of her Majestyes coming to the Crowne, A *warne* Doctour att the East End of this City in his Sermon thanked God for delivering us on that day ffrom a fforaine Prince,

that had brought in with him all the Scandal and disasters that could be to the church. Then he spoke many fine things of the Queen, praying that her Majesty might have long life, but when God should call her to himselfe, she might leave her scepter to be swayed by one of her owne name and ffamily.

June y^e 17th: 1713.

Rec^d of my Master (Geo : Sitwell Esq^r) the summe of two pounds ten shillings for halfe a years wages, due the 26th of ffebruary last past.

by me,

Geo : Thompson.

A certaine Cure for an Ague.

Take A Pint of the best white wine vinigar & sweeten it well with fine sugar, & drink it just when your ffit is comeing upon you, w^{ch} will make the Patient vomit & cure his Ague.

A Cure for the Gravell.

Take Beane Cods, & distill them in A cold still, & drink A glass of that water twice a day . . . therewith . . . a fourth part of the *surreys* of mark mallowes, ffasting some tyme after it.

A good receipt for the Stomach & for an Ague &c.

Grate as much of the Callamus Aromaticus as will fill A Tea spoone mixed with white wine Brandy, & other Cordial water, & drink A glass of white wine after it. If you give it for an Ague let the Patient drink it just as the cold fitt is comeing upon him, & let him take another dose just as the cold fitt is goeing off &c.

Novemb : the 1st, 1713.

Due to Nephew Henry Allestree for two Bookes, o : 12 : o

ffor a List of Parl : men

o : o : 3

For Snuff for Daughter Betty,

P^d by Daughter Betty in full.

At Backwell sessions in 1713 it was Affirmed by M^r Holden that if an order of two Justices of the Peace be confirmed att the sessions, it hath been Ajudged att the Queens Bench that such a confirmaçone doth absolutely settle such Poore Person in the Parish to which the order removed him, notwithstanding that Parish doth find that he had A settlement in another Parish before he came to them by such order ; but if the order be quashed at the Sessions it is otherwise.

Take an ounce & an halfe of Graine, one ounce of Long pepper, & one ounce of Ginger : put all these into a Linnen bag together, & sink it with some stones in the bagg neare the middle of an Hogshead of strong beer & it will give the Liquor a pretty tast, put some eggshells at the same tyme into your Hogshead. Raise your Hogshead with bricks or stones so as the fore part may stand higher then the hindermost part of it.

Dec : 18th, 1713.

Rec^d of my Master George Sitwell, Esq^r the summe of two pounds ten shillings, for halfe a years wages due the 26th of August last past,
by me,

Geo Thompson.

In Novemb : & Decemb : 1713 I p^d my son Geo : 300 : 0 : 0.

1715.

May the 9th, 1714. Lent then to M^{rs} Sympson the 'Life of Jane Shore.'

Octob the 28th. Lent to M^r Simpson the 'Present state of Great Brittain.'

June the 14th, 1711. Lent then to M^{rs} Levints the 'Memoriall of the Church of England.'

January the 25th. Lent then to M^r Sympson 'Dictionarium Religiosum.'

May the 13th. Lent then to M^r Simpson the 'compleat ffarrir,' by Gray.

March the 7th, 1714. Tho : Bingham was then sworne Constable by me.

Aprill the 4th, 1715.

M^d by an Accompt then stated with Sister Sitwell, makeing my selfe creditor for 13 : 14 : due from Robert Greaves not yet P^d, and 17^s : due for chiefe Rent at Dore att Mart : 1714. There was due to Sisters children 114 : 13 : 2.

Novemb. the 26th, 1714. P^d then to M^r Sympson in full for myne & son francis & man's board to the 29th of Sept : last, &c : 30 : 2 : 0.

May the 13th, 1715. P^d then to M^r Simpson in full for myne & son francis & my man's board to the 30th of March last 30 : 10 : 0.

Decembr. the 18th. I received of M^r Lund Coffee, Tea, & Snuff, which coms too or : 11 : 4.

ffeb : the 7th, 1714.

Received then of M^r Lund three halfe pounds of Bohee Tea, & one halfe pound of green Tea & one pound of coffee, the prices of them he sent not. P^d

M^d Uncle Will : had one half pound of the above said Bohee wch he must Accompt to me for.

Aprill the 29th, 1715. P^d then by Richard Wright, the Carrir, to M^r Lund in ffull for Coffee & Tea to that day, 5 : 19 : 0.

P^d then to Richard Wright for the Carridg of three Parcels [Parcells], two for my son francis & one for myselfe 00 : 2 : 0.

May ye 19th, 1715. Received then of M^r Lund by Coffee & Tea, as by his note 2 : 7 : 6.

July the 7th, 1715. I received three halfe pounds of Bohee Tea & one pound of Coffee. P^d

January the 27th, 1714.

Received then of my M^r Geo : Sitwell the sum of two pounds & ten shillings for halfe A yeares wages, due the 26th day of August last : witness my hand,

GEO : THOMPSON.

1714. I promised my Daughter Bettee to allow her 5^l p Annum from Xmass last to defray all her expences whatever, towards which I sent A bill for 20^l

June the 27th. Pd her more by son Francis at Alvaston, 5 : 7: 6.

M^d Lent to M^r Bussany att Derby the Pedigree of the Sach : family, w^{ch} he is to returne me againe when demanded.

Richard Willson sworne Constable for Stanesby & Heath by me the 19th day of May, 1715.

M^d July the 8th, 1715, there was so great A flood upon our River that it run over all the causeway on both sides Renishaw Bridg from one end to the other.

[Some of the following entries refer to the death of William Sacheverell.]

In the green purse 44 Peicess of old silver, & 4 peicess of brass : more 7 peicess of new silver, & A little piece of old gold, & one Large gilt meddell. In the wrought purse 72 Peicess of silver, & one Little Spanish peice of gold, & two five shilling peicess of gold.

A silver Tobacco box in Cozen Osbornes Custody : more in Cosen Osbornes Custody, one gold ring, two or three watches, silver lace, &c.

M^d the Tankard Cozen Stevinson hath weiheth 23 ounces, at 4^s : 10^d p ounce, 5 : 11 : 2.

The Candlestick M^r Joyce Willmot weighs 5 ounce 6 pennyweight, at 5^s p ounce come too, 1 : 6 : 6.

Coffee Pot for M^{rs} Broughton weith 22 ounce 6 penny weight, at 5^s : 2^d, 5 : 8 : 4.

The Salver—M^r Broughton—weeth 38 ounces three penny weight, at 5^s : 2^d p ounce, 9 : 16 : 5.

July the 20th, 1715. At the request of Anne Hundsworth, of Eckington, widow, I tooke seaven pounds of her Daughter's money, for which I gave her my note payable upon demand, & whilst in my hands to pay her interest for it.

M^d I gave Robert Abbott Accompts to M^r Johnson when I was att Derby, Novembr. the 4th, 1715.

The 2^d Editione of M^r Andrews full & Authentick Narrative of the intended Horrid Conspiracy & Invasione, with A compleat History of the Rebellion of Scotland & England, & A list of the Rebels taken Prisoners.

A Discourse concerning the nature of Oaths, wherein all the casess w^{ch} have any relatione to Oaths enjoynd by Government are briefly considered. Printed for James Roberts, &c.

August the 15th, I came from Renishaw to Derby.

Sept : the 20th, my man went from Camb : to London, w^a I gave him a Guinia.

M^d I gave Cozen Elizabeth Osborne ten broad Peicess of gold, one of

which was A Scepter peice. I gave at the same tyme 2 broads to Cozen Joice,—Scepters: this old gold taken out of son Sach: mony, w^h I make myself debtor for.

Novembr: the 26th, 1715. I returned to Renishaw from London.

Decemb: the 8th, 1715. My Daughter Betty came from Derby to Renishaw.

[The next entry mentions the Coale pitt sough designed in the Harbar Lands.]

Rings in Cozen Osbornes hands:

Two dimord Rings, & A little one set out with Dimonds.

One Locket Ring set about with red stones.

Two mourning Rings.

Two Haire Lockets.

Two Rings more set with stones. A gold seale with ye Sach: crest.

In the Little J^wry boxes 4 peicess of broad gold. In the mettles boxes one gold meddell of King Will: & Queen Maryes, & nine pieces of broad gold. A Serjants Ring, the setting for seale, pair of gold Buttons, & little gold charme.

Octob: the 24th, 1715.

P^d then to nephew Will: Sitwell in London p Brother ffrancis, 5: 0: 0.

Craggs or Crager, A wollen stapler in Banbury Street, Southwarch, whose Brother now dead did Arrest & put into the ffeet Julian Rohds who gave him A bond for 25^l by the name of Smith.

Novembr: the 24th, received then of M^r Lund 3 halfe pounds of Bohee Tea which is all at present that I owe him for.

Novemb: the 7th. P^d then to M^r Gunters man for 4 Buckets, 0: 9: 0.

Novemb: ye 8th, P^d then to M^r Shaw for four swords, & four carbine belts, & 4 powder flasks, & four sword belts: p^d, 4: 6: 0.

Novemb: the 9th. P^d then to Neice Shepherd for Tea Pots, &c: for my Daughter Betty, 3: 11: 0.

ffor 4 Carabines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3: 16: 0
two bullet mold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0: 03: 0
One Chest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0: 03: 0
P ^d M ^r Shaws Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0: 01: 0
P ^d Porteridge to ye Castle Inn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0: 00: 6

P^d 4: 3: 6

M^d to order my man to meet me with my Horses at the Geo: Inn in Northampton, on Tuesday, Novemb: the 15th

[The writer was in London on the 8th, & at Derby on the 23^d November.]

M^d The gold watch sold to M^r Tho: Allestrees wife comes to 6: 10: 0 in gold.

M ^d My Daughter Betty is to allow for her Sisters watch	13 : 3 : 9
for the Tweezer case - - - - -	00 : 10 : 9
for the seale - - - - -	00 : 15 : 0
	<hr/>
	14 : 9 : 6

Sold to M ^r Stringer one sash for - - - - -	1 : 1 : 6
A belt for - - - - -	0 : 5 : 0
A Silver Tankard, 27 Ounces att 4 : 10, - - -	5 : 11 : 2

6 : 17 : 8

for 3 watchess - - - - -	4 : 06 : 0
--------------------------	------------

11 : 03 : 8

June the 17th, 1715.

Rec^d of my Master Geo : Sitwell Esqr the summe two pounds ten shillings for halfe a years wages due the 26th of february last past by me,

Geo : Thompson.

Due to the washer woman for 6 shirts, 10 cravats & necks, 2 caps, one paire of stockins washing. Unp. Octob: the 29th.

Sept: the 7th, 1715. I tooke out of Son Sach: House in

Derby - - - - -	40 : 18 : 3
In Gold, Reckoning A Modawre at 1 : 8 : 0 - - -	39 : 3 : 6
In brass - - - - -	00 : 3 : 7
ffound in Barton House of son Sach: money in Gold - -	157 : 15 : 0
In Silver - - - - -	039 : 19 : 0
In halfpence and ffarthings - - - - -	000 : 07 : 0

Sept: the 8th, P^d for A neu hat for my Grandson William 00 : 6 : 0.

P^d to Parson Gilbert of Thrumpton by M^r White for taking

an Affidavit of son Sach: burying - - - - - 00 : 00 : 6

I gave the Saxston at Barton by Robert Smedley for

sons Burying - - - - - 00 : 2 : 6

P^d Will: Holms A bill for meat, &c, at funrall - - 00 : 10 : 4

I gave him then for his trouble about the funerall in providing

meat, &c, - - - - - 0 : 10 : 0

P^d to Hunt & Thorpe for butter, &c. - - - - - 0 : 4 : 4

Given to Mary Holmes for her work - - - - - 0 : 1 : 0

P^d M^r White for burying of son Sach - - - - - 1 : 1 : 6

P^d more for butter - - - - - 00 : 0 : 7

I gave to Will: Holmes for getting meate, &c, - - - 00 : 2 : 6

I gave to John Wragg for Ringing my sons Passing bell, &

for tolling the bell at the funerall - - - - - 0 : 5 : 0

P^d to the Clark of S^t Peeters for tolling the bell - - - 0 : 1 : 0

P^d to Cozens Osbornes man what he laid out for a Peice of

Beefe for the funerall - - - - -

1720.

M^d to direct a Letter to M^r John Tomlinson, Taylor, att the magpie in ffetter Lane, London. [This entry repeated in 1721.]

M^d I returned from London Octob. the 26th, 1720 : went from Renishaw the 6th of August, 1720.

Lent to M^r Stringer the 'Life of Prince Eugene,' The 'Vani^{tie} of Physick & Philosophy.'

Lent to M^r Will : Sympson A play called '*Attramule*,' another play called 'Tamrlin,' both Tragedyes:

P^d to Daughter Betty by M^r Johnson, as Appeares by his 7th Accompt given in for the 2^d Decemb : 1719, 11 : 03 : 00.

There was due to her for one Quarters Allowance last Mich :

1719 - - - - - 7 : 10 : 0

Allowed her more for A present made Neice Allestree - - 2 : 2 : 0

in the whole 9 : 12 : 0

So that she received of him towards what will be due to her

at Xmas, 1719 - - - - - 01 : 11 : 0

Xber the 5th P^d her - - - - - 00 : 10 : 0

Jan : y^e 16th - - - - - 00 : 05 : 0

Jan : y^e 14th P^d her then the full for Xmas Quarter, 1719 - 5 : 4 : 0

7 : 10 : 0

March the 7th. P^d then to my Daughter Betty towards Lady-

day Quarter - - - - - 00 : 10 : 0

16th paid more - - - - - 00 : 07 : 0

Aprill y^e 22, 1720 - - - - - 03 : 00 : 0

May the 10th - - - - - 03 : 13 : 0

in full 7 : 10 : 0

1720. June the 29th, P^d then to my Daughter Betty - - 11 : 13 : 0

7 : 10 : 0 of which for Midsummer quarter and in part of

Michaelmass quarter 1720 - - - - - 04 : 3 : 0

July the 4th - - - - - 00 : 10 : 0

July y^e 10th - - - - - 01 : 01 : 0

August the 3^d - - - - - 01 : 16 : 0

07 : 10 : 0

1719. ffeb : the 16th [1720]. Received then of M^r Sympson his share of o^{ll} 17^s 4^d due to Charls our foot Post the 26th day of Novemb : last, 1719, & also his share of 2^s p^d to Doncaster Post the 26th of Novemb : 1719, 6^d.

March the 17th. Received Captaine Newtons share of the above said sums 0 : 4 : 10.

M^d I went from Renishaw August the 6th, 1720, & returned againe to Renishaw October 26th.

M^d Our Evening Post mist Sunday the 11th Xbr, 1719; another Sunday the 6th of March, another before, so there is at Least 3 missing.

M^d Our Evening Post mist July the 3^d, 1720.

Miscellanys in Prose and Verse by^r Doctour Swift.

Miscellanies by the Marquess of Halifax under 7 heads, &c : [repeated 1721].

Popes Urbin the 7th, Innocent the 9th, Gregory the 14th, and Leo y^e 11th, All Reignd not much above one yeare.

The year 1559 was remarkable for the death of so many great men as no age hath afforded y^e like. There died in 15 months tyme A Pope, An Emperour, Two Kings of ffrance, A King of England, A King of Portugall, A King of Denmark, The Queen Dowager of Poland, The Queen of England, Mary Queen of Hungary, Queen Eleanor, The Doge and Patriarck of Venice, The Duke of fferara, 13 Cardinalls, and many other Persons considerable either for qualitie or merit. *Vide* the Life of Pope Sixtus the 5th [repeated 1721].

M^d I left Renishaw to go to Camb: and thence to London Aug: the sixth, 1720, came to M^r Carltons y^e 20th.

Due from ffrancis Marples, Butcher, for 32 sheep - - - 20 : 10 : 0
July the 22^d, 1720. Lent then to Rob Sycks the 'Compleat ffarir.'

M^d Novemb: the 6th, 1718. Lent then to M^r Hayford, junior, Willoughbyes Ornithology.

feb. the 18th, 1719. Lent then to M^r Sympson, The History of the Law of England.' And the 'Analysis of the Law,' wrote by the same hand.

Aprill the 25th, 1720. Lent then to M^r Sympson, A Manuscript of Uncle Sach: of the fforest Lawes, &c.

M^d In my Almanack for 1718 is M^r Stones Receipt for 2000^{ll}, &c :

M^d I have agreed, Aprill the 27th, 1720, with M^r ffentham that if I do from May day next make 50 p Annum cleare money of my Coale delfe att the Osmond Hough, to Allow him 20^{ll} p Annum; but if under 50^{ll} then but 10^{ll} p Annum; but if I make 65^{ll} p Annum, he to have the 15^{ll} or so much above 50^{ll} as is made cleare to 20^{ll}. I have p^d him till May day next.

June the 3^d, 1720. I p^d then to Charles Eaton our ffoot [post] for his halfe yeares sallery due the 26th of May last for bring the newes - - - 0 : 17 : 4

P^d by him att the same time to Jonathan Slater for the Evening Post for A yeare, due to him the 26th of last May, 3 being wanting - - - 1 : 5 : 6

To Doncaster Post for halfe a yeare, due May the 26th - - - 0 : 2 : 0

P^d M^r Sympson part Aug: the 6th, 1720.

Novemb: the 17th, 1720. Received Captaine Newtons part.

1721.

Lent to M^r Stringer the 'life of Prince Eugene' return'd. The 'Vanitie of Physick and Philosophy.'

Lent to M^r William Simpson A play called '*Oltramule*,' another play called Tamerlin,' both Tragedyes.

July the 2nd, 1720. Lent then to Robert Syckes, M^r Sympson's man, the Complete ffarrir."

M^d Novemb : the 6th, 1718. Lent then to M^r Hayford junior Willoughby's Ornithology. returned.

ffeb : the 18, 1719. Lent then to Mr. Sympson the 'history of the Law of England,' and the 'Analysis of the Law,' wrote by the same hand.

Aprill the 25th, 1720. Lent then to Mr. Sympson A manuscript of Uncle Sach : of the fforest Lawes, &c.

ffeb : the 8th 1720 [1721]. Lent then to Captaine Newton the 2^d part of Mortimer's 'book of husbandry.'

M^d I went from Renishaw August the 6th, 1720. I returnd again to Renishaw from London Octob : the 26th.

P^d to my Daughter Betty towards Xmas Quarter, 3 : 19 : 4.

M^d our Evening Post mist July the 3^d, 1720.

M^d August the 13th I left in Cozen Osbornes hands the Counter part of the Assignment of M^r Poles Judgment. And a copy of the Receipt I gave to Edward Pole.

M^d That in M^r Clarks bill for my son ffrancis his cloaths there is charged 2 : 6 for gloves for my grandseun.

[On February the 6th, 1721, the writer's nephew Francis Sitwell went to London.]

feb : the 23^d, 1720 [1721]. Lent then to M^{rs} Sympson the abridgment of my Ld Clarendons 'History of the Rebellione.'

A good Receipt for a Quincey.

Take a linnen Cloth, steepe it well in good grease, then fill it with hott salt, and apply it to the place as hott as the Patint can bear it, and renue it when its cold.

M^d ffeb : the 6th, 1721. I gave to my nephew ffrancis Sitwell, John Cartlidge's his bond with him to London.

M^d By the Accompts I gave in to the Parish att the last Account, which was the 21st of Aprill, 1721, for money received and Disbursed for the use of the Schoole, it appears the receipts was 152 : 0 : 0 and the Disbursements 154 : 9 : 3 : so there is due to me 1 : 3 : 0.

July 16th, 1721.

I have paid Charles Eaton, our foot post for his half years salary, due the 26th of May, 1721 - - - - - 0 : 17 : 4

Sent also at the same time by him to M^r Jonathan Slater for a year's pay for the Evening Post, One Pound Six Shillings - - - - - 1 : 6 : 0

[These two last entries are in the hand of Francis Sitwell.]

Some Notes on Deepdale Cave, Buxton.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

EXTENDING about half a mile S.S.W. from Marldale, between Buxton and Chelmorton, is the narrow limestone cleft of Deepdale. A cave in this rocky little valley, the property of Mrs. Percival, of Chelmorton, was (in 1884) first discovered to have been inhabited in bye-gone times, by Mr. Matthew Salt, an intelligent tradesman of High Street, Buxton. About two years ago, Mr. Salt again visited the cave, and found various fragments of pottery, as well as a variety of bones.

In the summer of 1889 other townsmen of Buxton became interested in the caves of Deepdale, notably Mr. Robert Millett, builder, of West Street. The finding of a large skull, which was supposed to be that of a wild boar, as well as a great number of other bones and much pottery in fragments, caused the explorers to desire further advice. At the end of August, and during September, both Mr. Salt and Mr. Millett put themselves, with great wisdom, into communication with Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., of Owen's College, Manchester, who is so well known to archæologists as the leading authority on all that pertains to caves and their inhabitants. A considerable parcel of bones were submitted to the Professor's examination, with the highly interesting result, that they were found to include bones of the red deer, with antlers; of the sheep or goat; of the *bos longifrons*, or short-horned Celtic ox, including skull and teeth; of the horse; of the fox, including a skull; of the hare; and of some large bird. The supposed skull of the wild boar proved to

be the most interesting of the "finds," for it was identified as pertaining to the *ursus arctos*. It is the skull of an old bear, with the teeth worn down almost to stumps. The head and jaw of this bear were thickly covered with stalagmite deposit.

Amongst other articles submitted to Professor Boyd Dawkins were a polished spear head, showing traces of having been gnawed by rodents ; the top of a bone pin, turned in a lathe ; and various fragments of pottery, chiefly of the three different kinds, (1) rude hand-made, (2) Samian, and (3) pseudo-Samian red ware.*

Yet more recently, Mr. Salt has made further discoveries at Deepdale. On December 26th, 1889, he found a skull, which is supposed to be that of a wolf. On the same occasion, a narrow-necked, flask-shaped vessel, was discovered two feet below the surface. It is described as of a light stone colour, and coarse in texture. The vessel has a handle at the lip ; a rough pencil sketch seems to show that it is a small Roman ampulla. Two chipped flints, and a long bone pin were also found on the same day. On December 27th, Mr. Salt found a circular bronze fibula, with a projecting central boss ; and on January 14th, 1890, the greater part of a small bronze bracelet or bangle. From the pencil sketches that Mr. Salt has kindly submitted to me, just before going to press, of these his last discoveries, I venture to think that they are sufficiently interesting to warrant our Society having them specially illustrated and described in the next issue of the Journal.

Mr. Salt has also forwarded to me fourteen fragments of the pottery found by him in the Deepdale cavern on December 27th and on January 14th. There is a great and most interesting variety in this little heap of potsherds. Two of the pieces are of the coarse, hand-made black ware of early times, small fragments of white gypsum being mixed with the paste ; this kind of pottery has been more than once described in this Journal. The remainder have all been turned on a wheel, and may be generically described as Roman, or Romano-British, but of very

* We are greatly obliged to the Professor for kindly supplying us with brief notes as to the result of his examination of these finds.

different texture, and probably of widely differing dates. Three of these are pieces of coarse, strong, reddish ware, in two instances coloured right through, and in the third having a bluish grey centre. Others are of a blackish grey colour, and of lighter make. Several of them have formed parts of large open vessels. There is one piece of fine chocolate paste, that probably, with one or two others, came from the large Roman potteries of Northamptonshire. There is one piece of a dull, whitish grey that is evidently part of the rim of a mortarium of continental make. A small and beautifully glazed fragment is undoubtedly foreign Samian; and another coarser piece of the same style may, with equal assurance, be termed pseudo or imitation Samian. It is not a little remarkable to hold in one's hand this tiny collection of potsherds, weighing in all not eleven ounces, gathered almost at haphazard from the clay on the floor of a little limestone cave in an out-of-the-way Derbyshire glen, and to know that this handful of fragments has been brought there from countries and places hundreds, nay, perhaps thousands of miles apart from each other, and there deposited and used by people, the most ancient of whom may have been there very many centuries before Christ, and the most recent at least fifteen hundred years before Mr. Salt disturbed them from their resting place.

No further surmises shall, however, be now indulged in, for it is to be hoped that the caves of Deepdale (there are more than one) may ere long be systematically explored, and that the results may be made known to the members of our Society by some competent pen.

The Editor was only anxious that the present Journal should not be issued without some brief chronicle of these noteworthy investigations so far as they have yet been pursued.

INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS.

A.

Abbott, Robert, 222
 Acore, Hugh de, 28 ;
 Robert, 28
 Aconere, Margery, 25 ;
 Robert de, 25
 Adams, Sergt. George, 100
 Agard, Wm., 160
 Aldred, Sergt. Jno., 100
 Alexander, Corp. I., 100
 Allestree, Betty, 202 ;
 Henry, 220 ; Katherine, 202 ; Richard, 194 ;
 Thos., 223
 Alliot, Rev. Mr., 6
 Altenborough, Corp. S., 100
 Alton, Ensign, 76, 77, 82, 86, 87, 90, 94, 95, 98, 99
 Ambrose, Rev. Pére, 142
 Andrew, Edmund, 1
 Andrews, Mr., 222
 Annable, Sergt. W., 101, 102
 Anthony, Corp. J., 100 ;
 Sergt. Geo., 101
 Arderne, Agnes de, 27 ;
 Simon de, 27
 Argile, Sergt. Robert, 75
 Arkwright, Peter, 69 ;
 Robert, 69 ; Sir
 Richard, 3
 Ashby, Corp. Jas., 101, 102
 Asley, James, 217
 Aston, Corp. S., 100
 Attenley, Corp. J., 100
 Augustus Cæsar, 2
 Aylesbury, 144

B.

Bagnale, Johannis, 151, 152
 Bagshawe, Rev. William, 14 ; W. H. Greaves, 14
 Bailey, Mr. G., 43, 52, 53, 170
 Bainbrigge, William, 160
 Baker, Corp. A. H., 100 ;
 Henrico, 147-149
 Balee, Robert, 149
 Barber, Mr., 19 ; Padge, 23 ; Rev. Wm., 59
 Barbur, Robert le, 37 ;
 William, 37
 Barnes, John G., 69
 Barode, Rogero, 150
 Barogh, Rogero, 151-153
 Barow, Johanne, 156
 Barrow, Robert, 202
 Bartfield, Edwardo, 157
 Basset, 144, 203
 Bate, Ricardus, 149-156 ;
 Willielmo, 150-154
 Batel, Joan, 35 ; William de, 35
 Bateman, Chas., 218 ;
 Mr., 117, 136
 Bates, James, 76
 Beard, Mr. Sam., 168
 Bede, Ven., 44
 Beghton, Geoffrey de, 34 ; Joan, 34
 Bek, John, 32
 Belfield, Sergt. S., 101, 102
 Belue, Philippa, 29 ;
 Roger de, 29
 Bemrose, Messrs., 58
 Bentleye, Robert de, 27
 Berresford, Sergt. Joseph, 75 ; Corp. Wm., 75

Bewick, 5, 12
 Bickerton, Mr. Tho., 215
 Bingham, Mary, 204 ;
 Tho., 221
 Bissop, John, 24 ; Lucy, 24
 Blackwall, John, 69
 Blakeman, Mr., 204
 Blood, 4
 Bonde, Thome, 149
 Booth, Corp. P., 101, 102 ; John, 76 ; Corp. Wm., 75 ; Tho., 203
 Bossley, George, 164
 Borrowes, Sergt. G., 101
 Bourne, Messrs., 4
 Bours, Johanne, 154
 Bowes, John, 168
 Bownes, Capt., 76, 79, 82, 88, 90, 94, 96, 98, 100, 103, 105 ; Ensign, 100, 104
 Botum, Philippa, 35 ;
 Robert, 35
 Bradburys, The, 16
 Bradley, 6, 7
 Bradshaw, Francis, 4, 61, 62 ; John, 1, 101, 102 ;
 Joseph, 5, 59-61
 Bransby, Mr., 198
 Brasher, Rev. S. B., 175
 Bremington, Peter de, 41 ; Wm. de, 41
 Breton, Emma, 33 ;
 Ralph de, 33
 Breydestone, Cicely, 41 ;
 Nicholas de, 41 ;
 William de, 41
 Bridges, Corp. S., 101
 Briersby, Mr., 199
 Briggs, J. J., 52
 Brocksop, Mr. H., 168
 Brookhouse, Robert, 51 ;
 Thomas, 51

Brooks, Thomas, 75, 100
 Broughton, Mr., 222;
 Mrs., 222
 Brown, Johannis, 146-
 148; S., 75, 101;
 Willielmum, 146-148
 Browne, Mr., 206-210;
 Thos., 167
 Brownson, Mr. John, 22
 Bruce, J. Collingwood,
 176
 Brunaldeston, Henry de,
 27; Isabella, 27;
 Nicholas, 27
 Brunston, Isabella, 31;
 John de, 31
 Burdin, Mr., 199
 Burguillun, William le,
 30
 Burguylun, Henry de,
 40
 Bulbec, John, 25; Le-
 titia, 25
 Bunting, Joseph, 75
 Burne, Maj.-Gen., 105
 Burnett, Dr., 202, 210
 Burton, Mr., 145;
 Richard, 199
 Bussany, Mr., 222
 Byrom, Mr., 205
 Bysecote, John de, 31

C.

Cadwell, Mr., 198, 199
 Camera, Robert de, 26
 Campbell, Capt. H., 101
 Cane, Hugh de, 29
 Caradoc, 45
 Carlton, Mr., 197, 207,
 213-216, 226
 Carr, Corp. J., 100
 Carrington, Mr., 117
 Cartlidge, John, 227
 Cary, J., 7
 Cassell, Messrs., 21
 Cavendish, Lord James,
 217
 Challerton, Adj., 84
 Chantry, Mr., 215
 Charge, John, 69
 Charles, Samuel, M.A.,
 15
 Chatterton, Adj., 85
 Chaworthe, Thomas de,
 30

Chester, Simon, Abbot
 of, 31
 Cholerton, John, 76
 Christie, Mr., 15
 Clarendon, Lord, 227
 Clarke, Capt., 76, 80,
 83, 84, 89, 91, 95;
 Mr., 214, 227
 Clay, Hercules, 196
 Clee, Sergt. James, 75,
 100
 Clyfton, Elena, 37; Ger-
 vase de, 37; Nicholas,
 de, 37; Simon de, 37
 Cogulton, Johannis, 147
 Cole, Mr. Robert, 199
 Collins, Capt. Geo., 215
 Coningsmark, Count,
 218
 Cooke, Mr., 197, 202
 Cooper, Corp. W., 100;
 Lieut., 84
 Cope, Corp. W., 75
 Copley, F., 208; G., 202
 Cornere, Gervase de la,
 32; John de la, 27;
 Matilda de la, 27
 Cornish, Henry, 218
 Cotes, 6, 7
 Cotton, Mr. Ogden, 198
 Cowley, Mrs. A., 168
 Cox, John, 68; Major,
 85; Rev. Dr., 1, 2, 4,
 13, 15, 53, 58, 116,
 162, 175, 228
 Crewe, Hugo Harpur,
 139; Miss, 142; Lord
 Thomas, 142
 Crofts, Mr. Thomas, 21
 Crompton, J. B., 69, 75,
 76, 79, 83, 85, 89, 90,
 95-97, 100, 104, 105
 Cromwell, Oliver, 47
 Crondon, Ralph de, 29
 Crooks, Wm., 202
 Crophull, Radulpho de,
 145; Thomas de, 139
 Crouchback, Edmund,
 145
 Crosby, B., & Co., 7
 Cudworth, Dr., 202
 Curcur, Thomas le, 37
 Curzon, N. C., 58; Serjt.
 R., 100
 Curzun, Emma, 40;
 Thomas le, 40

D.

Dakins, Dr., 198, 199
 Daniel, Corp. W., 101,
 102
 Danvers, William, 42
 Davies, David, 6; Mrs.,
 6; Rev. D. P., 2, 7,
 12, 13, 16, 46
 Dawes, Serjt. I., 101
 Dawson, Capt. S., 100
 Dawkins, Prof. Boyd,
 115, 116, 228, 229
 Day, Serjt. E., 101
 Derby, Hugh of, 140
 Derleye, Henry, Abbot
 of, 33
 Derry, T. R., 1
 Despencer, 144
 Detheck, Geoffrey de,
 40; Robert, 40
 Devereux, Edward, 160;
 John, 139, 155; Sir
 Walter, 139
 Deverres, Elizabeth, 157;
 Johannes, 157
 Devonshire, Duke of, 7,
 19, 61
 Dibdin, Charles, 59
 Dicken, Mr., 171, 175
 Diggin, Samuel, 167
 Dolman, Dr., 20
 Donyngton, Ricardi, 157
 Dronfield, John, 215
 Drury, 7
 Dun, Richard de, 31
 Dunn, 6, 7

E.

Eaton, 6; Charles, 226,
 227
 Echangre, Geoffrey de,
 24
 Ellison, Mr., 202
 Equiano, Orlando, 6
 Escryueyn, Robert le, 33
 Essex, Earl of, 215
 Estwayt, Robert de, 35
 Evans, Canon, 13;
 David, 12, 13; Sur-
 geon, 102
 Eyre, Gertrude, 196;
 Mr., 210, 212; Rogero,
 157

F.

Fannel, John, 25
 Fells, Mr., 199
 Fennell, Sergt. J., 101;
 Sergt. W., 100
 Fentham, Mr., 202, 226
 Feram, J., 213
 Ferrars, Lady, 156; Lord,
 156; Lord John, 140;
 Lord William, 140
 Ferraers, Elizabethæ, 145;
 Johannis, 145
 Ferrur, John de, 36
 Feure, Cicely, 42;
 William le, 42
 Ffenton, Johanni, 151,
 152
 Ffithzarris, Edmund, 218
 Fford, John, 204; Sarah,
 203, 204
 Ffoxlowe, Grace, 201;
 Mr. Wm., 201
 Fletcher, Felicia, 28;
 William le, 28
 Flack, Capt., 89, 91, 94,
 95, 98, 99
 Fletcher, Ensign, 76, 80,
 84, 100; Edw., 102;
 Lieut. J., 74, 75, 82,
 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 98,
 101, 102, 104; Capt.,
 75, 81, 86, 87, 89, 93,
 97, 98, 101; Lieut. T.,
 77, 88; Lieut. W., 76,
 81, 86, 90, 95, 98, 100,
 104; Mr. G., 132,
 182; Sergt. E., 75;
 Sergt. J., 101
 Flint, Lieut., 74, 76, 84,
 86, 89, 91, 93, 97, 98,
 100, 103
 Foljambe, Thomas, 29,
 30; William, 28
 Ford, Mr., 7, 175
 Forester, Adam le, 34;
 Cicely, 34
 Fox, Beatrice, 41; Mr.
 T., 168; Robert, 41;
 William, 38
 Foxlow, Rev. Francis, 60
 France, William, 15
 Francys, Richard, 139
 Franks, Mr., 116
 Friend, Rev. F. A., 2
 Frost, Lieut., 76, 77, 81,
 85, 87, 89, 93, 98;
 Mr., 62

Fryseby, Hugh de, 27;
 Osbert, 27

G.

Gales, A. & E., 67
 Gamble, Capt., 85
 Gardiner, Andrew, 205;
 Samuel, 199, 202, 204,
 205, 212
 Gaunter, Avicia, 39;
 Eustachia, 38; Henry
 le, 38; Ralph le, 39
 Gawthorne, Mr., 15
 Geffrey, Johanne, 158
 Gerrard, Mr., 212
 Gibson, Sergt. R., 100
 Gilbert, Capt., 85
 Gisburne, John, 205
 Gissop, Mr., 200
 Glossop, Jos., 168;
 Nicholas, 203; Peter,
 203
 Glover, Mr., 217
 Godbehere, Mr. T. H.,
 20
 Golding, Johannis, 148,
 150, 158; Ricardus,
 150, 154; Thomas,
 154, 155
 Goodacre, Sergt. Thomas,
 75
 Goodall, Lieut., 76, 79,
 82
 Goodwin, Mr., 60
 Gos, Alan, 36; Hawysia,
 36
 Gousel, Simon de, 34;
 Walter de, 34
 Greaves, Robert, 221
 Green, 12
 Greenwell, Rev. Canon,
 116
 Gregory, Rev. B., 20;
 Mr. Cornelius, 109, 110
 Greisley, Sir Roger, 18
 Grenne, Willielmi, 149
 Gresle, Geoffrey de, 31
 Greseley, Agnes de, 39
 Grey, Henry de, 32;
 Reginald de, 32
 Grimaldi, 59
 Guest, George, 199
 Gunter, Mr., 223
 Gurneye, Elizabeth, 25;
 Hugo de, 25
 Gyte, John, 7

H.

Halifax, Marquis of, 226
 Hall, Dr. Spencer T.,
 21; J. C., 69, 75, 100,
 107; Sergt. W., 101
 Harding, Thomas, 199
 Hardy, M., 168
 Hardy and Page, Messrs.,
 24
 Harman, Henry, 160
 Harper, Chas., 212
 Harpur, Jane, 161; John,
 142-144; Johannis, 158-
 161; Lady Caroline,
 144; Lady Frances,
 143; Lady Katharine,
 142; Richard, 160,
 161
 Harrison, Lieut., 76, 78,
 82, 87, 90, 94, 97, 99,
 100, 105; Miss, 13;
 Mr. James, 15; Sergt.
 S., 100-102
 Harris, John, 218
 Hart, W. H., F.S.A., 1
 Harvey, Ensign, 77, 81,
 87, 90, 95; Lieut., 98
 Haslam, Mr. S., 175;
 Sergt. Geo., 101; Will.,
 203
 Haslem, Thomas, 17
 Hassop, Amabilia, 42;
 Ranulph de, 42
 Hatt, Will., 203, 207,
 215
 Hattersley, Wm., 201,
 210
 Hauteryne, William de,
 31
 Hawkes, Maj.-Gen., 98
 Hayes, Will., 198
 Hayford, Mr. Millington,
 216, 226, 227; Mrs.,
 216
 Hearnshaw, Mr. Thos.,
 168
 Hemsworth, Mr., 213
 Henly, Mr., 80, 95
 Henover, Eudo de, 42;
 Orengia de, 35, 41, 42;
 William de, 34, 42
 Herbert, Henry Fitz, 34
 Hereford, Bishop of, 30,
 202; Margaret, 160
 Herigaud, Margery, 25;
 Nicholas, 25
 Hervy, Ensign, 76

- Herygo, Margery, 36; Nicholas, 36
 Hey, Rev. Canon, 2, 3, 15
 Hicking, James, 6; John, 6
 Hill, Archdeacon, 162; Corp. S., 100; Corp. W., 101, 102
 Hinckman, Thomas, 164
 Hinton, Mr. Benj., 198
 Hockel, Joan, 25; Michael de, 25
 Hoggatt, Corp. S., 100
 Hogg, Alicia, 151
 Holcombe, Rev. Dr., 60
 Holden, Mr., 220; Rev. Charles, 59
 Holmes, Capt.-Lieut. W., 101, 104; Major, 58; Mary, 224; Will., 224
 Hopkinson, Sergt. W., 101
 Hotot, Constance, 28; Henry de, 28
 Huberd, Richard, 28
 Hudson, Corp. T., 100
 Hughs, Benjamin, 76
 Hundsworth, Anne, 222
 Hunt, Corp. N., 101; Wm., 76
 Hunter, Capt., 75, 79, 84, 88, 90, 94, 97; Major, 100; Mr. C., 58
 Huntedon, Peter de, 26; Richard, 26
 Hurst, 7
 Hurt, Mr., 60, 69
 Hussey, Mr., 198, 208, 211
 Hutchinson, Elizabeth, 208, 218
- I.
- Irton, Adam de, 37; Henry de, 36; Isabella, 36; Joan, 32; Margery, 37; Philippa, 36; Stephen de, 32
- J.
- Jackson, Master, 102; Anne, 210; Mr., 202, 204
 Jacksonne, Johannis, 159, 160
 Jebb, Joshua, 69
 Jenkins, Mr., 18
 Jenkinson, Sir Paul, 196, 202
 Jennings, Sergt. W., 75
 Jermin, Mr., 201, 205
 Jessope, Edw., 200
 Jewitt, Orlando, 20; Llewellyn, 4, 7
 Jones, Rev. Eliot, 14; Rev. Evan Owen, 12, 13; Richard, 211
 Johnson, Mr., 222, 225
 John of Gaunt, 2, 8
 Jonson, Ben, 45
 Jordan, Drum-Major, 102
- K.
- Keighton, Richard, 76
 Kent, Thomas, 194, 196
 Kerry, Corp. H., 75; Rev. C., 49, 52, 139; Mr., 18
 Keys, Mr. J., 46, 175, 179
 Kidd, Mr. John, 21, 101
 Kington, Willielmi, 149
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 196
 Knowlton, Thomas, 69
 Knyveton, Elizabeth, 39; Mathew de, 39
 Kyngesleve, Agnes, 26; Richard de, 26
 Kyngeston, John de, 42
- L.
- Lambier, J. H., 18
 Lancaster, Earl of, 8
 Langford, Oliver de, 34
 Langham, Elizabeth, 140
 Langton John de, 140; Robert de, 139; Willielmi, 150, 155
 Ledes, Johanne, 149; Thomam, 152
 Ledys, Johanne, 148
 Lee, Walter del, 30
 Leland, Rev. Dr., 5
 Lepar, Roberto, 155
 Lestrangle, Sir Roger, 216
 Letherland, 199
 Levints, Mrs., 216, 218, 221
 Leyes, John de, 30
 Litton, Richard de, 35
 Lomas, Mr. Henry, 12, 16, 17
 Longman, 7
 Lonthorp, Constance de, 38
 Low, Major, F.S.A., 2; Mr. E., 19; Mr. John, 8
 Lowe, Willielmo, 158
 Loyak, John de, 34
 Lucas, Bernard, 162, 167
 Lund, Mr., 218, 219, 221, 223
 Lunn, Mr., 216, 217
 Luthe, Simon, 27; Thomas de, 27; Walter de, 27
 Lytton, Swayn de, 34; Thomas, 34
 Macket, Corp. Geo., 101, 102
 Mall, Johannis, 155; Willielmo, 150-154
 Mapelton, Henry de, 28; Margery, 28
 Manard, M., 10
 Mansell, Sergt. James, 75
 Marlborough, Duke of, 218
 Marple, Francis, 226
 Marsden, Corp. W., 101; Joseph, 76
 Marshall, Benjamin, 8, 10; Isaac, 10; Richard, 213
 Martel, Nicholas, 35
 Martin, Isabella, 39; William, 39, 40
 Mason, Geo., 16-19; John, 16; May, 204; S., 5-7, 11, 12, 16, 17, 22
 Mathews, Mr., 215
 Matkin, Corp. J., 100
 Matthews, Jonathan, 213
 Maynaut, Thome, 147
 McAllum, William, 15
 Meinwarin, Achelina, 40, 41; James, 40; Robert, 40, 41; Roger, 41
 Mellor, James, 76; John, 18
 Menante, Henrico, 147-149

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Mercington, Letitia, 26 ;
Nicholas de, 26
Meynaunt, Roberto, 149
Meynell, Robert, 140,
141 ; Thomas, 139-
141, 145, 146
Micauber, Mr., 19
Miller, Col. Charles, 64,
66 ; Wm., 76
Millett, Mr. Robert, 228
Millward, Corp. Tho.,
101
Mittam, Mr. T., 168
Montgomerie, Maj.-Gen.,
95
Moore, Capt.-Lieut., 101,
104 ; Ensign, 76, 79,
82, 88, 90, 94, 96, 99 ;
H., 7
Morock, Joan, 36
Morel, Henry, 27 ; Sibil,
27
Morleye, Joan, 36 ;
Richard de, 36
Morrell, Sergt. S., 100
Moss, Mr., 21 ; Sam, 101
Mossell, Richard, 205
Murray, Mr. J., 125
Mundy, F. N. C., 10
Munpyneun, Christiana,
35 ; Roger de, 35</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N.</p> <p>Nadauld, Mr., 15
Naylor, Ralph, 166
Newbold, George, 213
Newehahe, Agnes, 41 ;
Richard, 41 ; Robert,
41
Newman, Geo., 84, 85 ;
Lieut. G., 101, 102
Newsum, Henry, 170
Newton, Capt., 225,
227 ; Mr., 198
Nichols, 139, 140, 142
Nightingale, Sergt. W.,
101
Nillson, 124
Noevoleia, 179
Norman, Christiana, 25 ;
John, 25
Nottingham, Joan, 36 ;
Robert de, 38 ; Simon
de, 36</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">O.</p> <p>Ogle, Mr., 19, 20
Oldfield, Corp. J., 101 ;
James, 75
Ollerenshaw, Mr. S., 168
Olliwell, Corp. J., 101,
102
Orme, 7
Osborne, Elizabeth, 222 ;
Walterus, 155-157 ;
Willielmo, 151-154,
157
Oswald, 44
Outram, Ensign J., 101,
103</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P.</p> <p>Palmer, Mr., 18
Parker, Dr., 199 ; Isa-
bella, 30 ; Sergt. W.,
101, 102 ; Wm., 30,
168
Parkes, 7
Parsons, Mr., 219
Patrickks, Will, 212
Payne, Roger, 149
Pearson, Dr. T. B., 201
Pegg, Mr., 7, 12, 18, 19,
22, 23
Peke, Willielmo, 151,
152
Penda, 44
Percival, Mrs., 228
Perers, Robert de, 26
Peter, Rev. David, 7
Philipps, Gawyn, 161
Pitt, Mr., 58
Pitt-Rivers, Gen., 115,
117
Plumptree, John, 208
Pocock, Mrs., 197, 207,
208
Pole, Edward, 59, 68 ;
Mr., 227
Pollard, Johanne, 147,
148
Poort, Mr., 10
Pratis, Mary de, 140
Presbury, Willielmo, 151-
154
Prince, Eugene, 218,
225, 226
Pritchard, 7
Pym, Mr. Joseph, 5</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Q.</p> <p>Quency, Roger de, 139</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R.</p> <p>Radford, John, 5, 61 ;
Sergt. J., 101, 102 ;
Joseph, 75 ; Wm., 76.
Ragged, Matilda, 38 ;
Robert le, 38
Rains, Messrs., 109, 135,
137
Ramsley, Magister, 170
Rathdale, Thome, 150
Rees, 7
Revell, Eliza, 207, 208 ;
Mr., 199, 202.
Revet, Robert, 156 ;
Thoma, 158 ; Williel-
mo, 158
Reynauld, Cicely, 27 ;
Robert, 27
Ridge, Corp. W., 101,
102
Riley, Mr., 21 ; Corp.
W., 101
Roach-Smith, Mr. C.,
176
Roads, Sir John, 215
Roberts, James, 222
Robinson, 3 ; Joseph,
203
Roby, Edmundum, 153 ;
Edwardo, 154 ; Roberto,
147 ; Willielmo, 151-
154
Rodeclive, Thoma de,
146
Roden, Mr., 202
Rogers, Mr., 199 ; Wm.,
168
Rohds, Julian, 222
Roiston, Mr. W., 168
Rolleston, Margery, 26 ;
Prof., 132 ; William
de, 26
Roper, Corp. Luke, 75
Rosewarne, John, 17, 20,
21
Ross, Mr., 64
Rowbotham, 6
Ruer, Cicely, 42 ; God-
frey de, 42 ; Walter,
42</p> |
|--|---|---|

- Rugemund, Ricardi de, 149
 Russell, Lord, 218; Mr., 198
 Rycheware, Geoffrey de, 29; Roger de, 29
 Ryder, Bishop, 19
 Rydeware, Ellen, 34; Nigel de, 30; Sybil, 30; Walter de, 34
- S.
- Sach, Mrs. Jane, 217
 Sacheverell, Henry, 196; William, 195, 196, 199, 222
 Saint, Corp. J., 101, 102
 Salt, Mr. Matthew, 228-230
 Sanders, Lieut., 75, 80, 84, 89, 91, 94, 100, 104
 Sandersen, Bishop, 207, 210
 Saucheverel, Ralph de, 31; Robert de, 33
 Saunter, Eustachia, 32; Henry le, 32
 Savage, Ensign, 74, 76, 85, 86, 89-93, 95
 Savage, Johannis, 156-158
 Saxton, Mr., 198
 Scarsdale, Lord, 51
 Scherewynd, Henry, 32; Scholastica, 32
 Scheyle, William de, 31
 Sergaunt, Henry le, 36; Matilda, 36; Richard, 36
 Severn, Lieut., 86
 Seynieorge, Margery, 35; Richard de, 35
 Shaftesbury, Earl of, 218
 Shaw, Mr., 223
 Sheldon, George, 166
 Shepherd, Johanni, 149-152; Ricardus, 150, 154; Thomas, 154, 155
 Sherlock, Dr., 202
 Sheriff, Mr., 201
 Shirl, James, 31; Ralph, 31
 Shorecroft, Richard de, 26
 Shooter, Henry, 20
- Short, Andrew, 198
 Sidney, Col., 218
 Sims, Corp. S., 101
 Simpson, Mr., 210; Mrs., 210; William, 68, 227; Capt., 84; Lieut.-Col., 85
 Sitwell, Francis, 195-197, 200, 201, 211, 217; Henry, 200; Geo., 198-208, 213, 214, 220, 221, 224; Mrs. Katharine, 199; Sir Geo., Bart., F.S.A., 193-196; Will., 198-203, 207-210, 213, 223
 Slater, George, 76; Jonathan, 226, 227
 Sleford, Robert de, 28
 Smedley, Robert, 224
 Smek, John, 27
 Smith, Capt. B., 100, 103; Corp. I., 101; Mrs., 167; Thomas, 170
 Smyth, Johanne, 147-149; Thomas, 1.
 Smythe, Thomas, 170
 Sowter, Lieut.-Col., 85
 Spencer, John, 5, 61; William, 212
 Starkey, Thomas, 199
 Staley, Sergt. W., 101
 Stanedon, Henry, 29; Letitia, 29; Nicholas, 29
 Stanel, Adam de, 34; Cassandra, 34
 Stanlye, Henrici, 160
 Statham, Capt. Isaac, 76, 80, 87, 90, 94, 95, 98; Capt. T., 77, 98; Capt. W., 76, 77, 81, 87, 90, 94, 97, 98, Joseph, 14; William, 14
 Steele, Mr., 217
 Stenson, 6, 7
 Stevenson, Mr., 215
 Stock, Mr. Elliot, 45
 Stockwoods, Francis, 208
 Stocton, William de, 39
 Stokton, Roberto de, 146
 Stone, Corp. J., 101, 102; Mr., 226
 Stonle, John de, 31
 Storey, Sergt. J., 101
 Stratton, Walter de, 31
- Straw, Corp. S., 101, 102
 Street, Capt., 96
 Streete, Widow, 1
 Stretley, Elizabeth, 40; Robert, 40
 Stringer, Mr. Francis, 207-211, 217, 224, 227
 Strutt, Capt., 61, 74, 80, 86, 89, 93, 98; G. B., 6, 12, 16; G. H., 5, 17, 22, 23, 61, 62, 69, 75, 84; Jedediah, 3, 76, 85; John, 17; Joseph, 4, 61, 64, 66, 69, 75; W. G. and J., 3, 6, 17, 20, 21, 62
 Stukeley, Dr., 175, 176, 180
 Sudberry, Sergt. W., 101, 102
 Sutton, Roberto de, 146
 Swift, Dr., 226; Geo., 213
 Swinney and Ferral, 6
 Sycks, Rob., 226, 227
 Sykes, Thomas, 8, 10
 Sykhull, Willielmo, 154
 Sympson, Mr., 197, 206, 214-221, 225, 226
- T.
- Talbot, Mr., 21
 Tansley, Sergt. J., 100
 Taylier, John, 160
 Taylor, Christopher, 75, 100; Corp. T., 101; Corp. P., 101; Francis, 76; John, 13; Mr., 6; Sergt. J., 100; Sergt. S., 100; Sergt. Tho., 75, 76; Sergt. W., 75
 Temple, Sir Will., 217
 Tillitson, Dr., 198
 Tipper and Crosby, 6
 Thorlarton, Alice, 37; Robert de, 37
 Thompson, Geo., 220, 221, 224
 Thornhill, Henry B., 69
 Thurstleton, Alice, 32; Ralph, 32; Thomas, 32
 Thurnam, Dr., 129
 Tomlinson, Corp. J., 100; Mr. John, 225

- Tötum, Willielmi, 152
 Townrow, Richard, 197, 200
 Townson, George, 217, 218, 224
 Trossebut, Roger, 37 ; Thomas, 38 ; William, 37
 Trubshaw, Mr., 199
 Tunstall, Rev. Matthew, 13, 15
 Turner, Lieut., 76, 80, 83, 89, 90, 94 ; Roberto, 157
 Turton, Capt., 76, 78, 82 ; Ensign, 75, 79, 82, 89, 90, 94, 97, 98, 100, 105 ; Sergt. Tho., 75

 V.
 Vassa, Gustavius, 6
 Vaux, Eleanor de, 139
 Vickers, Mr., 21
 Vincent, Ricardo, 156-158

 W.
 Wagner, Capt., 105
 Wain, Capt., 76, 80, 82, 91, 94, 100-102
 Wainwright, Edward, 198
 Walker, Benj., 76 ; Ensign, 94 ; Lieut., 76, 79, 82, 88, 90, 94, 96, 98 ; Sam., 75, 100 ; Corp. W., 100 ; Sergt. J., 100 ; Sergt. R., 101, 102 ; Sergt. W., 101
 Walles, Mr., 218
 Wallis, Mr. Alfred, 7 ; Lieut., 85
 Walshe, Thomas, 149
 Waltheof, 46
 Walsham, Thomas, 148
 Walter, Mr., 215
 Ward, Capt., 101, 102 ; Chas., 51 ; Edward, 68 ; John, 50, 54, 108, 147, 185, 190, 192, 216 ; Lieut. Robt., 80, 83, 87, 91, 94-96 ; Lieut. Tho., 76, 80, 84, 89, 91, 95, 97
 Wardinton, Roger de, 28
 Webster, 4 ; Geo., 14 ; Godfrey, 202 ; John, 162, 202 ; Sergt. J., 100 ; Sergt. N., 101 ; Sergt. V., 101 ; Sergt. W., 102
 Wermundesworth, Martin de, 24 ; Nicholas de, 24
 Wesley, John, 14
 Weste, Richard, 170
 Weston, John de, 31 ; William de, 25
 Westropp, H. M., 180
 Wheatley, Ensign, 101 ; Saml., 76
 Wheeler, Mr., 213 ; Wm., 164
 Whiston, Ensign, 84
 White, Corp. J., 100 ; Grace, 216
 Whittington, Margaret, 2 ; Thomas, 2
 Whysall, Abraham, 18 ; John, 18 ; Mrs., 18
 Whytby, Raffe, 156 ; Radulphi, 157 ; Tome, 155
 Whytington, John, 2
 Wigfall, Mr. John, 199, 208
 Wigfalls, Mrs., 219
 Wilberforce, Mr., 212, 213
 Wilders, Ensign, 102
 Wildgoose, Sergt. Tho., 100
 Wildness, Ensign, 101
 Wilkes, John, 170 ; Ensign, 76, 78, 82, 88, 90, 96, 98, 101, 102, 104
 Wilkins, 6, 7
 Willamot, Samuel, 75
 Williams, Ensign, 76, 81, 85, 87, 89, 90, 93, 97, 98 ; Mrs. C. J., 20
 Willmott, Mr. Joyce, 222
 Willoughbie, Margaretum, 158
 Willson, Richard, 222
 Winchester, Humphrey, 166 ; Theodosia, 166
 Windle, Mr., 169
 Wing, William, 201
 Wodde, Johannis, 154 ; Thomas, 154
 Woodecote, Willielmo de, 146
 Wodehouse, Mr., 201
 Wood, John, 164 ; Robert, 69
 Woolley, Lieut., 74, 75, 80, 85 ; Mr., 205
 Wormhull, Katherine, 30 ; Thomas de, 30
 Wragg, Ensign, 101, 103 ; John, 224
 Wright, Agnes, 152, 153 ; Ensign, 97, 101, 103 ; Mr., 81 ; Richard, 221 ; Wm., 211
 Wryght, Thomas, 158
 Wrythe, Thomæ, 156
 Wyne, Dionisia, 30 ; Ralph le, 28, 30 ; Robert le, 30
 Wynnham, Johannes, 148, 149
 Wyrley, Mr., 142
 Wyte, Felicia, 42 ; Roger le, 42

INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES.

A.

Africa, 123
Alderwasley, 2, 69
Alfreton, 100
Allestree, 45, 51
Alton, 129
Alvaston, 194, 199, 218, 219, 222
Amboldeston, 25
America, 18
Appletree, 1, 69
Ashbourne, 7, 59, 63, 66, 91, 104
Ashover, 54, 57, 190
Aston-on-Trent, 59
Asia, 123
Aylwarston, 25

B.

Bakewell, 16, 24, 190
Barleburgh, 35
Barnet, 144
Barton, 196, 218, 219, 224
Bath, 44
Beaurepaire, 8
Belper, 1-23, 58-107
Berwardcote, 32
Birmingham, 6
Blackborne, 202
Blackwell, 216, 220
Blith, 203
Bobenhull, 42
Bolehill, 202
Bolsover, 204
Bolton, 33
Bosworth Field, 139
Boulogne, 67
Boylestone, 29
Brailsford, 63, 66
Brampton, 216
Brassington, 108, 138
Braydeshall, 36

Breadsall, 59, 91
Brenaleston, 32
Breydeston, 24
Brimington, 169, 204
Brunaldeston, 27
Burton, 144, 217
Butterlee, 190
Buxton, 44, 52, 53, 80, 228, 229

C.

Caistor, 230
Calke Abbey, 142, 144
Calow, 169
Cambridge, 15, 196, 198, 215, 222, 226
Canterbury, 53
Carmarthen, 7
Chaddesden, 40, 85
Chartley, 139, 140, 145, 155, 158
Chatsworth, 68, 69
Chelmorton, 228
Chesterfield, 6, 7, 15, 64, 81, 162-169, 197, 200, 201, 204, 206, 209, 215, 216
Chipping Norton, 144
Chirchesomershal, 30
Chreswell, 203
Chyldecote, 29
Codnor, 67, 163
Cornwall, 52, 124
Cranbourne Chase, 115
Crich, 69, 103, 185

D.

Dalebury, 39
Darley, 46, 47
Darley Moor, 56
Deepdale, 228-230
Denby, 4

Derby, 6, 7, 11, 12, 17, 20-53, 58, 59, 68, 74, 86, 99, 184, 199, 215, 217, 222, 223
Derbyshire, 2, 6, 7, 11-16, 20, 21, 23, 46, 53, 54, 58-61, 64, 65, 68, 69, 111, 117, 122, 130, 136, 182-195, 201, 230
Derleye, 33, 34
Dodworth, 202
Doncaster, 195, 202, 208
Donyngton, 156, 159
Dore, 213
Dorset, 44
Dovebridge, 53
Duffield, 2, 3, 13, 15, 21, 59, 85, 90, 191
Durham, 13

E.

East Leake, 60
Eckington, 202, 216, 222
Egginton, 190
Elmton, 60
England, 44, 55, 58, 59, 78, 90, 145, 161, 165, 212, 215, 216, 218, 222
Europe, 19, 67, 123, 204
Eyford, 129
Eyton, 26

F.

Fenny Bientey, 36
Five Wells, 124
Formosa, 122
France, 58, 144, 145, 161, 198
Fyndern, 25

G.

Gainsborough, 198, 199
Gloucestershire, 128, 129
Greaseby, 198
Gresley, 68, 69

H.

Haddon, 140, 141
Haddon Fields, 136
Haldworth, 196
Harborough, 108 - 111,
116, 117, 127, 129,
131, 137, 138, 190
Harthill, 214
Hasland, 169
Hatton, 33
Hazlewood, 18, 60
Heage, 3
Heanor, 67
Heath, 222
Heathery Burn Cave, 115
Hedleston, 80
Hemington, 139-161
Hereford, 30
Herrestrop, 124
Hilton, 82
Holbrooke, 4, 5, 59-62,
90
Holywell, 45
Horsley, 67
Hounslow, 143
Huntedon, 26

I.

Ilkeston, 35, 41, 84
India, 118
Ireland, 19, 161
Italy, 202

J.

Jersey, 128

K.

Kedleston, 63
Kelstedge, 55
Kent, 124
Keteleston, 37
Kilburn, 102
Killamarsh, 201, 216
Kitt's Cotty House, 124
Kyldelesley, 34

L.

Lancaster, 145
Langeford, 31
Langley, 82
Lanyon, 124
Leicester, 140-145
Levenyng, 38
Lichfield, 105
Linbury, 53
Lincoln, 41, 42, 48, 142,
199
Lincolnshire, 198
Litchurch, 1, 68, 69
Little Chester, 170-181
Little Clyfton, 37
Little Eaton, 59
Littleover, 82
Lockington, 58, 140-144,
150, 157, 159, 219
London, 6, 7, 10, 17, 21,
22, 64, 76, 103, 142,
144, 193, 195, 198,
202, 206, 212, 216-
219, 222-227
Longcliffe Cave, 109
Loughborough, 6, 67,
139
Lullington, 31
Lytton, 27, 34

M.

Mackeleye, 26
Makeney, 7, 12
Manchester, 3, 17, 228
Mansfield, 20
Maperleye, 27
Markeaton, 10
Marlborough, 218
Marldale, 228
Marple, 104
Matlock, 17, 44, 60, 104,
167, 187, 189
Middleton, 28, 142, 143
Milford, 6, 21
Mininglow, 124
Morleston, 1, 68, 69
Morley, 196
Mule Hill, Isle of Man,
128

N.

Netherhurst, 40
Nether Overton, 39
Nether Swell, 128
Newbold, 169

Normanton, 169
Normanton-juxta-Derby,
32
Northampton, 67, 223
Northamptonshire, 230
Northbyrs, 34
North Lees, 53
Nottingham, 6, 7, 19, 20,
87
Nottinghamshire, 60

O.

Osemunundeston, 37
Oswestry, 45
Overhurst, 41

P.

Paddington, 142, 143
Paris, 142
Park Cwm, 129
Pentrich, 67
Pewerwych, 33, 40
Pompeii, 179
Povey, 196
Presteclive, 25, 36
Pybele, 34
Pylecote, 32

Q.

Quorndon, 59

R.

Radbourne, 59, 81, 84
Rains Cave, 185
Ravensnest, 190
Renishaw, 193-227
Repton, 68, 69
Riber, 60, 189
Ripon, 143
Ripley, 21, 104
Roach Abbey, 145
Rocester, 190
Rodmarton, 129
Rome, 180
Roscinton, 34
Rotherham, 198, 199
Rowsley, 190
Rushmore, 112

S.

Salisbury, 44
Sandiacre, 53
Scarsdale, 68, 69

- Scotland, 222
 Settle, 115
 Sheffield, 6, 7, 17, 111, 202, 211-214, 217
 Shipley, 63
 Shirland, 32
 Shirle, 31
 Shottle, 4, 14, 23, 59-62, 83
 Shrewsbury, 28
 Shropshire, 52
 Smerrill Grange, 117
 Snelleston, 28, 33
 Staffordshire, 111, 117, 122
 Stalybridge, 214, 218
 Stanesby, 222
 Staunton-juxta-Sandiacre, 41, 42
 Staveley, 41, 59
 St. Helier, 128
 Stoney Middleton, 53
 Sutton-in-Ashfield, 20
 Swarkeston, 142, 158, 161
- T.
- Taddington, 25, 36, 124
 Tapton, 169
 Thrumpton, 224
 Thurleston, 25, 32
 Tideswell, 39
 Toledo, 165
 Treton, 83
 Turnditch, 3, 15
 Tyfield, 129
 Tyssington, 35
- V.
- Via Gellia, 108
 Victoria Cave, Settle, 115
- W.
- Wales, 44, 52
 Walker's Hill, 129
 Walton, 169
 Warrington, 45
 Wartre, 38
 West Leake, 60
 Westminster, 24-31
- Weston, 30
 Wetton, 117, 128, 129
 Whilefield, 55
 Whitecotes, 196
 Whittington, 196
 Whitwell, 203, 217, 218
 Whytewell, 43
 Wilne, 53
 Wilton, 44
 Wiltshire, 115, 129
 Wirksworth, 6, 7, 14, 15, 17, 20, 28, 59, 60, 68, 69, 80, 105
 Winton, 139
 Winwick, 44
 Wormhull, 29, 30
 Wyleford, 37
 Wylne - juxta - Sharde-
 lowe, 31
 Wynels Thorpe, 24
- Y.
- Yoredale Rocks, 54-57, 183-185
 York, 77, 89
 Youlgreave, 117



27 MAY 1935

